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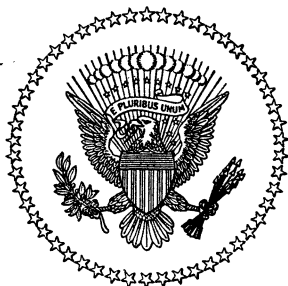
# Lyndon B. Johnson

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and  
Statements of the President*

1966

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK II—JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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*Lyndon B. Johnson*

July 1–December 31, 1966



### 313 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Extending the Renegotiation Act. *July 1, 1966*

I HAVE signed H.R. 13431 which extends the Renegotiation Act for an additional 2-year period.

The Renegotiation Act has served this Nation well for the past 15 years.

We need this vital measure. It is another important tool in our constant quest to get a dollar's worth of value for every defense dollar spent.

Our struggle for freedom's cause in Vietnam makes the extension of this act appropriate.

The Act is just. It does not penalize a defense contractor's efficiency or deny him a fair profit. But it does determine, under carefully defined criteria, whether the profit is excessive. If so, that profit is returned to the Government.

The renegotiation process has saved large amounts for the American taxpayer.

In fiscal year 1965 alone, renegotiation resulted in refunds or price reductions of over \$32 million. Since the inception of the Renegotiation Board in 1951, savings of more than \$2 billion have been achieved. These totals, I might add, include actions taken directly by the Board as well as voluntary refunds made by contractors because of the existence of renegotiation.

With the very outstanding results of Secretary McNamara's cost reduction program, with the skill and dedication of our Government contracting officers, and through the renegotiation process, we are fulfilling the pledge I made to give this country the strongest defense force at the lowest possible cost.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 13431, approved by the President on June 30, 1966, is Public Law 89-480 (80 Stat. 232).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

### 314 Telegram to the Director, American Hospital Association, on Preparations for Medicare. *July 1, 1966*

THANK YOU for your telegram. I am grateful to the American Hospital Association for its outstanding effort to prepare for Medicare. I am confident that you measure up to the noble challenge of the days ahead.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mr. Edwin L. Crosby, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Ill.]

NOTE: The President's telegram was in response to Mr. Crosby's telegram of June 30, 1966, in which

the latter stated that for more than a year the American Hospital Association had been working diligently with Government officials to prepare the Nation's hospital system to carry out the provisions of the Health Insurance for the Aged Act (Public Law 89-97, 79 Stat. 290), effective July 1, 1966. The complete text of Mr. Crosby's telegram is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 890).

The telegrams were read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 11:03 a.m., on Friday, July 1, 1966, at San Antonio, Texas. They were not made public in the form of a White House press release.

### 315 Statement by the President Upon Establishing a Commission To Study the Draft and Other Systems of National Service.

*July 2, 1966*

AFTER THE STUDY has been completed, my advisers and I will weigh its recommendations very carefully in light of our military requirements and the impact on our young people and their families. We will then offer to the American people that course of action which we believe to be best designed to protect the Nation's freedom with the least and most equitable burden on our society.

NOTE: The President's statement accompanied the issuance of Executive Order 11289 "National Advisory Commission on Selective Service," dated July 2, 1966 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 894; 31 F.R. 9265; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 131).

The order directed the Commission to "consider the past, present and prospective functioning of selective service and other systems of national service" in the light of such factors as (1) fairness to all citizens, (2) military manpower requirements, (3) the objective of minimizing uncertainty and interference with individual careers and education, (4) social, economic, and employment conditions and goals, and (5) budgetary and administrative considerations.

The Commission was also directed to make recommendations on such matters as (1) methods of classification and selection of registrants, (2) qualifications for military service, (3) grounds for deferment and for exemption, (4) procedures for appeal and protection of individual rights, and (5) organization and administration of the selective service system at the national, State and local levels.

The Executive order authorized the Commission to evaluate other proposals related to selective service "including proposals for national service." The Commission's final report was to be submitted on or about January 1, 1967. The report is entitled "In Pursuit of Equity: Who Serves When Not All

Serve" (Government Printing Office, 1967, 219 pp.).

The President's statement was read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 2, 1966, at San Antonio, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

On the same day, the White House made public the names of the following members of the Commission: Burke Marshall, vice president and general counsel, IBM, Armonk, N.Y., Chairman; Kingman Brewster, Jr., president, Yale University; Thomas S. Gates, Jr., chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, president and editor, Houston Post; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, public and industrial relations consultant, New York, N.Y.; Paul J. Jennings, president, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, New York, N.Y.; John A. McCone, investment banker and corporate director, San Marino, Calif.; James Henry McCrocklin, president, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos, Texas; Rev. John Courtney Murray, Jesuit priest, professor and author, Woodstock, Md.; Jeanne L. Noble, associate professor, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University; George E. Reedy, Jr., vice president, Struthers-Wells Co., New York, N.Y.; David Monroe Shoup, director, U.S. Life Insurance Co., Arlington, Va.; Fiorinda R. Simeone, professor of surgery, Western Reserve University, Ohio; James A. Sufbridge, international president, Retail Clerks International Association, Washington, D.C.; Frank Stanley Szymanski, judge of the probate court in Detroit, Mich.; Luther L. Terry, vice president, University of Pennsylvania; Warren G. Woodward, vice president of American Airlines, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., project director, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Daniel M. Luevano, director, Western Region, Office of Economic Opportunity, Los Angeles, Calif.; and John H. Johnson, president, Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Ebony, Hue, Jet), and trustee, Tuskegee Institute.

316 Statement by the President Upon Signing the "Freedom of Information Act." July 4, 1966

THE MEASURE I sign today, S. 1160, revises section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act to provide guidelines for the public availability of the records of Federal departments and agencies.

This legislation springs from one of our most essential principles: A democracy works best when the people have all the information that the security of the Nation permits. No one should be able to pull curtains of secrecy around decisions which can be revealed without injury to the public interest.

At the same time, the welfare of the Nation or the rights of individuals may require that some documents not be made available. As long as threats to peace exist, for example, there must be military secrets. A citizen must be able in confidence to complain to his Government and to provide information, just as he is—and should be—free to confide in the press without fear of reprisal or of being required to reveal or discuss his sources.

Fairness to individuals also requires that information accumulated in personnel files be protected from disclosure. Officials within Government must be able to communicate with one another fully and frankly without publicity. They cannot operate effectively if required to disclose information prematurely or to make public investigative files and internal instructions that guide them in arriving at their decisions.

I know that the sponsors of this bill recog-

nize these important interests and intend to provide for both the need of the public for access to information and the need of Government to protect certain categories of information. Both are vital to the welfare of our people. Moreover, this bill in no way impairs the President's power under our Constitution to provide for confidentiality when the national interest so requires. There are some who have expressed concern that the language of this bill will be construed in such a way as to impair Government operations. I do not share this concern.

I have always believed that freedom of information is so vital that only the national security, not the desire of public officials or private citizens, should determine when it must be restricted.

I am hopeful that the needs I have mentioned can be served by a constructive approach to the wording and spirit and legislative history of this measure. I am instructing every official in this administration to cooperate to this end and to make information available to the full extent consistent with individual privacy and with the national interest.

I signed this measure with a deep sense of pride that the United States is an open society in which the people's right to know is cherished and guarded.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 1160 is Public Law 89-487 (80 Stat. 250).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

317 Statement by the President Announcing the Establishment of a Special Task Force on Handicapped Children and Child Development. *July 4, 1966*

HEALTH SURVEYS indicate that many children in our Nation have serious physical handicaps. Over 400,000 children have epilepsy, over 500,000 have a hearing loss, nearly 3 million have speech defects, and 10 million have eye conditions requiring specialist care.

Other children will join the ranks of the 1 million school dropouts each year or become juvenile delinquents. Many other children have special health, education, and welfare needs.

There are more than 50 different programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which relate to the needs and problems of handicapped youth.

In order to better develop more comprehensive health and education programs for

children, I have directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a special task force on handicapped children and child development. This group will review all existing programs and recommend to the Secretary, for my consideration, legislation for the next Congress.

There has been very little attempt to detect and correct problems that might cause children to fail in later life. If the resources of the school and the community can be brought to bear on these problems before they become damaging, the child and the Nation will be greatly benefited. We must expand our national resources to help the handicapped and to prevent "failures" among our children.

NOTE: The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

318 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Federal Employees Compensation Act Amendments of 1966. *July 4, 1966*

FIFTY YEARS AGO a landmark piece of social legislation was enacted: the Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1916. Today I am happy to sign the Federal Employees Compensation Act Amendments of 1966, which modernize and strengthen this historic measure.

These amendments, the most significant improvement in the law in nearly 20 years, will provide expanded benefits for Federal employees who are disabled in the line of duty.

This law represents important progress in our national effort to provide working Americans and their families better protection against the economic hardship which

accompanies work injuries and fatalities.

I am proud that the Federal Government is taking this forward step on behalf of its own employees, but the great majority of the Nation's workers are not covered by this law. They are covered instead by 50 State workmen's compensation laws. Many of these were modeled upon the original Federal Employees Compensation Act—but they have fallen behind.

As I sign this act, I strongly urge each State, in the light of these new Federal amendments, to examine its workmen's compensation law and act to assure that workers disabled by work injuries are properly compensated for the loss of their



earnings.

We want not only the best system to compensate our Federal employees injured on duty—we want an adequate system for all

American workers.

NOTE: As enacted, the Federal Employees Compensation Act Amendments of 1966 is Public Law 89-488 (80 Stat. 252).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

### 319 Letter to Secretary Gardner on the Opening of the First Educational Laboratories for the Improvement of the Nation's School Systems. *July 5, 1966*

*Dear Mr. Secretary:*

I am pleased today to be able to announce that your Department is awarding contracts for the operation of educational laboratories, a major new kind of institution to demonstrate and bring to the Nation's schools the best that we know in education. I am grateful to you for your efforts to implement this program inasmuch as these laboratories were a key element of the Administration's education proposals to the Congress last year.

I hope you will continue to press forward with the development of these laboratories to assist in improving our school systems. We simply cannot allow the school children of this country to find their education frustrating, unrelated to life, or inadequate to their needs in our increasingly complex world.

The laboratories should be large and significant enterprises, equal in size and scope to the major tasks they seek to accomplish. They ought to be conceived as comparable in their way to the large-scale laboratories of the Defense or Atomic Energy establishments. Nothing less will do. Their missions are equally important.

I share with you the great hopes for these laboratories. But it is a crucial question how they are to be transformed from a grand concept to a vital, practical force for change in the educational system. It is important, in this regard, that we continue to seek the advice of experts, both within and outside

the Government, on the goals, priorities and accomplishments of these enterprises.

I look to these laboratories:

—To stress putting into practice what we already know. The increase of knowledge through research must proceed at a rapid pace. But we have an even greater obligation to overcome the lag between discovery and use, and to convert the results of years of research into application in the classroom. This process will be speeded by establishment of extensive experimental schools and pilot projects showing educational innovation in real situations that can be seen and understood by administrators, teachers, and school boards.

—To deal with the highest priority common problems of education with which every community struggles and in doing so to contribute to a general elevation of the quality of education everywhere. Each laboratory, with unique talents, resources, and focal points, should, therefore, be broadly concerned with education in the whole Nation.

—To involve outstanding scholars, experts, and artists in the development of new educational programs so as to assure that better methods of instruction are accompanied by improved content.

—To be a part of community life, drawing out public support and involvement in

innovation in education and calling on the resources of the community and industry for planning and operation.

—To build links with other Federal programs so that every approach to educational improvement is explored and enhanced. Thus the laboratories should be related to the supplementary centers provided for in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, to the teacher training programs of the Office of Education and the National Science

Foundation, to appropriate activities of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the National Institutes of Health.

I congratulate you and those who helped you develop the concept of these laboratories and request that you give continuing attention to their effective development.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The text of the letter was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 320 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch.

*July 5, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen:

### REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN VIETNAM

[I.] Governor John Reed of Maine, who is Chairman of the National Governors' Conference, has requested that I send a team of U.S. officials to brief the Governors on current developments in Vietnam. He sent me a wire last evening to which I have already responded.

I am asking Ambassador Averell Harriman, Gen. Andy Goodpaster of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Walt Rostow of the White House to go to Los Angeles for that purpose. They will stop here Wednesday for an overnight stay before going to Los Angeles.

I also asked General Goodpaster to talk to President Eisenhower and to give him a full report on current developments in Vietnam. He has just informed me that he has done that this afternoon.

I am asking this team to report in detail

to the Governors on the progress that is being made to achieve a better life among the South Vietnamese people. I consider this "other war" as crucial to the future of South Vietnam and Southeast Asia as the military struggle.

Already American assistance has added some 600,000 acres of irrigated land to the agriculture of South Vietnam. It has vastly increased crop yields in that country.

Under new land reform measures, a half million acres of land are being sold now to small farmers on easy terms. Another 700,000 acres of State-owned land will soon be distributed, I am told, to landless refugees from areas that have been controlled by the Vietcong.

Fish production has been more than doubled in the past 5 years.

Almost 13,000 village health stations have been established and stocked with medicine from the United States.

We are helping to build a medical school which will graduate as many doctors every year as now serve the entire civilian population of that area of 14 million people.

Primary and secondary school enrollment in South Vietnam has increased five times. By 1968, 13,000 new village classrooms will have been built to provide for over three-quarters of a million young schoolchildren. We have helped to distribute 7 million textbooks in the past 3 years and we are providing 1,700 new teachers every year.

More than 10,000 Vietnamese are now receiving vocational training as a result of the program we have laid out in that country.

I believe this is a good record. It's a record I would like the American people to know more about. I hope that they will study it, observe it, give us their suggestions in the days to come.

We have not waited for the fighting to end before we have the beginnings of the works of peace. We are even now attacking with all of our strength the basic problems in Vietnam—illiteracy, poverty, disease. It is these problems that bring on the wars. We must continue to press this battle forward, and we will do so.

Mr. Komer, my Special Assistant in charge of this work, has just returned from South Vietnam with this report that I have summarized briefly for you.

#### DISCUSSIONS WITH SECRETARY McNAMARA AND CLARK CLIFFORD

[2.] I have asked Secretary McNamara to stop here tomorrow to discuss with me various matters prior to his meeting in Honolulu Friday with Admiral Sharp, Commander in Chief of the Pacific. During his 1-day meeting in Hawaii, Secretary McNamara will receive from Admiral Sharp a report on the program of military operations in Southeast Asia and will discuss logistical plans for future operations.

Mr. Clark Clifford, Chairman of the President's Advisory Board on Foreign In-

telligence, will be coming to the ranch later today to review intelligence matters with me, and will stay overnight here at the ranch.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS OF APPOINTMENTS

[3.] I am nominating Mr. Robert B. Bowie to be Counselor of the Department of State. Mr. Bowie is professor of international relations and director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University. He has a distinguished record in the military service and in foreign policy and as a scholar in the field of international affairs. He will be a very valuable new member of the foreign policy advisers who serve the President and who serve this Nation.

[4.] Today I am nominating four new judges:

Donald P. Lay of Omaha, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit.

Walter J. Cummings, Jr., of Chicago, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit.

Thomas E. Fairchild, of Milwaukee, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit.

Theodore Cabot, of Fort Lauderdale, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida.

[5.] I am pleased also to make the following announcements of my intention to send these nominations to the Senate:

—Mr. Wilfrid Johnson, of Richland, Washington, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Johnson has been general manager of General Electric's nuclear activities at Hanford, Washington. He has been strongly recommended by the members of the Commission and by members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the Congress.

—Mr. Paul Miller, president of the University of West Virginia, to be the new Assistant Secretary for Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

fare.

—Mr. Frank DiLuzio, Director of the Office of Saline Water, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of our very new and important water pollution program that is in that Department.

#### VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[6.] I had the pleasure of visiting with the Vice President by telephone this morning and he reported to me on his trip to the Dominican Republic where he represented our country at the inauguration of the new President that the people of that country have selected, Dr. Balaguer.<sup>1</sup>

He had high praise for the people and the leaders of the Dominican Republic for their perseverance and faith during the past year of this great crisis. He said the recent elections represent not only a respect for constitutional government, but the desire of the Dominican people for peace and tranquility.

I asked the Vice President to discuss with Dr. Balaguer the economic assistance which the United States has been providing the Dominican Republic in the past, and to analyze the future needs of that economy. Dr. Balaguer and his government face staggering problems.

I think you would be interested in knowing that approximately 25 percent of the working force in the Dominican Republic is presently unemployed.

The Vice President reports that the Dominican Government is moving to face these problems forcefully, and he believes effectively.

I will discuss the Vice President's report with Secretary Rusk and other officials to make certain we are doing everything we

can to assist the courageous people of the Dominican Republic. Mr. Rostow is already analyzing and evaluating the Vice President's report and will have recommendations for me when he arrives tomorrow.

They seem determined to make constitutional government work in the Dominican Republic and to improve the well-being of every citizen. I know that all Americans wish them well.

#### SECRETARY McNAMARA'S REPORT ON BUILDUP OF FORCES IN VIETNAM

[7.] I have today received from Secretary McNamara an appraisal of the efficiency of the buildup of the United States forces in Vietnam. I am pleased, as his report indicates that he will attempt to reduce the planned rates of production substantially 90 to 180 days from now.

In the report to the President by Secretary McNamara he says:

"Approximately 1 year ago the buildup of our forces in Vietnam was initiated at your direction. I believe it is timely," he says, "to report to you the results of that action.

"First, I would point out that never before in our history has it been possible to accomplish such a rapid and such an effective expansion of our Armed Forces without the need to mobilize the Reserve forces, and to call up the Reserves, to impose stringent economic controls and emergency controls on our economy, or to require involuntary extensions of active duty throughout the services.

"As Commander in Chief, you have reason to be proud of the magnificent professional leadership which our men in Vietnam are receiving from General William C. Westmoreland, his officers, and his noncommissioned officers and men. This matchless

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Joaquin Balaguer took office as President of the Dominican Republic on July 1, 1966.

leadership is paralleled by the fact that no military force has been so well supplied.

"Despite the fact that we deployed a military force of more than 100,000 men within 120 days and sent them halfway around the world, we have been able to keep that force constantly supplied and equipped so that at all times they have been capable of bringing to bear their full power against the aggressor.

"As General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has reported:

"There have been no shortages in supplies for the troops in Vietnam which have adversely affected combat operations or the health or welfare of our troops. No required air sorties have been canceled. As a matter of fact, the air support given our forces is without parallel in our history."

"With ample inventory stocks still on hand, our production of ammunition and air ordnance this month will exceed our consumption this month.

"Indeed," says Secretary McNamara, "I believe it may very well prove desirable to reduce planned rates of production substantially. Such action would be in keeping with your insistence that the Department of Defense make certain that all military requirements are fulfilled, while achieving this objective with maximum economy for our taxpayers. By continuing to carefully adjust expenditures and production and by resisting the temptation to ask for more money and to spend more money than we need, I believe," says the Secretary, "we can avoid the carryover that was represented by \$12 billion of surplus and worthless materiel with which we concluded the Korean war.

"Our buildup has been responsive. It has been forceful, and it has been effective."

#### BUDGET DEFICIT

[8.] Just one brief note in conclusion:

While final figures on the receipts and expenditures for fiscal 1966 which ended June 30th are not yet available, it is very clear to me this morning, after a conference with the Chairman of the President's Economic Advisers and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,<sup>2</sup> that the administrative budget deficit for this year will be very substantially below the \$5.3 billion originally estimated in January 1965, and far below the \$6.4 billion forecast this past January.

This marks the third straight year in which the actual deficit has been lower than what the President predicted. In fiscal 1964 the actual deficit was \$3.7 billion below what the President promised the Congress in his estimate. In 1965 it was \$1½ billion below what the President had recommended in his estimate.

We will not know the final 1966 figures for several weeks, but it is already clear that the reduction in the deficit below our original estimate of 18 months ago will be greater than we achieved in 1965.

In the 10 years prior to fiscal 1964, the actual budget outcome averaged \$2.9 billion worse than the original predicted figure.

I believe the fiscal outcome for the past year and for the previous years for which I am responsible demonstrates three things:

First, we have tried to make a realistic estimate of both our revenues and expenditures, and to be conservative and careful in those estimates.

Second, we have made an unremitting effort to hold our expenditures wherever possible at or below our initial estimates.

I am proud to tell you that I believe that will be done so far as domestic expenditures are concerned this year by several hundred millions of dollars.

Third, we have maintained the strength

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<sup>2</sup> Gardner Ackley and Charles L. Schultze.

and health of our economy so that revenues each year have exceeded our estimates for that year, which the Budget Director tells me is somewhat unusual.

We are determined to maintain a sound and a healthy economy which will provide the revenues that we will need to meet our responsibilities in the years ahead.

Now I'll be glad to take your questions if you have any.

#### QUESTIONS

##### EFFECTS OF AIRSTRIKES IN NORTH VIETNAM

[9.] Q. Mr. President, going back to the subject of Vietnam, what have been the effects of our intensified airstrikes on military targets in North Vietnam? What has been the effect on their rate of infiltration? In other words, what have been the noticeable results since we started hitting the oil tanks?

THE PRESIDENT. The evaluations that we have, and they are still coming in—we have new pictures that are being analyzed at this moment—the evaluations that we have indicate that about 86 percent of the known petroleum storage capacity in North Vietnam was hit the other evening in a very accurate target operation over the POL targets in the vicinity of Hanoi and Haiphong.

The latest estimate of the storage capacity actually destroyed that has come in from the field is 57 percent.

In other words, 86 percent of the storage was hit; 57 percent they estimate is destroyed.

I cannot embrace those figures because the pictures are not complete. But the general officers who have reviewed this told me this morning that they think both estimates are within reason, and they think it was a very successful operation.

I think that every general officer carrying responsibilities, either in Vietnam or in the

Pentagon, as well as most of our career, experienced, diplomatic observers, think that this action at this time was required by the events of the time.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE REVIEW

[10.] Q. Mr. President, last Saturday you ordered an exhaustive review of the Selective Service.<sup>3</sup> On the basis of your conversations with your advisers, Congressmen, and what you have heard from the general public, what is your appraisal of the defects and shortcomings of the military draft as it is now administered?

THE PRESIDENT. We have developed the best system that we have known how to, in the light of our experiences.

We have asked the Pentagon to review it from their standpoint, and they have done so. They are now presenting their views to the appropriate committees in the Congress.

I have asked some of our most distinguished citizens—Mr. Burke Marshall, former Assistant Attorney General; Mr. Thomas Gates, former Secretary of Defense under General Eisenhower; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former Director of the WACS and a Cabinet officer under General Eisenhower—and some of the best talent in this Nation to review all the alternatives available to a country which finds it necessary to draft its young men.

I don't want to prejudice that study. That study is in the process of being made. We will have a very competent staff. We expect to have some conclusions and some recommendations to present to the next session of Congress in ample time for them to carefully consider before the present draft law expires.

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<sup>3</sup> See Item 315.

STATUS OF BUILDUP IN VIETNAM

[11.] Q. Mr. President, in view of your statement at the beginning of the news conference, in which you talked about the successful military buildup, and also about the fact that we may be able to cut back some of our military production, would it be accurate for us, Mr. President, to analyze this as indicating that the major part of the buildup has now been accomplished in Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I wouldn't make such an evaluation.

I would say so far as ammunition is concerned the Secretary hopes that within 90 to 180 days he can make some recommendations. I think it is his feeling that those recommendations that he will make, which will have the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will result in the saving of several hundreds of millions of dollars over what the cost would be at the present rate.

That is not to indicate, though, that we will not call up additional men; that we will not train additional men; that we will not procure additional planes; that we will not procure additional helicopters; that we will not send additional people overseas—because we will do all of those things.

But we are watching it very carefully so we won't have a \$12 billion holdover at the end of the difficulties in Vietnam.

LATIN AMERICA

[12.] Q. Mr. President, could you assess the prospects now for democracy and for continued economic and social growth in Latin America in view of the military takeover in Argentina and prior to that in Brazil?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We regret the action that took place in Argentina recently. We have had similar actions of that type in

the last year, two or three instances. They are less in the last few months than they have been heretofore.

We are very encouraged by what has happened generally in Latin America. We are very proud of our record of growth there.

We are spending about a billion dollars, or a little in excess of a billion dollars, in our Alliance for Progress program in Latin America.

We find the per capita growth rate has jumped from 1 percent to in excess of 2½ percent. That already equals and exceeds the goals that we had set for the Alliance for Progress.

Notwithstanding the grave predictions made and the discouragement that the Dominican people received from many quarters, they have had a peaceful election. A majority of the people have exercised their democratic right to select a government of their own choosing.

They have selected that government.

They have just finished a similar exercise in Guatemala, and some four or five additional Latin American nations.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE WORLD  
SITUATION GENERALLY

[13.] We would say, as we look around the world, at this hemisphere, Latin America, the prosperity, the democratic evolution that is taking place, when we look over Africa, look over Southeast Asia generally—with the exception of our problem in Vietnam—when we take a look at the Middle East and Western Europe, we have much to be thankful for, generally speaking, much to be encouraged about.

Now I find that true and that to be the judgment of most of our experienced career diplomats.

We think that on practically every conti-

nent—when you look back at Africa just a few months ago, at the serious problems we had in the Congo, and so forth, you look at the Dominican Republic, the Panama situation, the difficulties we had in Brazil, the problems in Chile—we have made great progress and generally speaking we are optimistic about most of the continents.

If we could only solve the problem in Vietnam, and we think we are on the way to doing that, we could have a world that is rather peaceful and generally prosperous.

#### PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

[14.] Q. Mr. President, surveys of every kind are being conducted about you. Some of them recently showed a drop in your performance rating. Today the Harris poll gave you high points for your Vietnam action. Last week a newspaper poll in California said that the California Democrats prefer Senator Robert Kennedy over you two-to-one.

How much are you influenced by these polls?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think we all read them and are affected by them.

We of course would like for every poll to be of our liking. We like to feel that all of them are accurate. We have had a dozen polls, I guess, in the last week.

You don't read about the favorable ones, though, I've observed.

Mr. Gallup reported last week that we had gained 4 percent. Mr. Harris reports today that we have about 55 percent of the total in the country. Mr. Quayle has made a nationwide survey and he shows about 55 percent.

Now that's what you reported as a landslide during General Eisenhower's period.

Our poll in California shows a very healthy majority for approval of our record.

We believe that it will show the same thing in Iowa.

Those are the only two polls that you have cited.

We have a number of them that come to us each day. If you are interested in them I will see that Mr. Moyers makes them available to you.

Maine shows 57-43 percent. That is unusual for a Democratic administration.

New Hampshire, 53-47; New Jersey, 76-24; Michigan, 62-38. Although Governor Romney has a substantial majority of the Democrats favoring his record as Governor, we lead Governor Romney in his own State.

In Tennessee it is 61-39. That is considerably better than we were in 1964. Virginia is 53-47; Texas, 58-42.

We have a good many polls from all over the country. They are not disturbing to us. We think that a 55 percent rating in the country—that is the landslide that General Eisenhower defeated Mr. Adlai Stevenson by. So we are not upset.

We would all like to have as much approval as we can get. But we have to make our judgments and do what we think is right. Then we trust the judgment of the people at election time. I have not the slightest doubt but what they will exercise good judgment.

#### ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION IN VIETNAM

[15.] Q. Mr. President, there have been many favorable comments lately in the press by military leaders on Vietnam. Could you give us your assessment of the situation as it is today?

THE PRESIDENT. I think our boys under General Westmoreland, his staff officers and the men they are leading, are doing an exceptionally fine job. I want to encourage them in every way I can. I want to support



them in every way I can.

I am fearful that sometimes we do not give enough thought to those men as we sit here in the luxury of our front porch and our lawn, that we don't recognize the men that are dying for us out in the rice paddies.

I don't think you can speak too well of them. Their record has been outstanding. Their results are very good.

Our diplomatic reports indicate that the opposing forces no longer really expect a military victory in South Vietnam.

I am aware of the dangers of speculation. You don't pay me anything extra for it. So I am not going to guess for you.

Suffice it to say, I am proud of what the men are doing. If everyone in this country was working as hard to support the principles of democracy as the men in Vietnam are, I think we would have little to worry about.

PUBLIC REACTION TO VIETNAM BOMBINGS

[16.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us anything about the public reaction as reflected in the telegrams and letters to you on your decision to bomb the Haiphong and Hanoi oil fields?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

First of all, all the Communist countries, generally speaking, opposed it rather vehemently. Some of them were rather vicious in their statements, and I think inaccurate, that we were bombing civilian targets and killing civilians.

We were very careful to select military targets that were not in the center of the area and to spare all civilians. We took every precaution available to us.

I cannot understand the thinking of any country or any people, or any person, that says we should sit by with our hands tied behind us while these men bring their mor-

tars, their hand grenades and their bombs into our barracks and kill our Marines, attack our camps, murder the village chief, and that we should not do anything about it.

Now we have tried to make this difficult for them to continue at their present rate. We do not say it will stop the infiltration. We do not say that it will even reduce it.

But we do think it will make it more difficult for them, and we do think it will require them to assign additional people. We do think it will give them problems.

We have had a policy of measured response and gradually increased our strength from time to time. We plan to continue that.

Most of the Communist countries expressed disapproval. Most of the countries in the area involved, and all of the countries who have bodies there, who have men in uniform there, approved our action.

It is difficult for me to understand the response of some nation that is not involved, when a few years ago when their own security was at stake they needed American men and they wanted us to furnish American troops, not to be understanding of what we are trying to do to help others maintain their independence now.

I would say that we had very encouraging reports from a good many of our allies. We were disappointed in a few. We expected the regular Communist response, namely, that this would harden the opposition, and that it would not lead to negotiations; that we were killing civilians; and that we were not bombing military targets.

But all those things we considered in advance. And we think we pursued the right course.

Since you are talking about polls, I am informed today that the national polls show that 85 percent of the people of this country approved this position. I think we did the

right thing at the right time. I hope that we can continue to be as successful in the days ahead in connection with General Westmoreland's operations as we were in this particular exercise.

#### PROGRESS TOWARD EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

[17.] Q. Mr. President, regarding racial incidents, sir, in various cities, what is your estimate of the immediate hazards in the situation, and do you have any advice for Americans in this connection?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We are trying in every way we can to find employment for the unemployed in our cities. We are trying in every way we can to get people to quit practicing discrimination in our cities. We are trying to meet the poverty situation as we find it with the limited resources at our command.

We are not interested in black power and we are not interested in white power. But we are interested in American democratic power, with a small "d." We believe that the citizen ought to be armed with the power to vote. We believe the citizen, regardless of his race or his religion or color, ought to be armed with the right to have a job at decent wages.

We believe that every citizen ought to have the right to have a decent home. We are doing everything we can, as quickly as we can, under our voters rights bill, under our civil rights bills, under our housing bills, under proposals we have made in cooperation with the mayors under the able leadership of the Vice President, to improve these terrible conditions that exist in the ghettos of this country.

Now we can't do it all overnight. We are much too late. But we have done more in the last 24 months than has been done in any similar 24-year period to face up to these

conditions of health, education, poverty, and discrimination.

We are going to continue as long as I am President to do everything we can to see that all citizens are treated equally and have equal opportunities. When we achieve that, I think we will find a good deal of the solution to the problem which you mentioned.

#### PARIS REPORT ON HO CHI MINH STATEMENT

[18.] Q. Mr. President, a Paris magazine, a French magazine, reports that Ho Chi Minh told Red China and the Soviet Union if they didn't give more help he would have to come to terms with us next year. Have you anything on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't read the Paris magazines.

#### NUCLEAR WEAPON TREATY

[19.] Q. Mr. President, how do you assess the chances now for a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons? Does your decision to bomb closer to Hanoi and Haiphong in any way jeopardize that?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we don't think so. We are doing everything we can to reach an agreement on such a treaty. We are very anxious to do it. We hope the Soviet Union will meet us and find an acceptable compromise in language which we can both live with.

They have some problems at the moment, but we are going to live up to the test ban treaty, religiously and scrupulously follow it. We are going to do everything within the power of our most imaginative people to find language which will bring the nuclear powers together in a treaty which will provide nonproliferation. We think it is one of the most important decisions of our time and we are going to do everything to

bring people together on it.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR 1966 AND 1968

[20.] Q. Sir, in light of these recently published polls, can you give us your thinking now about running again in 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think you will see a good deal of me this year. I have been in about 10 States in the last several weeks. I expect to get around the country and talk to the people about our problems and our programs.

But I have no announcements to make about my own future except to say I am going to do my dead-level best to serve all the people of this country.

Q. Mr. President, in light of the upcoming elections, do you plan to do much travel-

ing between now and November?

THE PRESIDENT. We have a legislative program yet to be acted on. We have more than half of it already enacted. We had about 85 percent of it enacted last year. We hope to get a substantial part of it completed in the next few months.

As time permits, I will be traveling throughout the country. I have been in the States of New York, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska, Virginia, Maryland, Iowa, and New Jersey all in the last 3 or 4 weeks. At that rate, we could cover all 50 of them between now and, say, late October.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's sixty-sixth news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 5, 1966.

321 Letter to the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency,  
Commending the Agency's Record in Cost Reduction,  
Safety, and Service. July 6, 1966

*Dear Bozo:*

I have noted with satisfaction the excellent work which you and your associates at the Federal Aviation Agency have been doing in reducing costs and manpower while absorbing additional workload and improving service to the public.

I have taken particular note of your cost reduction program under which you saved \$47 million during the 1966 fiscal year. These savings have been accompanied by a reduction in Agency employment of more than 3,500 employees—eight percent, since 1963. The Agency has succeeded in combining economy in administration with a safety program which has helped the commercial air carriers of the United States achieve the best safety record in the world

and the best record for any five-year period in the history of American aviation. You have clearly demonstrated that outstanding performance in a critical and complex program can be continually achieved while reducing costs.

I am pleased to observe that the House Appropriations Committee, after thoroughly reviewing your program and budget for the 1967 fiscal year, singled out the Federal Aviation Agency for special commendation for the efficiency and economies achieved in recent years.

As you know, in my budget message for the 1967 fiscal year, I stressed the importance of strengthening the coordination of Federal programs in the field and giving more freedom of action and judgment to the people

on the firing line. The FAA has provided an example of what can be done to decentralize management to field officials who have the authority to act promptly and effectively in meeting the needs of the public. Your success in establishing regional and area centers of field supervision while simultaneously reducing employment in field offices has demonstrated that decentralization can mean better public service and more productive use of field personnel.

I shall count on you and the good people at the Federal Aviation Agency to continue to provide examples of public service at its best.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable William F. McKee, Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: For the President's Budget Message for fiscal year 1967, see Item 26.

The text of the letter was released at San Antonio, Texas.

### 322 Statement by the President on the Breakdown of Negotiations in the Airlines Strike. *July 7, 1966*

I HAVE just been informed of the breakdown in negotiations between the five airline carriers—Eastern, National, Northwest, TransWorld, and United Airlines—and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and the decision of the union to strike the carriers.

The serious implications of this dispute make it imperative that the parties try to reach a prompt settlement. At my request, Assistant Secretary of Labor Reynolds will get in touch with the parties immediately and reconvene them as soon as possible. I am sure that all the American people share my deep concern over this matter and the convictions that the parties must do everything within their powers to bring about a settlement promptly.

I am disappointed by the failure of the parties to reach agreement and by the decision of the union to strike.

I am particularly concerned that our essential military needs be met, that the important space work at Cape Kennedy be continued, that the inconvenience to the traveling public be held to a minimum, and that mail deliveries continue with the least interference possible.

I have asked Acting Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance to make certain that all military requirements for air transport are fully met and to report to me immediately if any problems arise.

I have requested Chairman Charles Murphy and the Civil Aeronautics Board to take all appropriate action to provide needed airline services with the air carriers remaining in operation.

I have directed General William McKee, the Federal Aviation Administrator, to cooperate in every way possible with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I have requested Chairman John Bush and the Interstate Commerce Commission to take all appropriate action to provide the maximum available rail and bus transportation to minimize the inconvenience to the traveling public.

I have instructed Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien to use every available mode of transportation to move the mails as rapidly as possible, particularly to our servicemen in Vietnam, and reduce to a minimum any delays in mail delivery.

On April 21, I established an Emergency Board under the Railway Labor Act to in-

investigate this dispute and to make findings of fact and recommendations. The Board was composed of Senator Wayne Morse, David Ginsburg, a distinguished Washington attorney, and Richard Neustadt of Harvard University. When the Board reported to me on June 7, I transmitted the report to the parties with my strong recommendation that they settle their differences within its framework. At that time, I expressed my belief and the belief of my advisers that the Board's recommendations formed "the framework for a just and prompt settlement, which is in the national interest." On June 13, the carriers informed me that they accepted the recommendations of the Emergency Board. Since that time, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz and Assistant Secretary of Labor James Reynolds have been working with the carriers and the union to bring the dispute to a conclusion without a

strike and with a fair and just settlement for both parties.

I have done everything within my power and have taken every action available to the Federal Government to minimize the inconvenience to the public resulting from the strike but the basic responsibility to the public rests with the union and the carriers.

They have a great responsibility to the traveling public, and the public will expect them to live up to that responsibility.

NOTE: On April 21, the President issued Executive Order 11276 "Creating an Emergency Board to Investigate Disputes Between the Carriers Represented by the Five Carriers Negotiating Committee and Certain of Their Employees" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 557; 31 F.R. 6233; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 106).

For the President's remarks on June 7, 1966, in response to the Emergency Board's report on the airlines labor dispute, see Item 256. See also Item 360.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

### 323 Statement by the President Announcing the Signing of a Resolution Establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. *July 8, 1966*

ONE HUNDRED and ninety years ago this week, a group of Americans issued a declaration that has become one of history's most celebrated documents.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776. On July 8 the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, proclaiming "Liberty throughout all the land unto all the Inhabitants thereof," summoned the people to listen to the first public reading of the document. In this historic tradition I have signed the American Revolution Bicentennial Bill on July 4, and am releasing it to the Nation on July 8.

America's Declaration of Independence was more than an assertion of political inde-

pendence. It did more than spark a revolution in America. It kindled a revolution in the hearts and minds of men that continues to this day.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident," our forefathers declared, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Since those words were written two centuries ago, the forces of tyranny and despotism have been in retreat throughout the world. And where men find freedom still denied, they struggle on, inspired by the ideals expressed in those words:

As Thomas Jefferson said:

"The flames kindled on the 4th of July 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrary, they will consume those engines, and all who work them."

The commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution is, therefore, of interest and concern, not only to Americans, but to men everywhere.

Last March I requested that the Congress adopt a resolution establishing an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to begin at once planning the observance of the 200th anniversary of our national independence. The Congress has now enthusiastically honored that request.

In my request to the Congress last March, I said some things that are especially pertinent today:

"Ours was a true revolution of liberty. It was not a revolution of tyranny. It was not a revolution of aggression. It was a revolution for the greatest cause in the affairs of man—freedom and human dignity.

"The impact of the American Revolution on the rest of the world was electric. This small, struggling Nation became the rallying point for friends of freedom throughout Western civilization.

"To these shores came great men like Lafayette, Von Steuben, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski. It was Pulaski himself who said, 'Wherever on the globe men are fighting for

liberty, it is as if it were our own affair.'

"Those words have special significance for our own generation. Today, the Vietnamese people are fighting for their freedom in South Vietnam. We are carrying forward our great heritage by helping to sustain their efforts."

With this bill we are setting in motion much more than a celebration. The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission will:

—Recall to Americans and to the world the majestic significance of the Revolution;

—Provide a creative and helping hand to State, local, and private groups in their commemorations;

—Plan for celebrations at the national level;

—Increase our knowledge and appreciation of the American Revolution in our schools, universities, and general public thinking.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission will be composed of Members of Congress and the executive branch and of distinguished private citizens to be appointed by the President. They will give assurance that the American Revolution and the ideas for which it stands will be commemorated with all the dignity and spirit which the occasion deserves.

NOTE: As enacted, the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (S.J. Res. 162), approved July 4, 1966, is Public Law 89-491 (80 Stat. 259).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 324 Remarks at the Department of Defense Cost Reduction Ceremony. *July 12, 1966*

*Secretary Vance, Secretaries of the Services, members of the Joint Chiefs, and ladies and gentlemen of the Department of Defense:*

I am delighted to accept once again your

invitation to come across the river today to attend this ceremony. And once again, as your President, I am both impressed and proud of what all of you have accomplished

in the cost reduction program.

In government, as elsewhere, it is much easier to spend money than it is to save it. But it is even harder to spend less and to get more results.

That is exactly what you in the Department of Defense have accomplished. In doing so, you have been in the frontlines of a battle which I began at the start of this administration.

I then pledged that we would wage a relentless war on waste and inefficiency throughout the entire Federal Government. I made that pledge because I have never believed that government, by nature, is inefficient. I believe that the kind of democratic Federal system that we have in this country should be and can be the most efficient of all.

What makes any government efficient is the assumption of personal responsibility by the people who serve it. People accept that responsibility when they have both freedom and incentive to do so. And it is precisely in our form of government that they have maximum freedom and maximum incentive.

The people of America are citizens of the greatest democratic republic in the history of the world. Therefore, they are entitled to the best and the most efficient government that competent, dedicated people can give them:

- A government that is flexible and imaginative and restlessly discontent with its deficiencies.
- A government which insists on believing that a better way can be found to do almost anything.
- A government that respects tradition but is not afraid to question it.
- A government that provides incentive, that promotes initiative, and that always is open, receptive, and welcomes innovations.

That is the kind of creative government our people demand. We mean to have that kind of government in this administration.

Nowhere is more progress toward that goal being made than here in the Department of Defense. I have spent 35 years in this city. I don't think that at any time in those 35 years have I ever seen any department carried on with the good management, with the good judgment, and with the good results that obtain here in the Department of Defense under your present Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, the Secretaries of the Services, the Joint Chiefs, and every man and woman, boy and girl, in uniform and out.

The record that you have achieved in your part of the Government's cost reduction program, in my judgment, is without equal. Every department of this Government today is attempting to imitate and to emulate what you have done. It is a record that you and your family can be very proud of.

If I would leave no other thought with you this morning than this one, I would say that every person within the sound of my voice, and every employee of the Defense Department, in uniform and out, civilian or military, can take great pride in saying, "I was a part of the Department of Defense in the 1960's." That is a record that you can point to with pride, and that your children and grandchildren will take great pride in.

Secretary McNamara reported to me at the ranch earlier last week that through your determined efficiency, the ideas and the recommendations and the work of every person in this Department, you have obtained savings of \$4½ billion that are actually realized in the fiscal year 1966. Without those ideas and without those recommendations, this Government might well have spent that extra \$4½ billion.

This is not only \$400 million more than your goal, than had been expected, but it occurred at the very same time that you were building up a military force of some 350,000 in Southeast Asia, 10,000 miles away from here, and providing them with all the massive support and materiel that they have required.

You have achieved this magnificent record despite the fact, Secretary McNamara informs me, that some 40 percent of the cost savings originally claimed every year are rejected for one reason or another and are not included in the final figures.

So we are being conservative when we say that this new, streamlined Defense Department has saved the taxpayers some \$11 billion since I became President, and \$14 billion since Secretary McNamara took over this Department some 5 years ago.

That should be a source of the greatest pride to every man and woman, in or out of uniform, who has helped to make this possible.

But even that is not the full measure of your achievement. Most significant of all is that with your help we are accomplishing our great task in Southeast Asia.

Up to now, we have been able to do it without imposing wartime controls on our economy, on our wages, on our prices, or on our nonmilitary production.

Up to now we have done it without calling up the Reserve forces. Yet we must remember that in order to put a smaller force in combat during the first year of the Korean war, it was necessary to mobilize more than 600,000 men from our Reserve units. We must also remember, as of now, that we have done all of these things without imposing wartime tax burdens.

During some of this period we have even effected, earlier in the period, substantial tax reductions. At the same time, we have held

defense expenditures in fiscal 1966, this year just ended July 1st, as a percentage of the gross national product at a lower level than during 15 out of the past 16 years.

I hope that I am reasonably accurate when I tell you that the budget deficit that we predicted in January of this year—that we are hopeful when we get the final figures the middle of the month, that our deficit will be less than half of what we thought it would be.

That comes about as a result of tenacious, dogged, determined, intelligent thinking upon the part of every person in all the departments.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think this is an achievement of superb proportions. It is very unusual for any President or for any administration to ever be able to have less deficit than they predicted they would have. Yet, because of your cost consciousness and because of your rigid determination to eliminate waste, each of our deficits for the past 3 years has been less than we told the Congress they would be when we sent our message to the Congress.

I attribute that result largely to the examples set by the Department of Defense of the United States of America. I thank each of you for it.

It is very hard for us, as individuals who are grappling with our own personal family finances, to really realize how significant a sum of money \$4½ billion of cost reduction savings actually are. But I would like to give you just two or three illustrations.

Of the some 120 nations in the world today, there are 95 countries whose individual gross national product is less than the \$4½ billion you saved. Their whole production, their whole gross national product, in 95 countries is less than the amount you have saved this year in the Pentagon.

There are 22 countries, on one continent



alone, whose combined gross national product, all of their earnings of all 22 countries of one whole continent, is less than the amount that you are being recognized for having saved this year in the Department of Defense.

I have pledged—as your Commander in Chief—that there is not a single dollar and not a single item of equipment which our fighting forces require that they will not receive.

We are not gambling with the security of this Nation just because we have a cost reduction program—not gambling, but strengthening the security, in my judgment.

And I am determined, as your President, to bring the administrative practices of the entire Federal Government to the same hard, lean, and alert effectiveness that we expect and that we have received from our Armed Forces.

As you know, I think, we have instructed every Cabinet officer to institute a program similar to yours. I have asked them all, and I have asked each individual man and woman in the Federal Government to help us in this fight for better management. No one has responded to that request with more zeal or more effectiveness than your own Secretary, Robert McNamara, and his able Deputy, Cyrus Vance. They not only responded, but they set new standards.

Never in the history of this country or any country has national defense been in more competent and dedicated hands. I am proud to have these men in this administration.

I am proud of General Wheeler. I am proud of his colleagues on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I am proud of each of the Service Secretaries and their assistants, and of all of those who have worked to make this record

possible.

I know that you are proud to serve in this critical Department which is managed and administered so well.

So all of you this morning, the Joint Chiefs, Bob McNamara, Cy Vance, the individuals that we have come here to honor, represent to me a new spirit of creative management in the Government and in the country.

You are men and women who have saved your Nation certain costs. But more than that, you are men and women who have made it your personal responsibility to contribute to better management of the Nation's resources. That is what cost reduction really means.

It is not just saving money. It is creating more resources, resources which can be used to build a better and a more decent, more developed, more just, and more rational world.

Finally, now, we want to honor specific individuals for specific ideas and specific accomplishments. In honoring them, we must constantly bear in mind that they are symbolic. They are symbolic of judgment. They are symbolic of frugality. They are symbolic of a dedicated person who has been flexible enough while always expressing their convictions to be a part of a team that is the envy, I think, of every other department in the Federal Government.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. on the south concourse at the Pentagon. In his opening words he referred to Cyrus R. Vance, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

At the ceremony 17 civilian and uniformed employees of the Defense Department were presented cost reduction awards in recognition of their part in cutting \$4.5 billion from the Defense budget during the previous year.

## 325 Remarks to the American Alumni Council: United States Asian Policy. July 12, 1966

[Broadcast nationwide by radio and television at 8:32 p.m.]

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

I wanted very much to be in West Virginia tonight to speak to the American Alumni Council. What the weather has prevented, however, the miracle of electronics has made possible.

I am happy to be speaking to you tonight from here in the White House. In a very special way, this is really your house.

I have great respect for the work that you do. My own career owes a large debt to men and women like you, who have made it possible for the young people of our country to learn.

I know what alumni mean to the support of higher education. Last year alumni contributed almost \$300 million to the colleges and universities of this Nation. As the father of two daughters, and as the President of a country in which more than half of our citizens are now under 25 years of age, I think I know how important that assistance is to the youth of this Nation.

Throughout my entire life I have taken seriously the warning that the world is engaged in a race between education and chaos. For the last 2½ years I have lived here with the daily awareness that the fate of mankind really depends on the outcome of that race.

So I came here tonight because you are committed in the name of education to help us decide that contest. And that is the most important victory we can ever win.

We have set out in this country to improve the quality of all American life. We are concerned with each man's opportunity to develop his talents. We are concerned with his environment—the cities and the farms where he lives, the air he breathes, the water

he drinks. We seek to enrich the schools that educate him and, of course, to improve the governments that serve him.

We are at war against the poverty that deprives him, the unemployment that degrades him, and the prejudice that defies him.

As we look at other parts of the world, we see similar battles being fought in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America. On every hand we see the thirst for independence, the struggle for progress—the almost frantic race that is taking place between education, on the one hand, and disaster on the other.

In all these regions we, too, have a very big stake.

Nowhere are the stakes higher than in Asia. So I want to talk to you tonight about Asia and about peace in Asia.

Asia is now the crucial arena of man's striving for independence and order, and for life itself.

This is true because three out of every five people in all this world live in Asia tonight.

This is true because hundreds of millions of them exist on less than 25 cents a day.

This is true because Communists in Asia tonight still believe in force in order to achieve their Communist goals.

So if enduring peace can ever come to Asia, all mankind will benefit. But if peace fails there, nowhere else will our achievements really be secure.

By peace in Asia I do not mean simply the absence of armed hostilities. For wherever men hunger and hate there can really be no peace.

I do not mean the peace of conquest. For humiliation can be the seedbed of war.

I do not mean simply the peace of the conference table. For peace is not really written merely in the words of treaties, but peace is the day-by-day work of builders.

The peace we seek in Asia is a peace of conciliation between Communist states and their non-Communist neighbors; between rich nations and poor; between small nations and large; between men whose skins are brown and black and yellow and white; between Hindus and Moslems and Buddhists and Christians.

It is a peace that can only be sustained through the durable bonds of peace, through international trade, through the free flow of peoples and ideas, through full participation by all nations in an international community under law, and through a common dedication to the great tasks of human progress and economic development.

Is such a peace possible?

With all my heart I believe it is. We are not there yet. We have a long way to journey. But the foundations for such a peace in Asia are being laid tonight as never before. They must be built on these essentials:

[1]

First is the determination of the United States to meet our obligations in Asia as a Pacific power.

You have heard arguments the other way. They are built on the old belief that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet;"

—that we have no business but business interests in Asia;

—that Europe, not the Far East, is really our proper sphere of interest;

—that our commitments in Asia are not worth the resources they require;

—that the ocean is vast, the cultures alien, the languages strange, and the races

different;

—that these really are not our kind of people.

But all of these arguments have been thoroughly tested. And all of them, I think, have really been found wanting.

They do not stand the test of geography—because we are bounded not by one, but by two oceans. And whether by aircraft or ship, by satellite or missile, the Pacific is as crossable as the Atlantic.

They do not stand the test of common-sense. The economic network of this shrinking globe is too intertwined, the basic hopes of men are too interrelated, the possibility of common disaster is too real for us to ever ignore threats to peace in Asia.

They do not stand the test of human concern, either. The people of Asia do matter. We share with them many things in common. We are all persons. We are all human beings.

And they do not stand the test of reality, either. Asia is no longer sitting outside the door of the 20th century. She is here in the same world with all of us—to be either our partner or our problem.

Americans entered this century believing that our own security had no foundation outside our own continent. Twice we mistook our sheltered position for safety. Twice we were dead wrong.

And if we are wise now, we will not repeat our mistakes of the past. We will not retreat from the obligations of freedom and security in Asia.

[2]

The second essential for peace in Asia is this: to prove to aggressive nations that the use of force to conquer others is a losing game.

There is no more difficult task, really, in a world of revolutionary change—where the

rewards of conquest tempt ambitious appetites.

As long as the leaders of North Vietnam really believe that they can take over the people of South Vietnam by force, we just must not let them succeed.

We must stand across their path and say: "You will not prevail; but turn from the use of force and peace will follow."

Every American must know exactly what it is that we are trying to do in Vietnam. Our greatest resource, really, in this conflict—our greatest support for the men who are fighting out there—is your understanding. It is your willingness to carry, perhaps for a long time, the heavy burden of a confusing and costly war.

We are not trying to wipe out North Vietnam.

We are not trying to change their government.

We are not trying to establish permanent bases in South Vietnam.

And we are not trying to gain one inch of new territory for America.

Then, you say, "Why are we there?" Why?

Well, we are there because we are trying to make the Communists of North Vietnam stop shooting at their neighbors:

—because we are trying to make this Communist aggression unprofitable;

—because we are trying to demonstrate that guerrilla warfare, inspired by one nation against another nation, can never succeed. Once that lesson is learned, a shadow that hangs over all of Asia tonight will, I think, begin to recede.

"Well," you say, "when will that day come?" I am sorry, I cannot tell you. Only the men in Hanoi can give you that answer.

We are fighting a war of determination. It may last a long time. But we must keep on until the Communists in North Vietnam

realize the price of aggression is too high—and either agree to a peaceful settlement or to stop their fighting.

However long it takes, I want the Communists in Hanoi to know where we stand.

First, victory for your armies is impossible. You cannot drive us from South Vietnam by your force. Do not mistake our firm stand for false optimism. As long as you persist in aggression, we are going to resist.

Second, the minute you realize that a military victory is out of the question and you turn from the use of force, you will find us ready and willing to reciprocate. We want to end the fighting. We want to bring our men back home. We want an honorable peace in Vietnam. In your hands is the key to that peace. You have only to turn it.

[3]

The third essential is the building of political and economic strength among the nations of free Asia.

For years they have been working at that task. And the untold story of 1966 is the story of what free Asians have done for themselves, and with the help of others, while South Vietnam and her allies have been busy holding aggression at bay.

Many of you can recall our faith in the future of Europe at the end of World War II when we began the Marshall plan. We backed that faith with all the aid and compassion we could muster.

Well, our faith in Asia tonight is just as great. And that faith is backed by judgment and by reason. For if we stand firm in Vietnam against military conquest, we truly believe that the emerging order of hope and progress in Asia will continue to grow and to grow.

Our very able Secretary of State, Dean

Rusk, has just returned from a trip through the Far East. He told me yesterday afternoon of many of the heartening signs he saw as the people of Asia continue to work toward common goals. And these are just some of them.

In the last year:

- Japan and Korea have settled their longstanding disputes and established normal relations with promise for a closer cooperation;
- One country after another has achieved rates of economic growth that are far beyond the most optimistic hopes we had a few years ago;
- Indonesia and its more than 100 million people have already pulled back from the brink of communism and economic collapse;
- Our friends in India and Pakistan—600 million strong—have ended a tragic conflict and have returned to the immense work of peace;
- Japan has become a dramatic example of economic progress through political and social freedom and has begun to help others;
- Communist China's policy of aggression by proxy is failing;
- Nine Pacific nations—allies and neutrals, white and colored—came together on their own initiative to form an Asian and Pacific Council;
- New and constructive groupings for economic cooperation are under discussion in Southeast Asia;
- The billion dollar Asian Development Bank which I first mentioned in Baltimore in my televised speech a few months ago is already moving forward in Manila with the participation of more than 31 nations;
- And the development of the Lower Mekong River Basin is going forward

despite the war.

Throughout free Asia you can hear the echo of progress. As one Malaysian leader said: "Whatever our ethical, cultural, or religious backgrounds, the nations and peoples of Southeast Asia must pull together in the same broad sweep of history. We must create with our own hands and minds a new perspective and a new framework. And we must do it ourselves."

For this is the new Asia, and this is the new spirit we see taking shape behind our defense of South Vietnam. Because we have been firm—because we have committed ourselves to the defense of one small country—other countries have taken new heart.

And I want to assure them tonight that we never intend to let you down. America's word will always be good.

[4]

There is a fourth essential for peace in Asia which may seem the most difficult of all: reconciliation between nations that now call themselves enemies.

A peaceful mainland China is central to a peaceful Asia.

A hostile China must be discouraged from aggression.

A misguided China must be encouraged toward understanding of the outside world and toward policies of peaceful cooperation.

For lasting peace can never come to Asia as long as the 700 million people of mainland China are isolated by their rulers from the outside world.

We have learned in our relations with other such states that the weakness of neighbors is a temptation, and only firmness that is backed by power can really deter power that is backed by ambition. But we have also learned that the greatest force for opening closed minds and closed societies is the

free flow of ideas and people and goods.

For many years, now, the United States has attempted in vain to persuade the Chinese Communists to agree to an exchange of newsmen as one of the first steps to increased understanding between our people.

More recently, we have taken steps to permit American scholars, experts in medicine and public health, and other specialists to travel to Communist China. And only today we, here in the Government, cleared a passport for a leading American businessman to exchange knowledge with Chinese mainland leaders in Red China.

All of these initiatives, except the action today, have been rejected by Communist China.

We persist because we know that hunger and disease, ignorance and poverty, recognize no boundaries of either creed or class or country.

We persist because we believe that even the most rigid societies will one day awaken to the rich possibilities of a diverse world.

And we continue because we believe that cooperation, not hostility, is really the way of the future in the 20th century.

That day is not yet here. It may be long in coming, but I tell you it is clearly on its way, because come it must.

Earlier this year the Foreign Minister of Singapore said that if the nations of the world could learn to build a truly world civilization in the Pacific through cooperation and peaceful competition, then—as our great President Theodore Roosevelt once remarked—this may be the greatest of all human eras—the Pacific era.

As a Pacific power we must help achieve that outcome.

Because it is a goal that is worthy of our American dreams and it is a goal that is worthy of the deeds of our brave men who are dying for us tonight.

So I say to you and I pledge to all those who are counting on us: You can depend upon us, because all Americans will do their part.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:32 p.m. in the Theater at the White House. He had been scheduled to speak at the American Alumni Council's meeting at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., but his flight was canceled because of weather conditions.

## 326 Remarks at the Commissioning of the Research Ship *Oceanographer*. July 13, 1966

*Secretary and Mrs. Connor, Reverend Harris, Captain Wardwell, my beloved friend Senator Magnuson, Governor Burns of Hawaii, distinguished Members of Congress, guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

We meet here today at the beginning of a new age of exploration.

To some, this might mean our adventures in outer space. But I am speaking of exploring an unknown world at our doorstep. It is really our last frontier here on earth. I am speaking of mountain chains that are

yet to be discovered, of natural resources that are yet to be tapped, of a vast wilderness that is yet to be charted.

This is the sea around us.

And while our knowledge of the sea is quite primitive, we do know something of its great potential for the betterment of the human race and all mankind.

We know that we can, for instance, greatly improve our weather predictions. We can save thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property each year. We just

must start learning more about the sea.

We know that the sea holds a great promise of transforming arid regions of the earth into new, rich, and productive farmlands.

We know that beneath the sea are countless minerals and fuels which can be found and can be exploited.

We know—most important of all—that the sea holds the ultimate answer to food for the exploding population in the world. Nearly four-fifths of all life on earth actually exists in salt water.

So, using science and technology, we must develop improved ways of taking food from the ocean.

But catching fish is just not enough. It has been said that throughout history we have been simple hunters of the sea. Men must now learn how to farm the sea.

Our scientists are developing a process for turning whole fish into a tasteless but highly nutritious protein concentrate which can be used as a supplement to our daily diet.

In addition, the United States Senate has recently passed a bill for the construction of several pilot plants to begin the commercial development of this fish protein food. The daily output of one of these plants would provide enough high protein supplement for well over half a million people each day.

So, it is toward a goal of understanding all aspects of the sea that we commission the *Oceanographer* today.

*Oceanographer* is one of the Coast and Geodetic Survey's 14 research ships which will begin to help us to explore the environment around us. Her sister ship, the *Discoverer*, is under construction and also will be commissioned shortly.

In the past decade, our support of marine science and technology has grown from some \$21 million to more than \$320 million.

The Federal research fleet today totals 115 vessels.

Our progress has been the handiwork, of course, of many men. These men are in and out of Government. But the Nation owes a very particular debt to those Members of the Congress, men such as our distinguished Senator Magnuson of Washington, who is here today and whose efforts have accomplished so much for oceanography over the last decade.

I want to pay tribute to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, all the employees of the Department of Commerce and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and other Government officials.

But I also want to say that today we must redouble our efforts. In the months ahead, we shall establish our priorities, we shall then set our timetables—and we shall follow them, just as we have followed an orderly and relentless program for the exploration of space. And the distinguished Scientific Adviser to the President, Dr. Hornig, is going to keep seeing that we do this. Because the frontier of the deep challenges our real spirit and we want to see that that challenge from the deep is fully met.

My Science Advisory Committee has recently completed a report on the "Effective Use of the Sea." Through Dr. Hornig I am releasing that report today. I should like to commend it to the attention of all Americans.

I commend it, in particular, to the 100 outstanding high school students who have joined us here today and who have come to the Capital from throughout the States of this Union. I hope that there are among you some of the great oceanographers of tomorrow. You could not choose, in my judgment, a more important or a more challenging career.

I am referring this report from my Science Advisory Committee to the new National Council on Marine Resources and Engineer-

ing set up by statute under the leadership of Senator Magnuson. This Council will be headed by our distinguished Vice President; distinguished members of the Cabinet and others will serve on it.

This Council will survey all marine science activities to provide for this Nation a comprehensive program in this field. I will ask them to complete their initial recommendations by the time the new Congress convenes next January.

Truly great accomplishments in oceanography will require the cooperation of all the maritime nations of the world. And so today I send our voice out from this platform calling for such cooperation, requesting it, and urging it.

To the Soviet Union—a major maritime power—I today extend our earnest wish that you may join with us in this great endeavor.

In accordance with these desires I am happy to announce that one of the first long voyages of *Oceanographer* will be a 6-month global expedition in which the scientists from a number of our great nations will participate. It is our intention to invite Great Britain, West Germany, France, the U.S.S.R., India, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and Peru to participate in the first round-the-world voyage of *Oceanographer*.

We greatly welcome this type of international participation. Because under no circumstances, we believe, must we ever allow the prospects of rich harvests and mineral wealth to create a new form of colonial competition among the maritime nations. We must be careful to avoid a race to grab and to hold the lands under the high seas. We must ensure that the deep seas and the ocean bottoms are, and remain, the legacy of all human beings.

The sea—yes, the great sea—in the words

of Longfellow, “divides and yet unites mankind.”

So to Captain Wardwell and his distinguished officers and men of *Oceanographer*, we say today: Yours is a most worthwhile mission. May you bring back much for the benefit of all humanity.

We congratulate you on the commissioning of your marvelous new ship. We wish you the best of results, fair winds, and smooth sailing.

And now I look forward with a great deal of personal pleasure to the opportunity to view the ship and some of the developments at first hand.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. at Pier 2, Washington Navy Yard, at the commissioning of the USC & GSS *Oceanographer*. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. John T. Connor, Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate, Capt. Arthur L. Wardwell, commander of the *Oceanographer*, Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, and Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii.

The President's Science Advisory Committee's report “Effective Use of the Sea” was made public on the same day (Government Printing Office, June 1966, 144 pp.). In a summary, also released, the White House stated that the report recommended doubling Federal support in marine science and technology during the next 4 years. The report also proposed a major reorganization of Federal agencies engaged in oceanographic activities, and it urged that oceanographic studies be made a part of the curriculum of universities throughout the Nation. The full text of the summary is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 930).

The National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering was established by the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, 80 Stat. 203), approved June 17, 1966. The Council's initial recommendations on marine activities were transmitted by the President to the Congress on March 9, 1967. The report is entitled “Marine Science Affairs—A Year of Transition: The First Report of the President to the Congress on Marine Resources and Engineering Development” (Government Printing Office, Mar. 1967, 157 pp.).



# 327 Remarks at the Swearing In of Dr. Barnaby Keeney as Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities. July 14, 1966

*Dr. Keeney, Mrs. Keeney, Elizabeth, Secretary Gardner, Members of the Congress, friends of the Keeneys, and our fellow Americans:*

Carl Sandburg, our great poet and good friend, speaks in one of his poems of our endless search for things beyond mere wealth. Americans, he writes, always come

"To the time for thinking things over;  
To the dance, the song, the story—  
Or the hours given over to dreaming."

So this morning we gather here not only to honor Barnaby Keeney as he begins this new chapter in his distinguished career. We have come here also to help our best minds find "the time for thinking things over"; the time to encourage our singers and our storytellers; the time to assist our scholars and our thinkers whose hours of dreaming really insure the greatness that is America.

It has now been less than a year since I signed legislation establishing the National Endowment for the Humanities—only a few months since the members of the Humanities Council first took their oath of office, as you will remember, here in the East Room in the White House.

But in this short period, throughout this country, they have raised very large hopes. Under the wise and the spirited leadership of Dr. Henry Allen Moe, the Council has already underwritten

- 200 summer fellowships for young scholars and teachers;
- 50 grants to established scholars in the humanities;
- awards now totaling more than \$300,000 to museums and historical societies for

their education projects.

These grants that the Council has made are making our American classics much more widely available. They are assisting our historical researchers. They are distributing recorded classics to the blind people in our land. They are improving the quality of our educational television and radio.

The new Chairman of the Council and the Endowment, our distinguished and able friend Dr. Keeney, is a product of a great public university—the University of North Carolina—and the product of a great private university—Harvard University. He served in World War II and has distinguished himself as a professor of history, dean, and finally the president of the great Brown University.

But I know that he agrees with me that his new responsibilities will really be the most demanding of his entire career.

For Dr. Keeney and the Council are going to be dealing with far deeper questions than just how to distribute dollars. They will be probing deep into the heart of our people and deep into the heart of our society for answers to many ancient mysteries: What meaning has life? What purpose has man?

That is the veil that mankind has always sought to part; it is the mystery that has challenged and shaped us as a Nation from our beginning.

Our first soldiers and politicians were also the Nation's first scholars and the Nation's first philosophers. The Nation they brought forth excited all men. Why? Because it promised answers to the ancient mysteries; it promised new meaning and fulfillment for man.

Ours was the only Nation ever based on

an idea—that all men are created equal—that every man is entitled to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But today, as we meet here, we still ponder the questions of the meaning of life and the purpose of man.

We already know that the answers are not wealth, or weapons, or wise government. These can help make life possible, but they can never really make it meaningful.

So, then, we must turn for our answers to those whose profession is ideas: our scholars and our writers, our historians and our philosophers; our men and women, and our boys and girls of the arts and the humanities.

They have contributed as much to our national life as our soldiers and our politicians. They have lighted our path for almost 2 centuries—and the centuries ahead ask even more of their mind and their heart.

And that is why I have such great hopes for the Humanities Council—greater, perhaps, than the Endowment's budget. But I know, too, that small budgets can spur large imaginations. As does every Board of Regents in every school in this land.

And if the Council has only a small membership and a small staff, I know that accomplishment does not depend on size.

I think of the Council as a small spark which can give the Nation—and give the world—great light.

All of us, Carl Sandburg has written, are reaching out “for lights beyond . . . for keepsakes lasting beyond any hunger or

death.”

These keepsakes are not the products of industry, are not the spoils of war, are not the luxuries of wealth. They are the old ideas, the old words. The older they are, the more their meaning really excites all men.

Freedom is one of them.

Truth is another.

Now how well we preserve these priceless keepsakes, Dr. Keeney, is going to depend a great deal on the quality and quantity and the effectiveness of the work that you do and that your colleagues do.

So this morning, those genuine friends of yours who have come here join with me in welcoming you and in being happy witnesses as you take the oath of office.

We are so happy and so proud that one of your accomplishments and of your standing in this Nation would be willing to leave the very high position that you have honored with your service to come here and provide this leadership in this innovation that your Government is taking.

We have a good deal riding on you and our expectations are high, but I have not the slightest doubt that we will realize them.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Dr. and Mrs. Barnaby Keeney and their daughter Elizabeth, and to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner, who administered the oath of office.

For the President's remarks upon signing legislation establishing the National Endowment for the Humanities, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 534.

## 328 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Holt of Australia.

*July 14, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister and my friends:*

A house twice visited by a good friend is a house twice blessed. So, Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you back here to the White

House and we are very grateful that you were able to arrange your very busy schedule so as to return and pay us a visit.

While you were away, I spoke to my

countrymen, and I hope to yours also, about the Pacific area that we share with many of our Asian friends.

I said the other night, and I should like to reemphasize it now, that I believe that the Pacific is the great testing ground of man's yearning for independence, order, and for a peaceful and productive life.

Mr. Prime Minister, if we can win that test in the Pacific, we may very well have won the fruits of peace for all of our fellow men in the world—we would hope, perhaps, for all time. But if we lose it in the Pacific, we will have lost achievement and hope, perhaps, for all time, too.

But we shall not lose the test, because Americans and Australians and Vietnamese, New Zealanders and Koreans and our other allies shall prove in the Pacific that aggression cannot succeed on any continent, in any country, against any people in the world in the 20th century.

The Pacific is not an ocean. It is not a region. It is a crucible in which the free, proud, and peaceful world of tomorrow is today molding and taking its shape.

So, as we meet here this afternoon, the winds of hope are blowing fresh and strong off the Pacific and they are blowing throughout free Asia. We are partners in stirring that excitement.

Yes, Mr. Prime Minister, we are partners in creating the billion dollar Asian Development Bank. We are partners in developing the Mekong River Delta, in denying those who would destroy the promise of stability and growth, and in encouraging those who would make that promise a reality.

And that is the great and urgent work that, after your extremely important meetings in London and here, you will return to Australia to advance, Mr. Prime Minister.

So today you leave us not only as our trusted partner and our cherished friend,

but as a man who has left much behind of the bravery and the nobility of the Australian people. A new generation of Americans are living the lessons that their fathers learned.

I see in front of me Captain Stevens, a teacher at West Point. It was 25 years ago that I got out of bed in Townsville one morning about 3 o'clock with Colonel Stevens, with whom I had roomed. He died that day over Lae and Salamaua. He left a little 6-year-old boy, who is now this teacher at West Point, to carry on for him.

But we learned that quarter of a century ago, Mr. Prime Minister, that one can never ask for finer comrades on the battlefield, or more willing colleagues in the works of peace than our Pacific brothers, our Australian allies.

And so it is our prayer today that God grant that your young men and ours will soon return from conflict to enjoy the peace that we seek so fervently together.

And until they do return, we will stand shoulder to shoulder supporting them all the way.

So gentlemen, I should like to ask you to toast that bright hope and its living symbol, the very able, courageous, and distinguished Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. Holt.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Capt. Francis R. Stevens, Jr., instructor in English at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Prime Minister Harold E. Holt responded to the President's toast as follows:

*Mr. President and gentlemen:*

Any man who had been honored by a luncheon given to him by the President of this great democracy would treasure that as a memory for a lifetime. To be so honored twice in so short a space of time is not merely a great honor to me and my country, but it has been tremendously gratifying to my colleagues, as they notified me by cable from Australia.

What you have done by your warm gesture, Mr. President, is a further strand strengthening these

close bonds which have developed between us.

Since I was last with you, I have been across the Atlantic to London. As you know, my main purposes in coming abroad were to see you and to develop a warmer and closer, more intimate relationship with you. You had kindly suggested that and so, in his place, had the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

I have gone through this process with Harold Wilson in London. Last Sunday night at Chequers, that historic establishment of British Prime Ministers, after his wife and mine had left us for the evening, he kicked his shoes off and lay down on a couch and for 3 hours we settled the problems of the world.

I told him, Mr. President, that you had been so generous to me that I felt that if I had asked you for the Statue of Liberty you would have gladly given it to me.

He said, "Why didn't you ask him for Fort Knox?" Well, he may have felt that it would have been handy.

But earlier in that evening he had taken me on a conducted tour—which you were kind enough to do this for me last night at the White House—of Chequers.

At one point in the establishment there is a picture by Rembrandt illustrating the fable of "The Lion and the Mouse." It is a wonderful picture, of course, greatly celebrated and beautifully painted.

But when the Chequers were occupied by Winston Churchill, Winston used to study this. He was, as you know, an amateur painter. In fact, I think he was almost a professional painter by the fees he got toward the end.

But he studied the picture. Perhaps it was failing eyesight or Rembrandt had left something to the imagination, but he said, "I cannot see the mouse." So he painted in the mouse on the picture, and there it is. And so you have Rembrandt and Churchill on this particular picture.

But there was a moral in it, of course, for me. My countrymen won't like me describing them as mice. Indeed we produce the largest rat in the world. It stumps itself along and calls itself a kangaroo.

But I remember the moral of the fable was that little friends may prove great friends. In a sense, my country is a little friend, because there are less than 12 million of us.

But think of the men that this country produced when there were 2½ million of you and you signed the Declaration of Independence. I have often marveled at the greatness of the men you produced from that small community at that time.

I think it was Smuts who said that the great countries are the countries which produce great men, and you produced great men as early as the period in which you had something less than 2½

million.

Washington, himself, Jefferson, Franklin, Alexander Hamilton. You know the list of them so much better than I. But these are men whose names stand in the common heritage of democracy and freedom around the world.

I talked about myself. Perhaps I could return to that for a moment, because we have so many distinguished press representatives and columnists and people of that sort here. I had a recent example in London of how important correct reporting can be.

My wife was interviewed by the press while she was there and was asked what she had been doing. Naturally, being the wife of a politician, she was quite cautious about this. So they asked her if she had been doing any shopping.

You know nothing can embarrass a politician any more than to have it reported that his wife had been doing a lot of expensive shopping. So she said that she had bought a couple of white mice.

This was solemnly reported back in Australia. Then the cables started to flow in the most intriguing jargon of the public service of the Commonwealth pointing out that the import of white mice into Australia was prohibited under our quarantine arrangements; that these white mice would have to be exterminated, if they arrived; it would be very embarrassing for all concerned if the wife of the Prime Minister had to be subjected to this treatment.

Now if the press had only added what was the fact, that these white mice were made of china and were designed for our grandchildren, then everybody would have been happy.

But I have had, Mr. President, on this journey, memorable, unforgettable, and very stirring experiences. And you, sir, have contributed notably to these in ways which my country will not forget and certainly I shall not. And then in England, of course, I have these memories, also.

But one would expect to find some disappointments along the way and I found one here. I found one when I went to England. Perhaps there were others, but these are the ones I mention.

The disappointment I found here was to discover how little of the total story of what is going on in the Pacific area was reaching you through the columns of the press. There was a vivid, dramatic, day-to-day reporting of the military operations in South Vietnam and this, I suppose, is the first war which has been fought on a television screen for most people, and, therefore, not necessarily the most objectively understood by most people.

And so I was disappointed that while I knew of the feeling and appreciation that your own administration has for this area and its problems, and you have given eloquent testimony to that in the words you have given to us this lunchtime, it was to me, I

repeat, a disappointment that we didn't hear more of what was going on in this area of the world which contains half the human race, which by the end of the century will contain rather more than half the human race, because the rate of increase there is significantly greater than in the area of Western Europe or even in these United States.

But you and your colleagues have shown your own awareness of the problems of that area and your determination to play a significant part in seeing those of us who live there through the challenges and through the opportunities which lie ahead for us.

In England I found some disappointment in the fact that Great Britain, and even more so the other countries of Western Europe, seem to be almost oblivious to the existence of that area of the world, almost as if they had quite deliberately turned their backs upon a large part of life, history, and experience in these modern times, because so much that is stirring and exciting in these modern times is occurring in this area of the world.

To bring out the best in the people of a country, you need a cause that will stir the pulse. We have, I am glad to say, several such causes moving in my own country at this time; the problem of developing a large continent, of bringing people in from so many different countries, the challenge of great projects which have to be opened up, the comparatively recent discovery—perhaps I should, in saying this, mollify what one has said in a critical vein of these other countries, because it is only in comparatively recent times that we, in Australia, have become conscious and sensitive to the fact that we, by force of geography and circumstance and the history of the future, have a significant place in Asia and, in particular, in the Asia of tomorrow.

These were the disappointments.

On the other hand, Mr. President, I was to find in the United Kingdom an expression, on behalf of the Prime Minister, of determination to support your presence in Vietnam, of recognition of the need for the two great democracies of the United States and the United Kingdom to maintain a close comradeship in the affairs of the world.

And you will shortly be visited by the Prime Minister, again keeping close and warm the link between these two democracies whose leadership means so much to the well-being of mankind.

But the primary responsibility of that leadership falls upon you as the head of the mighty nation which these days leads the free world. It is an awesome responsibility and it is fortunate for all of us who value freedom, the opportunities, and

liberties of free men that we should have, as the leader of this great democracy in turn leading the free world, a man of your own courage, character, and resolution.

And the lesson that we shall carry out to the rest of the world and, indeed, I know this is the judgment of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, is that here we have a man of resolution determined to see the issues in Vietnam through to the end, however difficult or long that task may be.

But you and I, as men who have this stirring of the pulse for the things that can be done and perhaps because we come from great open spaces and can draw a big fresh breath from the country in which we live and breathe that we tend to take the long view, perhaps the visionary view.

But the visions help to provide the causes and the causes help to evoke the qualities that are the best that lie within us.

And we share this great cause in the Asia of the future.

This, to me, has been one of the really heartening experiences of my journey to the Northern Hemisphere from Down Under. Here in this country is the resolution to see the job through where the difficulties lie and eager determination to take up the opportunities in comradeship and collaboration with those of us who live in the area to make something of Asia which will mark a new and hopeful phase in the history of mankind.

Mr. President, this is the sort of hope you leave with me and which I take back to my country. And it is a stirring thing. It is a comforting thing. It is a heartening thing to be able to feel that we can go on through the many difficulties which face a small people in a large continent with hundreds of millions of people of different race, different history, different tradition, different religion, different outlook immediately about us, but confidently facing that future, because we believe that in our own friendship, our own enterprise, our own willingness to join in the task of Asia we will build ourselves new friendships that will see us through the difficulties that we face.

And underlying it all will be the knowledge that we have a friend, a very powerful friend whom you symbolize on this occasion. Thank you for meaning that strength and that inspiration that is heartening to us all.

In that spirit, from Australia, I salute the President of the United States.

[As printed above, the remarks follow the text of the White House press release.]

329 Joint Statement Following Discussions With  
Prime Minister Holt of Australia. *July 14, 1966*

AT THE INVITATION of President Johnson, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Right Honourable Harold E. Holt, has returned to Washington to continue the discussions which they held on subjects of mutual interest on June 29.

The President expressed his sincere appreciation for the Prime Minister's willingness to arrange travel arrangements to make their meeting possible.

The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed the determination of their two Governments to assist the Republic of Vietnam and its people in their efforts to repel the armed aggression mounted against the Republic of Vietnam by the regime in Hanoi, and expressed full confidence that those efforts will be successful. They expressed again the desire of both Governments that the fighting in South Vietnam be brought to an end as soon as possible through negotiation of an honorable peace, welcomed the initiative of the Prime Minister of India appealing to the Government of the USSR to reconvene a meeting of the Geneva powers and reaffirmed their readiness to take part in this or other negotiations whenever the Hanoi regime indicates a willingness to do so. President Johnson reviewed for the Prime Minister military developments in Vietnam during the past two weeks. The Prime Minister expressed appreciation for this review of recent events.

The Prime Minister discussed with the President his recent visit to London.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the political, economic and social progress and development which has oc-

curred in Free Asia in recent years, most particularly in the first half of 1966, and agreed that these developments are of the greatest significance for the future of Asia, the Pacific area, and the world. The President and the Prime Minister noted that among these developments has been the healing of old quarrels between nations of the region, the recent establishment of the Asian and Pacific Council, the imminent formal inauguration of the Asian Development Bank in which both the United States and Australia are participating, and concrete steps toward the development of the Mekong Basin. The President and the Prime Minister described these events and the growing sense of regional identity in Asia and the Pacific area as most encouraging for the possibility of future peace and peaceful progress in the region. They expressed their belief that these developments have in no small measure been made possible by the shield of security provided to the region by the determination of the gallant people of Vietnam and those assisting them to repel Communist aggression.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the steady strengthening in the ties linking their two countries, particularly the flow of trade and investment, cooperation in exploring the mysteries of space, and common efforts in a broad range of other scientific projects.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that there exist opportunities for further great undertakings in the peaceful development of Asia, and these opportunities will be greatly expanded when peace returns to the region.

330 Remarks at a Ceremony Honoring William J. Hopkins on His  
23d Anniversary as Executive Clerk of the White House.

July 15, 1966

*Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, members of the Cabinet, distinguished career civil servants, my fellow Americans:*

Every administration creates a phrase that describes its hopes for this great country of ours, this land we love.

It may be the New Deal—or the Fair Deal—or the New Frontier—or the Great Society. All the words themselves are a challenge. They are meant to inspire private citizens and public servants alike. They are meant to keep alive the vision of a just and a dynamic country.

The man who stands behind me this afternoon did not create those phrases. But for 35 long years now he has been a vital instrument—I would say a most indispensable instrument—in the struggle to make all of those phrases a reality.

For 23 years he has managed the business of this house: the bills that come from the Congress; the messages and orders of the President; the records of the entire Executive Office; the regulations that govern the duties of all of those who work in the executive branch.

And for more than 23 years, through the administrations of President Roosevelt, President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and President Johnson, the most commonly heard phrase in the halls of the White House has been:

“Check it with Bill Hopkins, before you turn it loose.”

“Where is the farm bill? What has happened to the immigration bill? Can we send that safety message on Saturday? What is the per diem rate for a consultant? What did President Roosevelt say about

that? What did President Eisenhower do when he was confronted with that situation? When is that report due for Congress?”

And the first answer to all of these questions has always been the same thing:

“Check it with Bill Hopkins, before you turn it loose.”

If there has been a more valuable public servant on the rolls of the United States Government in that time—in the 35 years that I have been in that Government—I do not know his name.

Bill Hopkins’ advice and counsel has been sought by the Presidents, by Cabinet officers, by military chieftains, by clerks and consultants, and by private citizens and it has always been given—freely, candidly, and discreetly—at all hours of the day and night, in all times of crisis and calm.

So this afternoon I am glad that all of you, my coworkers, could come here to join us, as we have met in this beautiful Rose Garden at the end of a long working day, to honor this man of stature, Bill Hopkins, and his 23 years of service as Executive Clerk of the White House.

This is a profoundly symbolic occasion. For in honoring Mr. Hopkins, we also honor the whole corps of dedicated civil servants of which he is so outstanding an example. I have said on many occasions that I believe our country has developed the finest professional civil service in the history of the world. And, as President, I have not merely expressed that opinion as idle words—I have acted upon it.

More than 40 percent of all the officials I have appointed to permanent positions in the United States Government in the almost

3 years I have been President have come from either the career civil service or the career Foreign Service.

I have looked to the career service, because I believe that the demands placed upon members of Government today are greater than at any time in the history of the Nation. And if we are to meet those demands wisely, with imagination and understanding, our top executives must be drawn from among the most able, the best prepared, and the most committed people that we can find in this country. In my experience, the career civil service is one place where such people are most likely to be found.

This conviction of mine is not hard to explain. For I am daily exposed to a man who combines in his own person the highest qualities of those who serve the public good.

When I explored the various awards available to me to present to Bill Hopkins on this anniversary, I learned that he had already received the highest awards that were available in the White House for that purpose. President Dwight D. Eisenhower selected Bill Hopkins for the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service—and it was richly earned. So, we had to innovate. We designed a very special award for him alone.

Bill, it is my great pleasure this afternoon to present this award to you as an expression of the high esteem, the deep appreciation, and the warm regard that all of your colleagues feel for you.

I should now like to read the citation:

## CITATION

"The President of the United States of America awards this citation to William J. Hopkins with pride and appreciation on this your 23rd anniversary as Executive Clerk of the White House. Your skill, dedication, and effectiveness have become hallmarks of excellence during a Federal career dating from 1929. Since 1931, your devoted service in the White House has been of immeasurable help to six Presidents. Throughout 23 years as the Executive Clerk you have performed a critical and sensitive assignment with a single-minded purpose: to render the highest possible service to the President and to the people of our country. We are limited in our ways to honor such ability and patriotism, yet I can offer one tangible evidence of our gratitude by promoting you today to the new position of the Executive Assistant to the President of the United States. You are a great credit to the career service and a credit to the United States Government.

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON

"The White House, Washington, D.C.

"July 15, 1966"

Now, ladies and gentlemen, that concludes the citation.

This promotion gives me very special pleasure, because, for once, instead of having to find a man to fill an office, we are creating an office that fits the man.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:35 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.



331 Statement by the President on the Work of the Agricultural Advisory Corps in Vietnam With Text of His Letter to the First Eight Volunteers. *July 18, 1966*

THESE MEN will work to help carry out our pledge to provide American technical and practical aid to the Vietnamese in their second-front war on hunger, poverty, illness, illiteracy, and injustice.

All of us can take heart from the fact that Vietnamese people in the provinces and villages are eager to build schools for their children, improve health facilities, modernize their farming methods, and to take further steps toward land reform.

I am grateful, and I know that my fellow Americans and the South Vietnamese are grateful, to these agricultural leaders who are volunteering to work in the fields and villages to help the Vietnamese build a productive agriculture.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear ———:

I am pleased that you have volunteered to help the people of South Vietnam.

You and seven other young men are a new kind of pioneer. As on-the-farm advisers to Vietnamese peasants and agricultural workers, you will play an indispensable role in carrying out your country's pledge of aid to Vietnam in a second-front war on hunger and poverty.

I am hopeful and confident that others, encouraged by your example, will want to become one of you.

The Vietnamese people in the provinces and villages are eager to modernize their farming methods, to speed up land reform, to build schools for their children, and to improve health facilities. They need advice and assistance. You and your colleagues

will help them to adapt and learn to use U.S. technical and practical farming knowledge and to obtain the supplies and services they need.

Your work and that of other Americans in the villages and on the farms can contribute in an important way to shortening the war and saving the lives and resources of both Americans and Vietnamese.

I extend my personal commendation for your bold and patriotic desire to help a courageous people struggling for freedom and human dignity.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The President's statement and letter were made public as part of a White House release listing the names of the first eight young agricultural workers who had volunteered to teach American skills to the farmers of Vietnam. The men were selected by the Federal and State Cooperative Extension Services, acting on recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and agricultural leaders following their February mission to South Vietnam to study and advise on farm problems (Item 56). The release stated that the men would undergo 6 months of extensive training in the language and culture of South Vietnam and in tropical agriculture before being assigned about February 1, 1967, to work from 18 to 24 months alongside Vietnamese leaders in secured provinces. Their names follow: Allen C. Bjergo, county extension agent, Whitehall, Mont.; Noble E. Dean, county extension agent, Kalispell, Mont.; Arthur L. Gehlbach, assistant county extension agent, Bloomington, Ind.; Robert H. Dodd, county agricultural agent, Fonda, N.Y.; James S. Holderness, agricultural editor, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Dennis K. Sellers, director, Community Action Program, area of four counties, Levering, Mich.; William E. Schumacher, cooperative extension agent, Catskill, N.Y.; Charles E. Wissenbach, county extension agent leader for 4-H Clubs, Haysden, Mass.

The release noted that an additional group of 15 volunteers would begin similar training in October.

### 332 Statement by the President on the Peace Corps' School-to-School Program. *July 18, 1966*

THE PEACE CORPS' school-to-school program deserves the attention and support of every American.

It is a program unique in Government because it allows individuals—particularly American youth—to directly participate in solving a major world problem at its most meaningful level—on a people-to-people basis.

Already young American students have raised funds to construct 150 such schools in rural areas in 24 countries, and another 300 groups are currently raising funds to continue the program. The goal for this fiscal year, 1967, is 1,000 schools.

In a world where four out of ten persons still cannot read or write, such schools may well be the most important structures along the road to peace.

NOTE: The President's statement was made public as part of a White House release which included several attachments as follows: (1) a letter to Wally Allen, Special Assistant in the school-to-school project, from Jim Nevins of Corning East High School in Corning, N.Y., transmitting his students' contribution of \$900 and explaining the means by which they earned the money; (2) a fact sheet on the activities of participating schools, including a list of countries aided and of States with schools currently taking part in the program; and (3) an explanation of the role of the Exchange Peace Corps, a program which would bring volunteers from other countries for service in the United States. The text of the three attachments is published in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 2, p. 949).

On the same day the White House made public the highlights of a personal report on Peace Corps activities made to the President by Jack Hood Vaughn, Director of the Peace Corps, along with a table showing (as of July 18) the number of Peace Corps Volunteers and the countries to which they were assigned. The text of the report summary and table is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 2, p. 948).

### 333 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966. *July 18, 1966*

I HAVE SIGNED the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966.

Every Member of Congress voting on this measure voted for it except for one. It is the third increase for Federal workers in 3 years. It makes needed revisions in fringe benefits for Government employees.

A Federal pay raise has real and important fiscal and economic impact. Each 1 percent increase in civilian pay adds \$145 million a year to the Federal budget.

We are now in a period of economic prosperity unequalled in our history. As President, I shall spare no effort to keep the Nation flourishing and our economy strong and healthy.

That is why, last March, my proposal was designed to provide a fair and equitable increase in the salaries of Federal employees. At the same time it was designed to support two fundamental considerations of utmost importance to the Nation as a whole:

—The wage-price guideposts, a key tool in the fight against inflation.

—A sound and responsible Federal fiscal policy.

For the most part, the legislation meets these tests. The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers has informed me that the percentage increase in compensation provided by the legislation is within the limits of the wage guidepost. In our own

house, therefore, we have set an example for labor and management throughout the country. I urge them to follow that example.

This legislation, nevertheless, gives me very serious cause for concern. As finally enacted it provides an effective date for the pay increase 6 months *earlier* than I had proposed.

Since the civilian pay bill also controls the effective date of the recently passed provision for military pay, the result of the July 1 date is *an addition of almost half a billion dollars to the fiscal year 1967 budget*.

These outlays begin at once, and they begin at a most critical time when we are striving to restrain inflationary pressures.

Taken alone, this addition to my budget does not spell the difference between fiscal responsibility and irresponsibility, or between stable prices and inflation. But should it be followed by other actions which add sharply to our spending, the overall result could seriously jeopardize our efforts to maintain sound economic growth without inflation.

I intend to exercise all of my powers to

hold spending to a level consistent with fiscal responsibility. For one thing, I will actively continue to search for every economy possible in every Federal program.

There is no more important work than that performed by the men and women who have made public service their life's career. We must attract and retain the talent and excellence needed to conduct the complex affairs of Government. This means fair and just compensation for Federal employees.

One lesson, however, is clear: *higher salaries bring little benefit if the purchasing power of your dollar is eroded by inflation*.

We have not built—we have not grown—we have not come this far to allow inflation to disrupt our progress and destroy our gains.

We must set an example of responsibility for our fighting men in Vietnam.

And fiscal responsibility in the conduct of Federal affairs is as important as responsible action by business and labor. For, in the last analysis, we must all be united in a common cause to avoid inflation and sustain and enlarge our prosperity.

NOTE: As enacted, the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966 (H.R. 14122) is Public Law 89-504 (80 Stat. 288).

### 334 The President's News Conference of July 19, 1966

#### IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS ADD-ONS ON THE BUDGET

THE PRESIDENT. [I.] Ladies and gentlemen, we had some meetings yesterday and today. We had some earlier in the week that may be of interest to you. I thought if you would like, I will review them very briefly with you.

Within the last week, I have talked to the

Democratic leaders concerning the congressional add-ons to the authorization and appropriation bills recommended in the President's January budget. At their suggestion we had a bipartisan meeting yesterday afternoon and reviewed in some detail some of these specific add-ons and the potential add-ons.

At the suggestion of Senator Dirksen, Mr. Ford, Mr. Mansfield, the Speaker, and

Mr. Albert,<sup>1</sup> we asked the chairmen of the subcommittees on appropriations of the House and Senate, full committees of the House and Senate, the ranking minority members, and other members of the appropriations committees to come and meet with us this morning.

I pointed up to them that we have had relatively few appropriations bills arrive at the White House. But up to this point the add-ons amounted to a little less than \$1 billion. However, the budget statisticians and estimators indicated a potential add-on of between \$5 billion and \$6 billion to the President's budget, which would throw that budget somewhere up in the neighborhood close to \$120 billion without any Vietnam supplemental.

If we carry on the war at the present rate that it is going—if the war goes beyond June 1967, as you have been told several times and Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara has testified before the committees—there will be a substantial supplemental for Vietnam. But we can say at this time, while last week we took steps to reduce what could be a potential reduction of \$1 billion in air ordnance, this morning the Secretary had to take an increase in, we will say, 105 millimeter ammunition. While last week he might have found a reduction in some item, this week he will have increased petroleum charges because of the increased number of sorties. So we cannot tell about that at this stage.

We have ample funds to carry us through next spring—some date then. We have au-

thority to use them. There is now \$100 million available—somewhere in that neighborhood. We are looking at it very carefully. We won't know when we will make a request for additional funds for Vietnam. That will depend on developments, circumstances, and studies that are now being made.

We do know that the Congress is now acting on the appropriations bills. Other than the Defense Department, there are indications that there will be very excessive add-ons that will total between \$5 billion and \$6 billion.

#### COURSES OF ACTION TO PREVENT OVERHEATING THE ECONOMY

[2.] So I outlined to them the alternatives. I want to stress to you that is an alternative—I want to repeat—an alternative now in dealing with the economy that is heating up.

There are three real alternatives to deal with it, according to the economists. One is price and wage controls. Few, if any, recommend that alternative number one.

Number two, the alternative of reducing expenditures. The votes would indicate, from the increase in the pay scale yesterday that I signed, the military authorization that has been passed, the military appropriation bill up today, that there are going to be no reductions today. The Congress itself is voting those unanimously. Therefore, you have to look at the nonmilitary items.

In the budget estimates there are only \$23½ billion of items that are reducible. You take out the compensation, the social security, the contracts that already have been awarded, the civilian and military pay, the interest on the public debt, and those items, and you only have \$23½ billion that is reducible.

It appears that might be increased by some

<sup>1</sup> Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Minority Leader, Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, House Minority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Majority Leader, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, House Majority Leader.

\$5 billion or \$6 billion. The HEW appropriation bill is about half a billion dollars as it passed the House. The Agriculture appropriation bill is a little under \$100 million as it passed the House. Water pollution is a little under \$276 million as it passed the House. Military medical benefits are \$213 million.

There are indications that the inability to finance the sale of properties under HUD could run over half a billion dollars. The interest on the public debt would be up about \$150 million over the estimate. The pay raise is about half a billion dollars.

So there are some of the items that I called to their attention and asked that they carefully review them.

So, alternative number one—controls—seems to have no support.

Alternative number two—reducing non-defense expenditures—is a matter we discussed with them, the possibility of doing that. They are going to evaluate that very carefully and see what the Congress can do, because if the Congress is unable to do that, that carries you to alternative number three. This would either mean a substantial deficit and deficit financing, which we would prefer not to have, or a tax bill.

#### THE NEED FOR RESTRAINT IN CONNECTION WITH APPROPRIATIONS INCREASES

[3.] Now, before we can determine whether we will have a deficit or a tax, we have to see what happens to their ability to restrain these add-ons. If we can stay within the budget, we would like to. We are going to make that attempt.

So the purpose of the meeting was to ask them to see what they could do to restrain them. I reported to them that for the third consecutive year our deficit, the 1966 deficit, was less than we anticipated. We antici-

pated that deficit would be \$5 billion 300 million when it was submitted to Congress 18 months ago. That estimate was revised last January. It was estimated we would have a deficit of \$6 billion 400 million.

Actually, we have reduced the non-defense expenditures this year by \$600 million. We have substantially increased the military expenditures and the revenue. But the deficit that was estimated 18 months ago at \$5.3 billion and 6 months ago at \$6.4 billion, is today, at the end of the fiscal year, final, \$2.3 billion—the lowest deficit in the last 3 years.

This marks the third straight year in which the actual deficit has been lower than what the President has predicted in his State of the Union Message.

I think it demonstrates that we are maintaining a very strong and healthy economy. For that reason, I want the Members to work with us to try to continue that strong and healthy economy and that is only possible if revenues can approximately match expenditures. In this year, our revenues have considerably exceeded our estimates. I am very proud of this fiscal achievement.

I hope Members of Congress will do what they can to be helpful. We will be in constant touch with them and make whatever decision is needed to be made down the road.

#### OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED AT THE MEETINGS

[4.] I think, in summarizing, I would include other things that we talked about. I gave them the weekly report from Ambassador Lodge and General Westmoreland which comes to us. It is a secret report. It gives the developments from the military standpoint.

I reviewed with them the estimates on farm income that the Council had just re-

ported to me. The revised data for the first quarter now shows that the realized gross income was \$48.4 billion. That is up from the earlier estimate of \$47 billion, up \$1.4 billion.

Q. Is that at the annual rate, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. For the first quarter, that is, the farm income rose even higher than we had thought. The revised data for the first quarter showed realized gross income of \$48.4 billion, up from the earlier estimate of \$47 billion. It shows for the first half, as a whole, that the gross farm income was up 8.1 percent from 1965; up 28.1 percent from 1960; net farm income was up 10.2 percent from 1965, or 39.6 percent from 1960. Net per farm was up 13.6 percent from 1965 and up 67 percent from 1960.

We reviewed the price structure, the farm products, the processed foods, the industrials, Consumer Price Index, and so forth.

Q. Mr. President, were those figures of gross income up and so forth in billions or in percentages?

THE PRESIDENT. These are in percentages.

#### SUMMARY AND INVITATION TO QUESTIONS

[5.] So I want to emphasize what the meeting was about this morning. It dealt with two things, very simple: The add-ons that had been made up to now, which are short of a billion dollars, to the budget. The potential add-ons which could be between \$5 billion and \$6 billion, for nonmilitary—I mean non-Vietnam.

And those items I told you are education, health, agriculture, pollution, and general over and above the budget. That is it.

I will take your questions within a reasonable limit.

I gave you this briefing because I did conduct the meeting this morning myself.

I thought I could give you a summary a little better directly than through somebody.

I have a Security Council meeting now. So you follow the questions and take a reasonable time.

#### QUESTIONS

##### MEETING OF BIPARTISAN LEADERS

[6.] Q. Mr. President, what specifically did you ask the bipartisan leaders, the group this morning, to do?

THE PRESIDENT. I asked the chairmen of the committees to meet with the chairmen of their subcommittees and their ranking minority members and scrutinize every proposed add-on to the budget.

Of course, the desirable thing would be to keep the budget to \$113 billion. But we have already added a billion dollars, so we can't do that—through appropriations it is now \$114 billion. But, in any event, I pointed up there has been a billion dollars added on.

The bill I signed yesterday was within our guidelines. We had hoped that this inflationary pressure would not hit us in July, but would hit us in January. This started the \$500 million earlier than we had hoped. It has cost us. But that is already a *fait accompli*. There was one vote in the House against it and none in the Senate. Representative Fogarty voted against it.

I talked to the leadership about it. I think they would like to be helpful, but the sentiment was not there.

##### NEWS CONFERENCE PLANNED

[7.] Q. The North Vietnamese Ambassador to China said—

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to get in the war picture and Vietnam tomorrow, if I

could. I have the Security Council waiting for me. I don't want to go into general questions.

Incidentally, if that meets with your pleasure, we will have a press conference at 4 o'clock tomorrow, if we can arrange for the East Room.<sup>2</sup> You can have radio and television.

PROSPECT OF TAX INCREASE

[8.] Q. In the three alternatives, Mr. President, it seems to me unless we can keep the add-ons reasonable, there will have to be a tax increase.

THE PRESIDENT. No. There are three alternatives. The first one appears out. From there we don't know. I wouldn't make the mistake of saying the President intimated anything. I think it is a very serious error. We don't know. The President doesn't know. He would like to be positive this is the course. The first thing we are going to do is: We are going to see what can be done to reduce expenditures. Once we look at that and we look at the Vietnam expenditures, the thing will shape up a little better.

POTENTIAL APPROPRIATIONS ADD-ONS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, you listed some figures here, half a billion dollars HEW, \$300 million, \$276 million water pollution, and that kind of thing.

THE PRESIDENT. Those are rounded figures.

Q. These are proposed add-ons?

THE PRESIDENT. These are add-ons that have passed the House or that have been in committee. They are the things that appear to the budget people as likely add-ons. These figures I believe are rounded, so I

want to make that clear. I don't want to get my credibility involved here.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

[10.] Q. Mr. President, did you get any encouragement from the leaders?

THE PRESIDENT. I found every man present very cooperative and very anxious to work nonpartisanly to maintain a sound fiscal situation. They were very cooperative, helpful, and courteous. They made good suggestions. There are a lot of demands for these appropriations.

We know that for too long we have delayed educating our people. We know that for too long we have delayed facing up to our pollution problems. We know that for too long we have not faced up to our health dangers.

But we have made recommendations in the budget. We have gone just as far as we think we can go in the light of the economic situation as we see it. It is \$113 billion. What we are talking about is not the \$113 billion, because if we cut everything out of it that is not frozen, we couldn't cut but \$23 billion. That is all you have to work with. What we are talking about is the potential \$5 billion or \$6 billion that is being considered.

Q. Mr. President, do you think it is fair to say that what you told these gentlemen adds up to saying if they don't cut back these add-ons—

THE PRESIDENT. No. I would stop you there. I wouldn't say I made any ultimatum to them at all. We haven't reached that point. What I said is, "Fellows, you go and see if you really want to add to this \$113 billion, and we hope that you won't. We recommend that you don't."

But to trace it beyond that will get you in water over your head, because I don't

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<sup>2</sup> See Item 338.

know exactly how deep that water is myself until we can see what the add-ons are, until we see what the Vietnam expenditures are. I have seen the best intentioned people send the stock market down. I don't want to do that.

#### POSSIBILITY OF SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

[11.] Q. Mr. President, do you see any possibility of a special session of Congress for a supplemental for Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. That hasn't been discussed with anyone. I haven't heard it mentioned.

#### PROBLEMS IN FORECASTING EXPENDITURES

[12.] Q. On the ammunition that Secretary McNamara is having to order as of today, does this wipe out the savings that he had?

THE PRESIDENT. I was trying to use that as an illustration to you. No, it won't. It is just one item out of hundreds that he deals with. I was trying to illustrate to you the problems of saying concretely what will happen a year from now. He knows what he plans for if the thing would be ended June 30th. We have asked for that. But if it is projected further, we don't know. That changes from day to day.

For instance, this January the best estimators we had thought it would be a \$6.4

billion deficit. But it is now \$2.3 billion. That is how much change there is. Thank goodness it is down. All three deficits have been down.

When we came in in November, following the budget that started in July under President Kennedy, we had an \$11 billion-plus deficit estimated. The next budget was \$5 billion-something, and we reduced that to \$3 billion-something. This one was first estimated at \$5.3 billion and revised to \$6.4 billion. It has been reduced to \$2.3 billion.

Next year is going to be the really tough year, because of these potential add-ons. The budget last year that went up was \$99 billion-something. The Vietnam expenditures carried us to \$106.9 billion, from \$99 billion. The budget this year went up to \$113 billion.

But these potentials look like it can run up to—we don't know. It depends on the Congress.

#### DEFICIT FOR 1967

[13.] Q. What is the deficit estimate for 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. It depends on Vietnam.

Q. What went up with your budget?

THE PRESIDENT. \$1.8 billion.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's sixty-seventh news conference was held in his office at the White House at 11:25 a.m. on Tuesday, July 19, 1966.

### 335 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bills Relating to Disposition of Claims by or Against the Government.

*July 19, 1966*

THE FOUR measures I have signed into law carry us forward toward the democratic ideal of fairness and equality for all our

citizens. They symbolize our never-ending struggle to achieve equal justice under the law.



We can have no equal justice when a citizen must bring his grievance into court against the Government within a specified period of time—if we do not impose similar time limits on the Government's claim against its citizens.

Yet, that is what has been happening in too many instances.

The first measure I signed corrects this inequity. No longer will the Government be permitted to bring old and stale lawsuits against private parties.

We can have no equal justice when citizens are prevented from recovering court costs even when they *win* lawsuits against the Government—and yet hold them liable for the Government's costs when they lose.

Yet this, too, is what we have been doing far too long.

The second measure I signed will correct this inequity by requiring the Government to pay costs when it loses a lawsuit.

The two remaining measures will encourage more out-of-court settlements. They will make it easier for persons of limited means to contest their differences with the Government.

No longer, for example, will a citizen be put to the expense, time, and effort to go into court against the Government for personal injury, death, or property damage claims—when the Government stands ready and willing to settle out of court.

And agencies throughout the Government will, for the first time, be able to settle many of their smaller claims against an individual without the need to bring him into court.

These are long overdue reform measures. They will advance the cause of equal justice

under the law. And they will promise a more reasonable, effective, and efficient approach to controversies with the Government:

—Cases will be commenced before they grow old.

—Disputes will be resolved without resort to the courts.

—Congestion in our already overcrowded courts will be eased.

I am pleased to note that the need for this legislation was recognized by the Government itself and conceived of by a Government mindful that all of its traditional prerogatives are not beyond change.

We are indeed grateful to Senator Ervin, Congressmen Celler and Ashmore, and all the many Members of Congress who made this legislation a reality. I particularly want to single out Assistant Attorney General John Douglas who was instrumental in developing the measures.

Daniel Webster once wrote that justice is the great interest of men on earth. And so, today, we take another step that will light the way for still further progress toward the equal administration of justice—for that is a task that is never truly finished.

NOTE: As enacted, the four bills signed by the President are:

H.R. 13652, An Act to establish a statute of limitations for certain actions brought by the Government—Public Law 89-505, 80 Stat. 304 (July 18);

H.R. 14182, An Act to provide for judgments for costs against the United States—Public Law 89-507, 80 Stat. 308 (July 18);

H.R. 13650, An Act to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act to authorize increased agency consideration of tort claims against the Government, and for other purposes—Public Law 89-506, 80 Stat. 306 (July 18);

H.R. 13651, Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966—Public Law 89-508, 80 Stat. 308 (July 19).

336 Veto of Bill Authorizing Automatic Price Increases in  
Star Route Postal Contracts. July 19, 1966

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning H.R. 2035 without my approval.

I am returning it because the principle it embodies is inflationary.

I am returning it because it would set a bad example, not only in Government, but throughout our economy.

This bill provides that whenever the consumer price index rises by at least one percent a year, the costs of more than 9,600 Star Route postal contracts would be automatically and arbitrarily increased.

Such a blanket adjustment of Federal contracts, based on the consumer price index—or any price index—is dangerous. It substitutes an arbitrary rule for the need to judge each case on its merits.

Often, an increase in the consumer price index does not mean that the contractor's actual operating costs have gone up. Yet, under this bill, the contractor would be automatically entitled to price increases.

This is not sound fiscal policy. It is not fair to those who do business with the Government, and it is not fair to the taxpayers.

The principle of this measure, if approved, would not stop with the Star Route postal contracts. It would spread to other Post Office contracts—and ultimately to contracts throughout the Federal Government.

This would open the door for similar actions throughout the private sector of our economy. The resulting automatic, and often unjustified, wage increases would fuel the fires of inflation.

Thus, we would be caught in an endless

chain—a chain that would imprison the wage-earner behind the bars of inflation.

I do not intend to let that happen.

We are now in the sixth year of sustained prosperity. This prosperity was not achieved by accident. It was achieved by responsibility and restraint on the part of American business, American labor, and your Government. We imperil that prosperity if Government, itself, breaks the line.

I recognize that adjustments in contracts may be necessary from time to time. And it is the policy of this Government to make these adjustments whenever they are justified.

I also share the concern of the Congress that we should do everything possible to reduce the burden of paperwork which is now required of our Star Route contractors. But we must not attempt to achieve that goal by setting into motion arbitrary contract increases which can only contribute to a wage-price spiral with its disastrous impact on our economy.

Accordingly, I have withheld my approval from H.R. 2035. But I have directed the Postmaster General to take immediate steps to eliminate unneeded and unnecessary paperwork of these small contractors.

I believe that the purpose intended by the Congress in the enactment of this measure can be fully served in that manner without jeopardizing our sustained prosperity.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House  
July 19, 1966

### 337 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments. *July 20, 1966*

IT HAS BEEN a decade since the rural Library Services Act had its beginning. Since then, library services have been provided for 40 million rural and smalltown citizens; 27 million books have been placed on public library shelves; 75 million citizens are enjoying new or improved library facilities.

In 1965 the first funds for construction of public libraries became available. Today nearly 700 communities across the Nation are building new library facilities to serve today's readers—and tomorrow's.

The Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, which I have signed into law, provide \$575 million between now and 1975 to raise the physical standards of libraries, to replace outmoded buildings, and to help provide the 40 million square feet of library space still needed in our country.

This legislation does not simply enlarge the construction program. It also provides \$50 million to support interlibrary cooperation. It establishes a \$75 million grant program to provide library services for many citizens too often neglected: those who are physically handicapped or institutionalized; persons in State orphanages, hospitals, prisons, and training schools; those who are blind or who cannot read conventional printed matter.

This new legislation builds on a substantial base. Authorized Federal expenditures for library services in fiscal 1966 totaled \$610 million, including \$260 million for library construction and \$180 million for books and materials.

But money alone will not do the job. We need intelligent advice and planning to see

that our millions are spent wisely and well. We need to take a close look at the future of our libraries. We need to ask some serious questions.

What part can libraries play in the Nation's rapidly developing communications and information-exchange networks? Computers and new information technology have brought us to the brink of dramatic changes in library technique. As we face this information revolution, we want to be satisfied that our funds do not preserve library practices which are already obsolete.

Are our Federal efforts to assist libraries intelligently administered—or are they too fragmented among separate programs and agencies?

To deal with these and other questions, I will soon name a national library commission of distinguished citizens and experts. Its job will be to point toward an effective and efficient library system for the future. The commission will report directly to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. It can provide a national perspective on the problems that confront our Nation's libraries.

We look forward to the day in America when all forms of knowledge are readily available to our citizens—and when zeal for learning is a trait of all our citizens.

Nearly a century ago Walt Whitman reminded his countrymen that to have great poets a nation must also have great audiences.

By signing this act and establishing this commission, we are helping to provide for that great audience.

NOTE: As enacted on July 19, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 (H.R. 14050) is Public Law 89-511 (80 Stat. 313).

The President established the President's Com-

mittee on Libraries and the National Advisory Commission on Libraries by Executive Order 11301, dated September 2, 1966 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres.

Docs., p. 1192; 31 F.R. 11709; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 144). For a statement by the President upon signing the order see Item 424.

### 338 The President's News Conference of *July 20, 1966*

#### WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF AMERICAN PRISONERS

[1.] Frank Cormier, Associated Press: Mr. President, what is your reaction to the talk from Hanoi about possible war crimes trials for American prisoners, and what might be the consequences of such an action?

THE PRESIDENT. We feel very strongly, Frank, that these men, who are military men, who are carrying out military assignments in line of duty against military targets, are not war criminals and should not be treated as such.

We are ready, whenever the Hanoi government is ready, to sit down at a conference table under the sponsorship of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to discuss ways in which the Geneva Conventions of 1949 can be given fuller and more complete application in Vietnam.

We think that the thought that these American boys have committed war crimes is deplorable and repulsive. Your Government has taken every step that it considers appropriate to see that proper representations on this subject have been made.

#### BOMBING IN NORTH VIETNAM

[2.] Merriman Smith, United Press International: Mr. President, again in connection with the war in Vietnam, there is a recurrence of requests or recommendations that the United States again halt the bombing of North Vietnam. These requests have come from everybody from the Indian Prime Minister to factions in this country. What

is your reaction to this sort of urging?

THE PRESIDENT. The United States has made clear to the Government of India and to all other governments that at any time the Government of North Vietnam is willing to sit down at the conference table and discuss ways and means of obtaining peace in the world, that on a few hours' notice the United States will be there.

My closest representative is ready and willing and anxious at any time to enter into those discussions.

I do not think that we should spend all of our time, though, examining what the Government of the United States might be willing to do without any regard to what the enemy might be willing to do.

We have stated again and again our desire to engage in unconditional discussions and I repeat them again today.

But we can't talk about just half the war. We should talk about all the war, and we have not the slightest indication that the other side is willing to make any concession, to take any action that would lead to the peace table.

And until there is some indication on their part, we, of course, would not expect to tie the hands of our men in Vietnam.

#### THE AIRLINE STRIKE

[3.] Garnett Horner, Washington Evening Star: Mr. President, do you contemplate any further action in the airline strike?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. Secretary Wirtz has made a statement, a rather strong state-

ment, within the hour in connection with that controversy. The President has followed the law. We have taken every legal step that we could. We appointed and convened a very fair and judicious Board of distinguished Americans who heard testimony that runs into the hundreds of pages, made proper recommendations and drew appropriate conclusions, and submitted them to the President.<sup>1</sup>

My advisers examined those recommendations, and I, as President of this country, urged both labor and management to follow the Board's recommendations.

The Board recommended that the airlines pay approximately an additional \$76 million in increased wages and benefits.

After some consideration, the management agreed to the Board's recommendations, but the union representatives refused.

We have no legal remedies left to us in the Government. We have done all we can do under the law. We are continuing to persuade the management and labor people to continue their discussions. We are hopeful that they will continue those discussions and work around the clock, because the people of this country deserve to be served.

While we have no law that can force the men to go back to work, I think the patience of the American people is being tried. And although the Government has done everything it can do to keep the mail moving, to serve the needs of defense, the time has come when a settlement is indicated. We would hope that the parties would continue to bargain until a decision is reached.

#### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH HANOI

[4.] J. F. Ter Horst, *Detroit News*: Mr.

<sup>1</sup> For the President's remarks in response to the Emergency Board report on the airlines labor dispute, see Item 256.

President, would it be possible, or has any thought been given to the idea of a prisoner exchange with Hanoi?

THE PRESIDENT. We have had no indication that the government of Hanoi is open to any of the appeals or any of the suggestions that we have made from time to time. We think that we have made very clear, through our emissaries and through governments who are talking to both parties, our desire to sit at the table and discuss any subject that the other side desires to discuss.

But we have received no response whatever that would indicate the willingness on the part of the other side to do this.

#### U.S. REACTION IN THE EVENT OF WAR CRIMES TRIALS

[5.] John Steele, *Time Magazine*: Mr. President, your Ambassador to the United Nations and several other administration spokesmen have issued rather somber warnings about the course of the war in the event the prisoners are brought to trial. I wonder if you would care to inform us now what actions you might desire to take in the event that the trials do take place?

THE PRESIDENT. I would not want to go further on that, John, than I have gone. I think the people of this country and the peaceful people of the world would find this action very revolting and repulsive, and would react accordingly.

#### U.S. POLICY ON VIETNAM

[6.] Edward P. Morgan, *ABC News*: Mr. President, two related questions on Vietnam, sir. Members of your administration in the past have said, in effect, that we were not seeking a military solution to the problem of Vietnam, but it has been widely interpreted that your Omaha and Des Moines

speeches<sup>2</sup> changed that. Is that true?

Secondly, what do you feel about the theory that every major military conflict has a point of no return, and when that is reached it is difficult, if not impossible, to control?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the answer to your first question is no. The Omaha and Des Moines speeches did not change the consistent policy of this country that we have followed ever since I became President.

Second, I think that the important thing for all of us to remember is that we are ready and willing now, and have been, without any limitation whatever, to discuss any subject with the enemy at any time that he is willing to discuss it. But, Ed, until he gives some indication that he will sit down and talk, I see nothing to be gained from these exploratory excursions.

#### EFFECT OF SLOGANS AND RACIAL DISTURBANCES ON CIVIL RIGHTS

[7.] Marianne Means, King Features Syndicate: Mr. President, do you believe that such developments as the "black power" slogan and the disturbances in Chicago and Cleveland have created a new antagonism among whites that might hurt the civil rights movement?

THE PRESIDENT. I am very concerned about the conditions that exist in many of the large cities of this country during this summer. I have talked to the Governors on that subject this morning, and I have been in touch with a number of the mayors in most recent days.

As I said in the previous press conference,<sup>3</sup> I am not interested in "black power" or "white power." What I am concerned with is democratic power, with a small "d."

<sup>2</sup> See Items 311 and 312.

<sup>3</sup> See Item 320 [17].

I believe that if we are not to lose a great many of the gains that we have made in recent years in treating people equally in this country, giving them equality in opportunity, equality in education, and equality in employment, then we must recognize that while there is a Negro minority of 10 percent in this country, there is a majority of 90 percent who are not Negroes.

But I believe most of those 90 percent have come around to the viewpoint of wanting to see equality and justice given their fellow citizens.

Now they want to see it done under the law and they want to see it done orderly. They want to see it done without violence. I hope that the lawfully constituted authorities of this country, as well as every citizen of this country, will obey the law, will not resort to violence, will do everything they can to cooperate with constituted authority to see that the evil conditions are remedied, that equality is given, and that progress is made. And I shall do everything within my power to see that that is done.

#### ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL AGITATORS

[8.] Sid Davis, Westinghouse Broadcasting: Mr. President, does the administration have any information that the current wave of riots are the work of professional agitators who want to foment trouble in our major cities?

THE PRESIDENT. Wherever there is trouble, there are always individuals to whom suspicion is attached. But I would not want to say that the protests and the demonstrations are inspired by foreign foes. I do say that on occasions where you find this trouble, you also find people who do not approve of our system, and who in some instances contribute to the violence that occurs.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON U.S. ASIAN POLICY

[9.] Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: In your speech last week,<sup>4</sup> you suggested a conciliatory attitude toward mainland China under certain conditions. Do you have in mind an administration initiative that would lead toward a two-China policy in the United Nations, or is the administration attitude toward Communist Chinese admission to the United Nations the same as it has been?

THE PRESIDENT. It is the same as it was in my speech. I spelled it out in somewhat substantial detail in that speech. I feel that we should do everything we can to increase our exchanges, to understand other people better, to have our scientists and our businessmen, our authors and our newspaper people exchange visits and exchange viewpoints.

I would hope that as a result of tearing down these barriers that some day all people in this world would be willing to be guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, that all peoples would want to cease aggression and would try to live in peace and understanding with their neighbors.

So far as I am concerned, every day I am looking for new ways to understand the viewpoint of others. And I hope that at a not too distant date mainland China will be willing to open some of the barriers to these exchanges and be willing to perhaps come nearer to abiding by the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter.

THE SAIGON GOVERNMENT'S PEACE PROPOSALS

[10.] Forrest Boyd, *Mutual Broadcasting System*: Mr. President, to carry the discussion of Vietnam one step further, the

<sup>4</sup>For the President's remarks to the American Alumni Council on United States policy in Asia, see Item 325.

Saigon government has said, I believe last night, that the bombing of North Vietnam would stop immediately and allied forces would be asked to withdraw from South Vietnam if Hanoi would meet certain conditions, including stopping fighting and withdrawing their forces.

Do you agree with this? Is this in line with our policy?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not examined that statement carefully. I heard it reported and I read a ticker item on it.

I look with favor upon the general suggestion made. There is nothing that we would welcome more than for Hanoi to be willing to stop its infiltration and stop trying to gobble up its neighbor; to permit those people to engage in self-determination and select their own government. We generally approve of the sentiment expressed in the Saigon statement as I interpreted it.

THE VIRGINIA PRIMARY ELECTIONS

[11.] Raymond L. Scherer, *NBC News*: Two oldtimers in Congress went down in the Virginia primary.<sup>5</sup> What do you see as the political significance of this?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't attach any particular significance to the defeat of a Member of the House or the Senate.

In this instance, I think it is a question of the people of the State being rather evenly divided in connection with the Senate race, and that frequently happens under our democratic system.

I know of no unusual significance that I would attach to it. I think each year you will see some of the candidates win and some lose.

<sup>5</sup>Senator A. Willis Robertson and Representative Howard W. Smith were defeated in the Democratic primary election of July 12, 1966.

## TRADE AND OTHER CONTACTS WITH CHINA

[12.] Robert Pierpoint, CBS News: Under what conditions, Mr. President, would the administration consider reducing its trade barriers against Communist China?

THE PRESIDENT. I think until we can have more understanding of what China's plans are and China's hopes are, and what China expects to do in her own way in the future, we would not want to determine our complete course of conduct.

I think we have tried to lead the way by asking them to accept as visitors some of our people, some of our businessmen, and to discuss these problems with them.

We fervently hope, as I have said again and again and again, that all nations in the world will give up their thoughts of aggression and force, and will be willing to abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Now until we see some evidence of the willingness of the various countries that may be involved to do that, I wouldn't want to pass judgment on what our action might be. We are hoping, we are working to the end that all nations embrace those principles.

## LEGISLATION TO CONTROL STRIKES

[13.] Ted Knap, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, recalling your State of the Union <sup>6</sup> promise to seek legislation to deal with strikes that threaten irreparable damage to the national interest, do you still plan to ask for such legislation, and might this include compulsory arbitration in something like the airline strike?

THE PRESIDENT. We have had administration people working on possible proposals to submit to the Congress that could be used

in cases of emergencies that vitally affect the public interest.

I must frankly say to you that up to this point we have been unsuccessful in getting legislation that the Secretary of Labor and the other members of my Cabinet felt acceptable, and that we felt would have any chance of passage in the Congress.

We are still searching for an answer. And we would like to find a solution that could be embraced by the administration, management, labor, and the Congress. But up to this point we have been quite unsuccessful.

## EFFECT OF HIGH INTEREST RATES

[14.] Mrs. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, every State and every city almost is feeling this terrible tight money squeeze and lack of credit, particularly in the housing industry. Mr. Larry Blackmon, the head of the Home Builders,<sup>7</sup> has called an emergency meeting for July 27. I wonder if you have any solution or any policy that will help us out?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we have made suggestions to the Congress before they recessed. The Secretary of the Treasury met with the appropriate committees and recommended that they take certain action in connection with deposits of \$10,000 or under, or \$100,000 or under, by placing a maximum ceiling rate on the interest paid on those deposits.

The administration thought that would be helpful. The Congress did not desire to act at that time.

They passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Reserve Board to take action in the matter. The Secretary of the Treasury went back to a committee of the Congress, and is working with them now.

I discussed that subject last night. He

<sup>6</sup> See Item 6.

<sup>7</sup> Larry Blackmon, president of the National Association of Home Builders.



hopes that we can obtain action through the Banking and Currency Committee of the House on legislation that will be helpful.

We are seriously concerned with the plight of the homebuilder. We are distressed at the increased costs that are involved in the high interest rates.

We had deep concerns last December when the increase was made by the Federal Reserve before the budget was submitted and without coordinating with the other fiscal agencies of the Government. But in the light of the situation as we see it now, the best thing that can be done is for Congress to act upon the legislation we have recommended.

We expect them to do that. And we will do everything we can to expedite it.<sup>8</sup>

#### THE PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN PLANS

[15.] Robert G. Spivack, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate: Mr. President, I know you are concerned about Vietnam and with your many domestic problems. And I know there have been suggestions that you are not a very good politician, but this is a political year and I wonder what your plans are for participating in the campaign, particularly where Pat Brown<sup>9</sup> is concerned, or some of the other races that might be of interest.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Bob, I am inclined to agree with some of those people who think that I am not a very good politician some of the time. I am going to try to do my job as best I can.

I do recognize this is election year. I will be called upon to visit various parts of the country. I expect to do so. I don't think

that the people of California need any advice from me to know that Governor Brown has been a great Governor.

I expect to repeat that statement if given the opportunity between now and November, not only in California, but other places.

I think a part of the President's job is to go out into the country, to meet the people, to talk to them, to exchange viewpoints with them.

I plan to take Saturday off this weekend and to go into Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Indiana, and I will spend the weekend visiting with the people of those States.

I don't expect to do that every week, but as my duties here in the White House permit, I will take advantage of every opportunity to go out into the country and discuss our program, our convictions; tell them what we stand for, and ask for their support.

#### SUMMIT MEETING OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE LEADERS

[16.] Catherine Mackin, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, at your last press conference you expressed some satisfaction in the economic and political growth of South America.<sup>10</sup> In view of this, I wonder if you can tell us what progress is being made toward the summit of Western Hemisphere leaders, and when that meeting will be held?

THE PRESIDENT. We do not have a date or a place. The leaders of the countries in the hemisphere are now very carefully considering the subjects for that conference. The staff work is being done on the subjects and the problems that the conference would deal with.

I am unable to, and I think the leaders of the hemisphere at this time are unable, to designate a time or place.

<sup>8</sup> The bill to stimulate mortgage credit for residential construction was approved by the President on September 10, 1966 (see Item 451).

<sup>9</sup> Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California.

<sup>10</sup> See Item 320 [1].

I discussed with the President-elect of Bolivia<sup>11</sup> today this conference, and we look forward with a great deal of interest, other countries being willing, to carrying out the suggestions originally made by a Latin American leader. But the time has not been set.

We think it would be very fruitful and we would be glad to attend it, and we will, assuming time is given for proper preparation by the staff people.

#### TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS

[17.] John Scali, ABC News: Mr. President, there have been an assortment of rumors from Communist sources during the past week which indicate that the North Vietnamese leaders may be planning to place American prisoners in factories, or, indeed, even in oil installations in an effort to force you to call off the attacks. What would your reaction be to any such move?

THE PRESIDENT. John, I have tried to give my viewpoint and the viewpoint of this Government on the men who have been captured. I would hope that they would receive humane treatment in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1949.

I believe that any other treatment accorded them would not be accepted by the civilized world. And I do not want to make any predictions or speculations about what will happen.

I have expressed my viewpoint on what should happen.

#### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

[18.] Richard Wightman, Fairchild

<sup>11</sup> Gen. Rene Barrientos Ortuno, who took office as President of Bolivia on August 6, 1966.

Newspapers: Mr. President, you recently said that freedom of information should never be restricted unless it affected national security. One of my papers, Women's Wear Daily, obtained from one of its own sources a news story about your daughter's wedding<sup>12</sup> and printed it.

Because of this, the White House has withdrawn our press credentials to cover the wedding.

Don't you think in light of this that it rather goes against your own philosophy of press freedom?

THE PRESIDENT. I guess I would need a little more information before I got into a complete answer to your question.

The information I have indicated that in order to serve all the press, certain rules were laid down, and that the press, for their convenience, was asked to follow those rules so no one would have an advantage.

Because either some did not accept the rules or some did not follow them, some differences emerged. But if I could have your permission to just step aside on any of the detailed wedding arrangements, I would like very much to do so. Thank you very much.

#### THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM GENERALLY

[19.] Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, would you give us your appraisal of how the Vietnam war is going, sir, particularly whether or not more manpower might be required there?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, more manpower will be required. We are working day and night on all four fronts.

The economic front—and the report this

<sup>12</sup> The President's daughter Luci was to be married to Patrick J. Nugent on August 6, 1966, at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C.

evening from Ambassador Lodge<sup>13</sup>—indicates that there has been some improvement in prices and the economic situation there.

The diplomatic front—our representatives and the representatives of other nations are now exploring in other capitals, in many other places, the possibilities of trying to find a way to get to the peace table.

On the political front, plans are going forward for the election of the Constituent Assembly early in September, and numbers and numbers of candidates are filing for the places.

We are supplying such advice and counsel as we can in the hope that this will be an orderly democratic election where the majority of the people can freely express themselves, and select the leaders of their choice.

On the military front, our troops under General Westmoreland<sup>14</sup> are giving an excellent account of themselves. They are attempting to anticipate the enemy and doing everything they can to deter him from further aggression, from additional infiltration, and from the terror that he practices.

The results have been that the enemy has lost about 10 men for every loss the Americans have suffered.

I believe the record for the last 10 weeks shows that the enemy has lost in excess of 1,000 men each week. Our average has been something like 100. This week I believe it is less than 100, and I believe theirs is more than 1,200.

The mail that I get, some 50 or 60 letters from the battlefield each week, shows the morale is high, that the men are well trained, that they are well and adequately supplied, and properly led.

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<sup>13</sup> Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam.

<sup>14</sup> Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

We ceased speculating a long time ago on how long this situation would endure. But I have said to you and to the American people time and again, and I repeat it today, that we shall persist.

We shall send General Westmoreland such men as he may require and request, and they will be amply supplied. I have no doubt but what they will give a good account of themselves.

Overall, I would say that the reports from the captured prisoners—and there have been about twice as many defectors so far this year as there were the same period last year, some 10,000 compared to 4,000—but the interviews from a sample of 150 this week indicate that about 15 to 20 percent of the men that have been captured show that they are boys from 12 to 16 years of age.

They show that a good many of their people take 3 months in the infiltration, walking down from North Vietnam, that a good many of them are suffering from malaria, and beriberi, and other diseases.

The men who conducted the bombings on the military targets, the oil supplies of Hanoi and Haiphong, did a very careful but very perfect job. They hit about 90 percent of the total capacity of that storage, and almost 70 percent of it was destroyed.

Our reports indicate that there were few civilian lives lost, if any. One estimate was that one civilian was killed, and he was the one that was at the alarm center.

We were very careful not to get out of the target area, in order not to affect civilian populations. But we are going, with our allies, to continue to do everything that we can to deter the aggressor and to go to the peace table at the earliest possible date.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's sixty-eighth news conference was held in the East Room at the White

House at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20, 1966. The news conference was broadcast on nationwide radio and television.

### 339 Remarks to the American Field Service Students. July 20, 1966

*Mr. Howe, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, students, and friends:*

Since you are students and I am a former teacher, I would like to ask a few questions and have "a show of hands."

First of all, how many of you are from this hemisphere—North or South America?

How many from Canada? Europe? Africa? Asia? Australia and New Zealand?

Well, whatever your native land, we are very happy to have you here this afternoon. Your visit gives us an opportunity to thank you for enriching our country with your presence. We hope that you have learned something from us, as we know we have learned from you.

There are nearly 3 billion people on this planet. Most of them live and die without ever leaving the small community where they are born. Most of them never have much opportunity to contribute to the understanding among the nations of the world.

But you are among the tiny minority who have had the opportunity to do that. You are among the few who have earned the ability to interpret one nation to another, one people to another.

You probably have been surprised many times during the past year to learn how uninformed people are about your own homeland. You have been able, I think, to eliminate misunderstanding and prejudice, to enlighten your friends in America about your own people and about the place where you live.

When you return home, you will encounter misunderstandings about us, misunderstandings about this land—misunderstandings which you will be able to clear up.

This is what makes you so valuable to the entire world at this critical period in history. Because after this year abroad, you are still a citizen of your own land. But, in addition, you are more than that—you are now a citizen of the world.

There are 3,000 of you here today, I am told, so there are at least 3,000 attitudes and memories reflected from your stay in the United States.

There is one memory that I hope all of you will share. I believe you have seen that Americans are basically an optimistic people, anxious to help solve even the impossible problems.

This optimistic faith is the source of America's volunteer spirit—the spirit that sends young men and women into the slums to fight against poverty and injustice, the spirit that sends others to foreign lands as members of the Peace Corps.

Five months ago I sent a message to the Congress on international health and education. In that message I said: "Only when people know about—and care about—each other will nations learn to live together in harmony." We have volunteered some of America's wealth and some of our energy to that great purpose—to add a world dimension to the task of improving the health and the education of mankind.

So here is another opportunity to volun-

teer for another great adventure—to help free people from the slavery of ignorance and the burden of disease.

These must be the goals of all men: to bring new hope and opportunity to the world, to encourage understanding, to constantly search and seek peace.

In this country we have the people-to-people program. It is working well. Now I see in your faces the potential for a youth-to-youth program, a means to enlarge your service to others, a means to work as volunteers for peace among men.

So let every nation and every generation—and especially your young hearts and your young minds—volunteer with us in building a more just and a more humane world.

When countries speak of sending volunteers into other lands, let them be sent to the real battlefields—the battlefields of poverty, ignorance, disease, and suffering. Let them come bearing hope and not arms.

Let them cross the frontiers in the bright light of day and not down jungle trails in the dark of night.

Let them volunteer to enlarge the lives of their neighbors, not to take the lives of anyone.

This is the kind of volunteers that Americans understand. It is the only kind that

the world needs or wants.

And I promise you that wherever such a volunteer may walk, he will find an American among the first to give him welcome and to take his hand and join him in his work for peace.

I have been assured that you are future leaders of your countries. There are here this afternoon future lawmakers, future first ladies, future prime ministers.

In that case, you no doubt will be returning occasionally to the White House here in Washington. I will not say goodbye to you this afternoon; I will just leave you simply with my hope that the world will be a happier and a more peaceful place because of your visit here, because of what you have learned and what you have taught, because of the efforts that you will spend in the days ahead.

Mrs. Johnson and Lynda Bird and I are delighted to welcome you and we hope to enjoy your companionship for some more of the afternoon.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:35 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. His opening words referred to Arthur Howe, Jr., president of American Field Service International Scholarships.

For the President's message to the Congress on international health and education, see Item 45.

### 340 Letter to the Secretary of Agriculture on the School Lunch Demonstration Program. July 21, 1966

*Dear Mr. Secretary:*

Poverty and lack of opportunity can be attacked in many ways, as we are proving in America, but there is no more important way than to assure each school child of an adequate meal. So I was pleased to learn of the effectiveness during Fiscal Year 1966 of the special assistance portion of the School Lunch Program, and the fact that nearly

200,000 additional children received these benefits.

It is a tribute to your Department, and to the State and local officials with whom you worked, that the demonstration program was placed in more than 800 schools after the school year was well underway. This experiment also shows what can be done with a relatively modest amount of public

funds—\$2 million—when all levels of Government cooperate in meeting the basic needs of people.

Your program has also been a good example of an orderly approach to help those who live under the burden of poverty. Innovations were tested in carefully managed experiments, critical evaluations were reached, and maximum use was made of the knowledge and capabilities of State and local officials. Through this approach, we can place in general use those methods which work well, and stop those which do not.

This successful demonstration provides a sound basis for administration of the ex-

panded program in the Child Nutrition Act now before the Congress. I am confident that this important legislation will be enacted. As long as a single child lacks sufficient food to take advantage of a school education, we will be failing our children, ourselves, and the Nation.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Orville Freeman, the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 was approved by the President on October 11, 1966 (see Item 508).

### 341 Remarks of Welcome to Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana on the South Lawn at the White House. *July 21, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Secretary:*

We are delighted today to welcome the distinguished Prime Minister to the Capital of our country.

Mr. Prime Minister, you are welcome as an old friend, as the Prime Minister of a sister American State, and as the most distinguished leader of the newest independent nation in our hemisphere.

A few days ago we celebrated the 190th anniversary of our independence. You are embarked upon your first year.

We know, as you do, that the early years of independence are years of challenge and trial, but they are also of great hope and promise.

The task of nation-building really never stops. We devoted the first decades to mastering the frontier of our rivers and our forests, of our plains and our mountains. And then next we tackled the frontier of industrial development. Today we are pushing forward the frontiers of human aspirations and the needs of humankind.

We are now engaged in a great struggle to eliminate the last elements of racial discrimination from our society. We are pressing the attack on poverty with equal zeal. We will not rest until our entire educational system has been revamped. We are equally as determined to improve the health of our young, to meet the medical needs of our old.

We are committed to rebuilding our blighted cities and preserving the beauty of our land and our landscape. And while doing all of this at home, we will never falter in our commitment overseas in the defense of freedom and in support of economic development.

Guyana has many of the same frontiers that we have to conquer. You have an interior to be opened, a modernization process to be undertaken, and economic and social goals to be achieved.

You begin your task with a heritage from England not unlike the one possessed by our forefathers two centuries ago. With dedi-

cation and patience, skill and hard work the Guyanese people under your leadership will score impressive victories for yourselves and for the other free nations of this hemisphere. I think you know, Mr. Prime Minister, of our desire and our willingness to try to assist you in every way we can with your task.

Your presence here symbolizes the ties which unite us and the common objectives we share. You are an important part of this hemisphere. Your security involves our own security. Your welfare touches our own welfare. Your success in making democracy work will strengthen the exercise of democracy elsewhere. So we look to the day when you will join us in the councils of the Organization of American States and become full participants in our Alliance for Progress.

You will be among close friends, Mr. Prime Minister, here in Washington and as you travel throughout our country.

We are glad you have come and we hope

you enjoy your stay.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, where Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham was given a formal welcome with full military honors. The President's opening words referred to the Prime Minister and to Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Prime Minister Burnham responded as follows:

*Mr. President:*

On behalf of the Government and the people of my country of Guyana, may I express the deepest gratitude for the warmth of your welcome and the warmth of the weather which you have provided for me today.

We have in the past—especially in the more recent past—been undoubtedly impressed by the friendship which we have recognized on the part of the United States of America for our own growing country, even in our most difficult days.

We have no doubt that we belong to the hemisphere. We have no doubt, from past performances, that we can look forward to continued assistance and a kindly friendship from the United States Government and people. And we have no doubt that small though we are, young though we are, so far as independence is concerned, that we have a tale to tell in this Western Hemisphere and that we can make our contribution to the preservation and maintenance of democracy.

I thank you once again, Mr. President.

### 342 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana. July 21, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister and distinguished guests:*

As the head of the oldest independent state in the hemisphere, Mr. Prime Minister, I take very special pleasure today in welcoming you to the White House as the leader of the newest.

Around this table you will find seated friends of Guyana who have watched with great excitement and admiration your wise direction in the quest of independence. They join me today in wishing you well as you now begin the arduous task of building your nation.

I am reminded that you share my favorite

pastime of horseback riding. I asked Secretary Gordon, when he presented you with that Western saddle last May, to say then that I hoped you would ride tall in it.

I would convey that message personally today. It is very clear that politically speaking you are riding tall in the saddle.

You have greatly honored us by sending, as your first Ambassador to Washington, Sir John Carter. It is a double gain for us. We shall profit from his talents and we welcome home his most charming wife, a talented lady from North Carolina.

Mr. Prime Minister, we share your con-

fidence and your hope in the future. Our desire is to make this hemisphere a shining example of what free men, working together, can accomplish together.

We want Guyana to work with us and to work with the other American States toward this objective.

You may be sure that you can count on our cooperation, our very deep interest, and always our full support.

So, my friends, I should now like to propose that we toast the health of the Queen of Great Britain; the Guyanese Government under the very able leadership of Prime Minister Burnham.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:07 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House at a luncheon honoring Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham of Guyana. During his remarks he referred to Lincoln Gordon, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress. Mr. Gordon had presented a saddle to the Prime Minister as a personal gift from President Johnson on the occasion of the independence of Guyana, May 26, 1966.

Prime Minister Burnham responded as follows:

*Mr. President, sir, distinguished guests:*

My only claim to distinction is that I share the

name of your President, though in typical Texas style, he has misspelled Lyndon. The proper spelling is mine, L-i-n-d-e-n.

I am most grateful for the warm welcome, the hospitality which has been so far shown me as head of the most recent independent country of the hemisphere.

As I observed earlier today, we have in the past been assured of the friendship of the United States of America and have no reason to believe that that friendship will not continue to be extended to us.

We share with the United States of America a deep devotion to the concept and ideal of democracy. Certainly we should like to see that particular plant, tender though it may be in our part of the world, flourish.

We, in Guyana, are very small, but we are as dedicated as you to a democracy. But our problem is to maintain democracy in the midst of poverty, in the midst of low standards and low productivity.

And I have good reason to believe that the assistance and friendship which the United States of America has shown in the past will continue to be shown in the future, so that we will have a fertile ground on which democracy may grow and bear fruit in this part of the world.

The President is a tall man, but he speaks for a short time. I can do no better than emulate the President and say thank you very much for everything.

Thank you.

[As printed above, the remarks follow the text of the White House press release.]

### 343 The President's Message Greeting the Members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. July 21, 1966

I SEND my warmest greetings to the distinguished members of the DAC.

I congratulate you on a successful meeting and on the memorable decision you have made.

Twenty years ago many of your nations had just emerged from the disaster of war. Your peoples were faced with hunger and the threat of social upheaval. At that time, my country had the historic opportunity to provide food and to join with you in the great task of reviving your agriculture and

your industry.

The success of our joint effort was one of the great humanitarian and material achievements of history.

Now in other countries—in two-thirds of the world—people are threatened with a future of unrelieved hunger. Unless we and they act together now, they will suffer mass famine in the years just ahead.

This morning Secretary Freeman told you that we are losing the war on hunger but that it can be won.



In the resolution we have adopted today we are joining with the developing nations to win that war.

Together we overcame the threat of disaster that appeared 20 years ago. Now, together with the developing nations, we must prevent the disaster which threatens them.

I pledge the support of the United States

to this cause in which all of us now are joined.

NOTE: The President's message was read by Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, held in the Department of State Building.

The text of the message was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

### 344 Memorandum to the Secretary, HUD, in Response to His Progress Report on the Rent Supplement Program.

July 22, 1966

*Memorandum for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development:*

It is gratifying to learn of the progress of the rent supplement program.

I am particularly pleased to see the wide, representative character of organizations serving as sponsors—cooperatives and labor unions, settlement houses, veterans, civic groups, and especially churches. Their willingness to join forces with private enterprise and government in attacking the stubborn problem of housing the poor must be matched by our readiness to give them all the assistance we can.

This is a new kind of venture for most of them. There is little in their normal experience that prepares them as sponsors of housing projects. They will be greatly aided by business and professional people in the building industry competent to handle the complex problems of project planning and construction. On the other hand, their association with those lacking either competence or proper motivation can lead to failures and discouragement. When liberal government assistance is available, as it is in the rent supplement and the elderly housing programs, there is always some

danger of attracting those few speculators who would promote unsound projects for selfish ends.

Guidance by your Department during the formative stages of these projects can be critically important. It is then that you can give nonprofit sponsors the counsel and technical assistance they need. It is then also that you can maintain controls that will keep out the unscrupulous few who might seek to exploit the program.

I want you to give the highest priority to whatever steps are necessary to maintain a system of assistance and surveillance. I shall continue to follow the rent supplement program with keen interest.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: On the same day the White House made public Secretary Weaver's report on the progress of the rent supplement program following the first 6 weeks of its operation. The report stated that as of June 30, 1966, preliminary reservations had been made for "91 projects involving 8,416 units and some \$5.5 million." An attached table set forth the location of the reservations by cities and States.

The report further stated that two-thirds of the 91 projects would be under nonprofit sponsorship. Among the sponsors listed were 26 religious bodies, 14 fraternal organizations, 14 "public interest groups," 3 labor unions, and 3 "miscellaneous."

Secretary Weaver's report continued as follows:

"As you know, there has been a great deal of criticism of public housing on the ground that it tends to create massive institutional concentrations of low-income shelter. Under the rent supplement program, as it has developed to date, there is no indication of a similar trend. As a matter of fact, the largest project is one sponsored by the House

Service for Aging, Inc., in Ossining, New York, and it will have 240 units. There are eight other projects of 200 units and 13 projects of 100-200 units. The remainder are of smaller size."

The full text of Secretary Weaver's report and the attached table is published in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 967).

### 345 Remarks at the Dedication of the AMVETS National Headquarters Building. July 23, 1966

*Mr. Speaker, Commander Hall, Senator Yarborough, Congressman Dorn, Members of the Congress, my friends the veterans of the United States, ladies and gentlemen:*

Last week I met for the first time in the White House the son of a friend of mine—an Army colonel—who died in 1942 when enemy fire brought down his plane in the Pacific. A stroke of fate had kept me from boarding the same aircraft with him on that day, June 9, 1942, in New Guinea.

As I shook hands in the State Dining Room with the Army captain who is now an instructor at West Point, and who was only 6 years old when his father—that colonel—perished, I was vividly reminded of how easily we forget that others have died in our place. But they have—as an occasion such as this reminds us.

We have come here this morning to dedicate a building they have already dedicated for us. We ought to ask ourselves: What obligation do we have to their sacrifice? What must we do to guarantee that they did not die and they did not suffer without reason.

For my part, I think I know.

It is to hasten the day when war is no longer the arbiter among nations.

The most cruel irony I know is that men require force to serve peace.

Three times this century others have chosen war, forcing us to choose the same

course. Men went off to seek peace by dying for it.

They did not want to die. They were young and they were brave and they were full of life and they had things to do. But they did die—because some men thought war was the way to take over part of this world.

The whole world could watch the Kaiser's troops marching across Belgium. The whole world could see Hitler's tanks sweeping through Poland. And the whole world could see the Communist army of North Korea hammering south toward Seoul.

In each case, aggression was open, was obvious, and was swift.

In each case, the valor of Americans helped stop in their tracks the would-be conquerors.

And what they achieved was not achieved in vain. Every nation from the Irish Sea to the Sea of Japan owes a great deal to these Americans who died in battle for their freedom and for ours.

But that great final hope was not realized. Peace came, but it was not kept. And now some have chosen another form of war to take what belonged to others. They turned to aggression by infiltration and by terror.

This kind of aggression is like poisoning a well, drop by drop, until the water becomes fatal to those who drink it. It is a grenade that is thrown from a rooftop into a crowded marketplace. It is a time-bomb that is put

off where they gather to get a bus ride home. It is a landmine planted on a neighborhood path, or a civilian leader murdered, or a teacher kidnaped.

But it is war all the same. And if it succeeds where open aggression has failed, then men in our time will not turn from war as the means to their end.

They will always be tempted to steal through the back door what they could not gain by storming the front door.

And my fellow Americans, this is why our men in Vietnam are heirs to the hopes of those who crossed the oceans in two other wars, and those who went to Korea to prove that aggression just does not pay and does not work.

They are brave men. This afternoon in another part of the country I will be awarding medals to a good number of them for the courage that they have demonstrated in battle. I want to go and see them and talk to them and let them know how important they are to the promise of a decent and a peaceful world.

Hundreds of thousands of their fellow Americans have died to bring us to the point where nations will look for other ways than war to settle their differences. If we succeed in meeting this challenge of force, it may be that the veterans of Vietnam will be the last veterans to ever use this building.

Last Monday afternoon at the invitation of Secretary and Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Johnson and I visited with several hundred of our boys who have just come back from Vietnam and who are now in the hospitals at Bethesda and Walter Reed and other places in this area. We were both moved by their youth and by the strength in their eyes. Some were on crutches; others were in wheelchairs. Some were still suffering from shock, others

were missing a leg or an arm.

I remembered the story of the young American captured by the Communists in Korea. He was asked his opinion of General Marshall. "General George C. Marshall," he replied, "is a great American soldier." He was quickly beaten to the ground. Then his captors forced him to stand up again—and once more he was asked: "Now what do you think of General Marshall?" Once more he looked them in the eye and gave the same reply, "General George C. Marshall is a great American soldier." This time no reaction came—no blow was struck. They had tested his courage; they knew what kind of a man this soldier was.

As Mrs. Johnson and I left the ship and said goodbye to those wounded veterans, she leaned over and whispered to me: "You only have to be with them a few minutes and you know what real courage is."

So I am very proud to be here with you this morning. I appreciate the honor that you have given me by placing this bust in this building. But I accept it not as a tribute to me. I accept it as Commander in Chief of men who really know what courage is.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. at the AMVETS new Headquarters Building located at 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., in Washington. At the ceremony a bronze bust of the President, by Jimilu Mason, was unveiled by Mrs. Johnson.

The President's opening words referred to Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Commander Ralph E. Hall, executive director of the AMVETS, Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, and Representative W. J. Bryan Dorn of South Carolina. The President also referred to Capt. Francis R. Stevens, Jr., instructor in English at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., whom he had met the previous week (see Item 328).

On the same day the President presented medals to Vietnam veterans of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky. (Item 348).

# 346 Remarks in Indianapolis at a Ceremony Marking the 150th Anniversary of the State of Indiana. July 23, 1966

*Governor Branigin and Mrs. Branigin, Mayor Barton and Mrs. Barton, Senator Hartke and Senator and Mrs. Bayh, Congressman Jacobs, my many friends from both parties from the Congress, distinguished Governors, ladies and gentlemen:*

First, Mrs. Johnson and I are deeply in your debt—the people of Indiana, your distinguished Governor, your two Senators, and the entire delegation—for asking us to come here today, and for coming here to join us in this visit to the people of this great State.

I am happy to be out here among you on this summer day at what I like to think is the crossroads of America.

It seems to me that we are going to have a busy, long, hot day. Someone pointed out that the English language has 400,000 words in it. And by the end of today I think I shall have been using all of them. You can be sure that I am not going to use all of them here at noon, though. I am just going to use about 10 percent of them.

One hundred and fifty years ago the great State of Indiana entered our Union. We were a young and a very weak nation in those days. But we faced an uncertain future on an untamed continent with one unfailing asset: our strength, then as now, was in the people of this country.

That hasn't changed in 150 years.

It is from these people that the President of this country gathers his own strength. So today I have come back to Indiana.

## I.

I was here several times in 1964, and not entirely by accident. I came here for a purpose.

I came to say, and I did say, and I quote: "Our military might is greater than that of all the other nations of the world combined. But we must be wise as well as strong. We must be reasonable and never rash. We must be intelligent and never impulsive. We must be resolute but never reckless."

That is still good American policy.

But the world has changed since 1964. The Communist leaders in North Vietnam listened with only one ear as we spoke. They heard only half of what we said. They misjudged our deep desire for peace as a sign that they could take over South Vietnam while we looked the other way.

They heard us say: "The most important thing to you is whether we have peace in the world."

But they did not hear us say: "In order to have peace we must have strength."

They heard us say: "We are going to keep our hand out."

But they did not hear us say: "We are going to keep our guard up."

They heard us say: "We do not want war; we do not believe in rattling our rockets or talking about dropping our bombs."

But they did not hear us say: "We must always be alert."

They heard us say: "The cause is much too great to be reckless."

But they did not hear us say: "The stakes are much too high to be negligent."

And so they acted. They pushed the accelerator of aggression to the floorboard. They drove straight for their destination: the independent nation of South Vietnam.

What would have happened if we had let them get there?

II.

First, the people of South Vietnam would be living against their will under the Communist regime of Hanoi.

The evidence is clear:

- The guerrilla war in South Vietnam was inspired by Hanoi;
- It was organized in Hanoi;
- It is directed in Hanoi;
- And it is today being supplied from Hanoi.

If success had come, then the spoils would have gone to Hanoi. South Vietnam would be securely in the orbit of the Communists. They would have cut South Vietnam in half by the middle of last year. By now they could have really finished the job.

When the Communists took over North Vietnam, more than a million people—double the city population of the great city of Indianapolis; one-fourth of the entire population of the great State of Indiana—packed up and went south to live. They voted against communism the only way they were permitted to vote—with their feet.

Their journey and their agony would have been in vain if the Communists conquer the South.

So, in South Vietnam almost a million people have moved out of their villages to escape the terror of the Vietcong. They are living as refugees until they can return to their homes.

They would never be safe if the Communists move in.

Since 1959, when serious fighting began on orders from Hanoi, the South Vietnamese have already suffered more than 100,000 casualties. The United States would have had to lose 1,400,000 people, on a proportionate basis, to equal their sacrifice.

But it would all have been in vain if the United States had abandoned Vietnam.

So I ask all of those who wonder if South Vietnam is "worth it" to think about what would have happened to the millions of South Vietnamese who want to build their own country.

They may not look like we do. They don't speak the same language that we do. They may not even think like we do. But they are human beings. We promised them, by treaty, to help protect their independence. And America doesn't break its promises. We are going to stay there.

If the American people need any reminder of the kind of enemy we face, the kind of enemy that seeks to take over South Vietnam, they can read reports this morning in their morning paper, they can hear it over their radio—where the Vietcong attacked, on yesterday, the United States Naval Hospital in Danang.

At least three of our men who were patients in that hospital were injured. That is typical of the way the Communists fight. Because they cannot hope to win on the battlefield, they rely on terror and on attacks against the wounded and the innocent.

There are people who denounce air strikes against oil depots in North Vietnam in my own country; but they remain strangely silent when the Communists in the South turn their mortars on an American hospital or blow up a bus load of farmers or murder the mayor of a Vietnamese town. I just wish they would ask themselves if their standard of judgment is really fair.

Second, a victory by the Communists in South Vietnam will be followed by new ambitions in Asia.

The Communists have taught us that aggression is like hunger—it obeys no law but its own appetite. For this reason they have gambled heavily on success in the South.

The leaders of free Asian nations know

this better than anyone. If South Vietnam falls, then they are the next targets. North Vietnam's effort to impose its own system on South Vietnam is a new form of colonialism. The free nations of Asia want it stopped now. And many of them are standing there by our side, helping us stop them now.

Third, a Communist victory in South Vietnam would inspire new aggression in the rest of the world.

Listen to me while I repeat the words of North Vietnam's top military commander. I want you to hear what he says:

"The war has become"—in his words—"the model of the national liberation movement of our time. If the special warfare that the United States imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, then it can be defeated anywhere in the world."

Let me repeat to you those last words: ". . . it can be defeated anywhere in the world."

Now what he really means is this: If guerrilla warfare succeeds in Asia, it can succeed in Africa. It can succeed in Latin America. It can succeed anywhere in the world.

The Communist attack in Korea failed in the 1950's. It failed because the world clearly saw that it was aggression and the world rallied to defeat it.

The Communist attack of the 1960's is different. Armies do not now march across borders in force. They steal in through the night. They drop grenades into markets. They plant land mines in the hearts of villages. They kidnap the mayors of small provincial towns. They kill the schoolteachers and the leaders.

If they get away with this in South Vietnam, they will try it somewhere else—anywhere in the world.

So far their adventures in aggression have not worked.

Communist Cuba today is on a downhill slide.

The young nations of Africa quickly realized that the Communists were out to steal their independence. The young nations of Africa have rejected the Communists in one place after another.

The people of Indonesia found the strength and the courage to turn back the threat of Communist domination. They want to build a truly independent nation—and a hundred million people have been saved from communism.

Inside Communist China there is a struggle for power. There is a great debate going on today on the future of policy. It is obvious that their past policies have failed. In time, we hope and we believe that the mainland Chinese will come to terms with their neighbors and the rest of the world.

These have been discouraging setbacks for the militant Communists who have an eye on other people's freedom. But I assure you today: nothing would bring new heart to their cause quicker than a Communist success in South Vietnam.

And that just must not happen.

I have come here today to join you in this great heartland of America to declare to the people of this country and to the people of all the world that it just will not ever happen.

We are not going to run out on South Vietnam. We are not going to break America's word. However long it takes, we will persist until the Communists end the fighting or until we negotiate an honorable peace.

### III.

Americans are a forward-looking people. This is a great part of our strength. We

don't walk away from our problems. We walk into them. We meet them head on. Sometimes we make mistakes, sometimes big ones; but then we get up and we try again. We are determined to succeed.

We are determined in this great land of ours to have both a high rate of growth and to keep our price levels under control.

We are determined to provide political and social justice to all our citizens—and to make sure that our laws are obeyed.

We are determined to make the cities of this land better and our farms more prosperous.

We are determined to provide all of our citizens with the best education and all of our people with the best medical care available.

We are determined to keep this Nation a beautiful place to live in and to eliminate poverty from our society.

There is something else we are going to do, too, and Indiana is a good place to say it again: We are going to keep the American farmer right at the heart of the progress of this Nation.

Your executive department and your Congress are interested in the farm people. I think as a farm boy; I know something about farm problems. I still do a little farming myself and I try to stay in touch with what is happening to the American farmer.

Farmers' prices for the first half of this year, 1966, are 9 percent higher than they were last year. Gross farm income has climbed \$49 billion, 10 percent more than it was a year earlier and 28 percent higher, gross, than it was in 1960.

Net farm income has reached almost \$17 billion already for the first 6 months of 1966. That is more than 18 percent from a year earlier.

The average farm net income is up more than 20 percent from a year earlier. Here in Indianapolis, where people know that when the farmers prosper the rest of the land prospers, I want to make this pledge: We are going to continue to see that the farmers of this Nation have prosperity.

And we are going to do these things. But I want to make it clear that as long as I am President, we are also going to meet our obligations in the world.

We are going to keep our word.

We are going to stand for freedom in Vietnam until it is obtained.

So I am confident that if we unite together, if we work shoulder to shoulder, if we pull together and keep our traces tight, that these things can be done in this country:

—if we will just have faith in each other and in our common goals;

—if we have faith in the strength of this land;

—if we go forward in the spirit of that great American who said, "... through present wrong the eternal right; and step by step, since time began, I see the steady gain of man."

We are here today to see the steady gain of man. We are enjoying a liberty and a freedom and a prosperity never enjoyed by any people in history. We have built it, we have developed it ourselves, and we are going to keep it.

So to you good people of Indiana, we say thank you for this warm welcome. It is as warm as the day itself. We appreciate your coming here to greet us. We expect to have lunch in your great city and to visit other parts of your State.

As long as we are permitted to serve you, we are going to try to remember the kind of people you are, the kind of hopes you

possess, the kind of desires that belong to you. Because we think that your hopes, your desires, are the hopes and desires not only of the people of America, but liberty-loving people everywhere in this world.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:25 p.m. at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Indianapolis, Ind. In his opening words he referred to Governor and Mrs. Roger D. Branigin, Mayor and Mrs. John J. Barton of Indianapolis, Senator Vance Hartke, Senator and Mrs. Birch Bayh, and Representative Andrew Jacobs, Jr., all of Indiana.

### 347 Remarks in Indianapolis at a Luncheon With Indiana Business, Labor, and Professional Leaders. July 23, 1966

*Governor Branigin, Mr. Pulliam, Mayor Barton, my friends, Senator Hartke and Senator Bayh and Congressman Jacobs, the distinguished and able congressional delegation from Indiana, members of both parties, other Members of Congress and distinguished Governors who are here with us today, my friends:*

For many of our 150 years, Indiana has been known as the crossroads of America. This is a good time and a good place for me to talk about America's oldest dream: the building of a Great Society embracing the talents of all Americans.

Every man sees the Great Society through his own eyes. But I think we all mean about the same thing. We mean a nation where man can enlarge his reach and realize his full potential.

We mean a nation that is free of those things that afflict a man's body and restrict his mind—crime and ignorance, disease and poverty.

We mean a nation that is free of those brutalities that rob him of his real happiness in the great cities of this land where we live.

We mean a nation where men set aside their prejudices and work together in common tasks, uniting the land.

For 200 years now we have acknowledged that all men are born with certain rights that no person can take away from them. We have dreamed of a place where men, women,

and their children can live, work, learn, and grow in peaceful environment and surroundings.

And now this dream has become a national purpose. Our oldest hopes have become our newest possibilities. All of these are within our reach. We can achieve them if we just build on three pillars: a strong economy, a sense of duty, a spacious vision.

The resources of our economy in this land are boundless. For decades Americans have enjoyed the highest standard of living to be found anywhere on this earth. For the last 65 months in this land it has moved further and faster than the most optimistic "Pol-lyanna" ever realized or ever predicted.

Last year our 6 percent real growth of production in this country topped every other industrial nation outside North America. It is clear that this year we will be very near the head of that list.

Our output today is \$270 billion higher than it was 5 years ago. And that is after we have taken into account the price increases. Along with that has come a steady increase in the job security of the people who work in this land.

Five years ago about 5 percent of our Nation's married men had no jobs at all. For the past 6 months that number has stayed well below 2 percent.

Five years ago almost 2 million Americans had spent 15 weeks in a row looking for



work. Today that unfortunate group is not 2 million—it is less than even a half a million.

Our economy has created 7 million new jobs during the past 5 years, and 4 million new jobs during the last 2 years. These have been better jobs. They are better-paying jobs. They are steadier jobs.

And that is not all. Corporation profits after taxes have doubled. Dividends are up 55 percent. Income per farm has risen 48 percent. Our families have increased their savings and financial assets by nearly \$1 trillion—a trillion dollars—over the past 5 years.

Every now and then you hear someone say that the cost of living is wiping out these gains. Well, that simply is not so. The cost of living has gone up. But the earnings have gone up, too. The average family, even after all the price increases we have had as a result of better wages and better profits, is earning the equivalent of 11 paychecks each year, extra paychecks.

The average family here in Indiana, after price increases, is now spending \$1,600 more a year for goods and services than they did 5 years ago.

Now let me repeat that: The average family in the State of Indiana, after price increases, is spending \$1,600 more a year for goods and services than they were spending 5 years ago. Since the end of 1963 alone, when I became President, that same family has increased its buying power by nearly \$1,000 per family.

The most important fact is this: If business, labor, and Government each go their own way, if each looks after its own narrow, selfish interests, if each ignores the interests of the others and the interest of the country as a whole, then the gloom and doom, disturbed, troubled, and fearful prophets could be right.

But if we work together, if we quit calling each other names, if we put the national in-

terest above our own interest, there just simply is no end to progress in America.

This administration has not shirked its own responsibility in the fight against inflation. But Government, I would remind you leaders here today, cannot do it all. We must have from labor, we must have from business, all the restraint and all the responsibility that they advocate and expect from Government.

American labor knows that what happens to them when hourly wages advance much faster than the output of each man-hour is that the advance in living costs then eats up these extra gains.

Last Wednesday the British Government had to ask for legislation freezing all British wages and prices. Wage rates in England have moved up in recent months at an average of 8 or 9 percent a year. In the past several years, despite repeated and urgent appeals for restraint, they have increased at the rate of 5 or 6 percent a year. And that is more than twice the increase in productivity. The result is severe crisis.

Since 1960, American hourly wages and fringe benefits have averaged about 4 percent a year. This is not far from the average advance in our real productivity. That is why the American worker's standard of living has improved far faster than that of his British laboring friend.

Between 1960 and 1965, American wholesale prices of manufactured goods other than food rose three-tenths of one percent. In England they rose  $2\frac{2}{10}$  percent. I do not cite these figures out of complacency. I cite them because all modern democracies, including our own, must learn and must remember this lesson: Rapid growth in freedom requires steady self-discipline and steady restraint.

American businessmen know that if they advance prices when costs are stable, these

costs will move upward. Businessmen sell to each other as well as to the public. One man's price increase is another man's cost increase. When higher prices increase the consumer's cost of living, labor will ask for more. Costs will then move up. The gains of business will evaporate. Our ability to export will weaken.

The overwhelming majority of labor unions and businesses have taken these lessons to heart in this country. They have heard and they have generally answered this Nation's call. I hope now that the others will join, too.

We are engaged today in a fight against aggression, against force, aggression that seeks to envelop free people and gobble them up. During this emergency, when we have 400,000 men protecting liberty and freedom in the world, we are asking the leaders of business and of labor to act with some extra caution and some extra concern in the national interest.

To business we say this: The right to profit carries the duty of prudence. Avoid reckless expansion. Order only the new plant and equipment that your business needs. Don't accumulate unnecessary inventories just to bring in unearned profits if prices jump sharply.

Most businessmen know that this administration jealously guards their opportunity to earn a fair profit and takes great pleasure and pride in seeing them do so. But this administration also believes that the freedom to set prices carries with it a responsibility to reduce prices when costs have fallen.

To labor in America today we say: The right to bargain collectively carries the duty to bargain constructively. We call them to recognize that the real gain to labor cannot be more than the rise in the national productivity.

Most labor leaders know that this admin-

istration strongly supports the freedom of organized labor to seek better working conditions, advancing incomes, shorter hours, security for its members, and increased benefits.

But this administration believes that this freedom also carries with it an obligation. This obligation is not to gain a compensation which, if all unions were to achieve it, would result in increased costs and force higher prices.

We have learned these lessons about economic freedom and responsibility. In these critical times, business, labor, and Government should be very careful not to forget them.

But all of our citizens also have a duty, as well as a right. The first is to keep the peace. A democratic society suffers when any of its citizens seek to change the course of events by violence. The alternative to self-discipline is tyranny itself.

A second duty is not only to abide by the decisions of Government, but to help shape those decisions. Both law and lawmakers are changed in a democratic society through peaceful means and not through violence.

Our third duty is to respect the opinions and interests of our fellow citizens. Men do not protest without cause. A just society will learn the cause and will act accordingly. That is what we are trying to do in this country. We have made great advances in the last 36 months.

Many citizens of this land are living in poverty, without jobs and in miserable housing conditions. They have seen those conditions improve. They have found employment. We are working on those problems that have been eating away at us for decades. They are a small minority of our population, we recognize. But their plight is a cause for national concern of all of us.

We have been working to relieve that

plight and taking steps to do so. Our goal is to break down the ghettos, to create jobs, to improve education, to provide better homes.

We are appropriating this year for health and education in our national budget \$10 billion more for health and education than we were spending when I became President less than 3 years ago.

That is why we are pouring our skills and resources into these programs: manpower training, Medicare, better housing, education, and the like. That is why we are trying to gain approval for our rent supplement and our demonstration cities program. That is why we need your help in making these advances forward to meet the problems of the 20th century that have accumulated throughout this great Nation.

All of this takes time. It takes human and it takes financial resources. It takes understanding and it takes cooperation. It takes the commitment of the Federal Government, the States, the cities, and the counties. It takes the efforts of the poor themselves and of men and women who are leaders, like you, in this great Midwestern State.

For what we must do is no less than to correct the injustices of two centuries which give men their reasons to protest. But there are ways of protesting that any civilized society can tolerate. There are also ways of protesting that are unacceptable.

The ballot box, the neighborhood committees, the political and civil rights organizations—these are the means by which Americans express their resentment against intolerable conditions, their design to reform society, but not to rip it apart.

Riots in the streets will never bring lasting reform. They tear at the very fabric of the community. They set neighbor against neighbor. They create walls of mistrust and fear among fellow citizens. They make re-

form more difficult by turning away the very people who can and who must support their reforms. They start a chain reaction the consequences of which always fall most heavily on those who begin this chain reaction.

So it is not only to protect the society at large that we refuse to condone riots and disorders. It is to serve the real interests of those for whose cause we struggle. Our country can abide by civil protest. It can improve the lives of those who mount that protest. But it cannot abide by civil violence.

The next pillar of our task is a spacious vision of what this great America can really be. For prosperity is not enough, and duty alone cannot transform our country.

Where there is no vision the people perish. But vision does not belong just to a President alone. It must be the sum of all the Nation's dreams.

For my part, I believe that America can be a place where the last man among us, the last man, has an equal chance to become the best that is in him.

For my part, I believe that America can be a place where the impossible is heard of and the unlikely happens today. When it comes to America, I am an optimist. I am an optimist because I have lived through 57 of the best and the worst years that this country has ever known. I have seen with my own eyes what this great Nation and these great people can do.

I want you to think of all that has happened in the last five decades—spacecraft and penicillin, computers and electric dishwashers, air conditioners and atomic power, a 5-day workweek and movies in the sky.

But those are only a small part of it. They are the things, though, that make life easier and happier. But think of all that has happened to us that really makes life better for Americans.

Think of the children who do not die and of those who no longer work in sweatshops at grueling labor.

Think of the millions of men and women who are Negroes who now vote and of all the workers who now are retired in good health.

Think of the millions who today can read and write and the heart attacks that people have that no longer kill.

We forget these victories in our prosperity very quickly. This may be well for it really means that we always go on to the next job at hand. Our work is cut out for us.

By 1976 there will be 220 million of us. We will have to create jobs for 12½ million more people, including 4 million jobs just for our teenagers alone.

We will have to provide for 3 million more elementary school students, 4 million more high school students, 4 million more college and university students. We will need 2 million more elementary and secondary schoolteachers alone. We will have to build 200,000 additional elementary and high school classrooms. We will have to replace 500,000 more classrooms.

We will need 40,000 more doctors just to keep up with the growing needs. We will have to provide roads and streets and parking places for up to 40 million more automobiles.

We must bring to the millions of Americans who still live in misery an improved and a better standard of living, a fuller share of justice, and a deeper faith in this land that we all love.

We have cities to rebuild. We have traffic jams to resolve. We have rivers and lands to reclaim.

All of these things and more are awaiting us. We will do them.

There is only one thing that I am sure we

will not do: that we will not stand still. We know our problems and we know our faults. We know the dark shadows that fall across this land at times. We know the self-doubts that disturb us and sometimes the frailties that undo us.

But we also know that here is a Nation that in 50 years has ended two world wars, has beat off a savage depression, has played a major role in rebuilding a shattered world for 3 billion people and has all the time gone about creating the most wealthy, the most healthy, the most beautiful, the most educated nation that the world has ever seen at any time, at any place.

I, as an American, am proud of it. And you ought to be.

So on this great day of joy and celebration in this great State, on this 150th anniversary of Indiana's statehood, we meet with our hosts who have extended the hand of hospitality to us today, Democrats and Republicans, businessmen and workers, labor unions and public servants, and it is good to take stock of what we have done and take stock of what still is ahead of us.

Of this I am absolutely sure: The best is yet to come.

I want to close today with a favorite quote that my oldest daughter, Lynda, gave me yesterday. It is a passage from Kipling. I think it is most appropriate at this moment.

"We giving all, gained all.

Neither lament us nor praise.

Only in all things recall

It is fear, not death, that slays."

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:10 p.m. in the Athletic Club at Indianapolis, Ind. In his opening words he referred to Governor Roger D. Branigin, Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of various newspapers in Indiana and Arizona, Mayor John J. Barton of Indianapolis, Senator Vance Hartke, and Representative Andrew Jacobs, Jr., all of Indiana.

348 Remarks at the Headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division,  
Fort Campbell, Kentucky. July 23, 1966

*General and Mrs. Sternberg, General Truman, my dear friend Governor Breathitt and Mrs. Breathitt, my former colleagues and my friends, Senator Cooper from Kentucky, Senator Morton of Kentucky, Congressman Stubblefield, Congressman Anderson, Governor Branigin, Governor Hulett Smith of West Virginia, ladies and gentlemen:*

I come before you this afternoon as an old Navy man with my heart full of pride for the United States Army.

I speak to you now as the Commander in Chief of the best military force our Nation has ever placed on the field of battle.

Three hundred thousand young Americans—better trained, better equipped, better supported than any who have borne our colors of the past—are now engaged in combat in faraway Vietnam. Great fighting units have been writing military history out there as they did a generation ago in Europe and the Pacific.

The 1st Infantry Division, the “Big Red One”—

The 1st Air Cavalry—

The 25th Infantry Division—

The 173rd Airborne Brigade—

And the 101st Airborne Division.

Never have the people of this country had more justification for pride, nor more reason to be grateful, than they have today because of men like you. Their sons have joined a conflict as difficult and demanding, against an enemy as tough and resilient, as any American arms have ever faced in our long past history. And they have more than matched every hostile unit that they have ever encountered.

Our men entered the war at a very difficult moment. The South Vietnamese were

hard-pressed. The Vietcong and the North Vietnamese had the initiative. They were attacking in every province with a sharp confidence of victory written all over their faces.

To the American soldier and the American marine, the terrain was new and it was difficult. The climate was oppressive. We faced an enemy of hardened, professional soldiers with long training and experience in guerrilla warfare.

There were no front lines. The enemy was everywhere. And everywhere, too, were the innocent civilians: people whose lives must be saved, people whose trust must be won.

Despite the enemy's advantages—despite the alien character of the struggle—our brave fighting men have now turned the tide of battle.

The initiative is no longer with the enemies of freedom. The initiative is with us.

This must have surprised no one so much as it surprised the leaders in Hanoi. We now know from their captured documents that the troops from North Vietnam were taught that we Americans were soft. They thought our men could not face the trials of a guerrilla war. They thought our troops would not stand up in close combat.

I suspect at this very hour someone yonder in Hanoi is now busy revising those estimates.

The morale of the American fighting man is as high today as it was in 1944, when the 101st Airborne threw back the enemy at Bastogne. For today's soldier knows—as his father knew a generation ago—that good men must sometimes leave their homes and their loved ones, to take arms against the

agents of oppression.

The terrain is different now, from what it was more than two decades ago. The faces of the civilian population may have a little different color. The tactics of the fighting have changed.

But the oppressor still seeks power over the lives of men and women who yearn only to lead peaceful lives, to be left alone, to raise their children in freedom and to give them a better life.

Our soldiers and marines and airmen have seen the work of the Vietcong in the villages of Vietnam. They have seen the assassination and the kidnaping of local officials, the burning of schools, the terror and the intimidation by night.

They have seen the soldiers of South Vietnam—600,000 strong—still fighting, still fighting after more than a generation of brutal warfare in their homeland. They see them still bearing the brunt of the struggle. And they see them still taking most of the casualties.

They have come to know that peace and freedom for Vietnam cannot be won by weapons alone.

They know they are the brothers-in-arms:  
—of civilian doctors and nurses,  
—of teachers and administrators,  
—of farm and marketing advisers,  
—of experts who are now helping to build the Asian Development Bank, and experts who are now planning the growth of the great Mekong Valley.

They know that even as they make a military conquest impossible for the Communist forces in the field, our diplomats are now probing—searching for a way to make an honorable peace seem desirable to the Communist leaders in Hanoi.

It is no wonder, then, that the morale of the American fighting man is high. He is doing what brave men must do when they

face tyranny. He is supported by the most efficient military machine his country has ever produced. He is supported by men in the House and the Senate of both parties who are willing to give them their all. And the resources of this land are behind him in unlimited quantity. His courage on the battlefield is matched by the unselfish work of those who labor in the schools and the hospitals and the villages in the field. His allies have never wavered in the prosecution of the war. And I am here to assure you that his Government has not tired of the search for peace.

So such is the spirit of the American soldier this afternoon.

Along with a number of distinguished Senators from Indiana and Kentucky and Tennessee and Texas, I am here to say to you as your Commander in Chief, I am proud that you wear my country's uniform. As your fellow citizen, I am inspired to feel that never before has my country been so well served by its men at arms.

And I want every man in uniform to know the very great respect and affection that I entertain for the great Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Johnson, who is here and honors us with his presence today.

So we at home must ask ourselves this question: Have we the same strength of spirit? Have we the same commitment? Have we the same ability to endure until peace returns to Vietnam?

Each of us—no matter what our politics, our religion, our race, or our station in life—must search his conscience and his understanding for the answer to that question.

If his conscience tells him that freedom cannot be the province of wealthy white Christians alone, but must be secured and must be defended for all who seek its blessings, then his answer will be clear. If his

understanding tells him that what this Nation has tried to do since 1941 rests on our commitment to the integrity and the well-being of all mankind, then his answer will be straightforward and will be unafraid.

His answer will affirm the effort that we are mounting in Vietnam to turn back the oppressor and to relieve the sufferings of the oppressed.

I believe that our people will give that answer—just as I know that our soldiers are giving it at this hour in Vietnam.

So our honored and respected men of the 101st, we have come here today to salute you. May we prove worthy of the honor

that you and your comrades in arms are bringing to this great land of ours.

God protect you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:13 p.m. at the Headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky. His opening words referred to Maj. Gen. Ben Sternberg, Commander, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky., and Mrs. Sternberg; Lt. Gen. Louis W. Truman, Commanding General, 3d U.S. Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Governor and Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., Senator John Sherman Cooper, Senator Thruston B. Morton, and Representative Frank A. Stubblefield, all of Kentucky; Representative William R. Anderson of Tennessee; Governor Roger D. Branigin of Indiana; and Governor Hulett C. Smith of West Virginia. Later the President referred to Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

### 349 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Lawrenceville, Illinois. July 23, 1966

*Mayor Hedde, Governor Kerner, Senator Douglas, Congressman Shipley, Congressman Gray, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

Mrs. Johnson and I want to thank you very much for coming out here and giving us this warm welcome.

We always just love to come to the great State of Illinois. We admire and respect your Governor. Your great Senator Paul Douglas is a tower of strength to us. Your Congressman Shipley and Congressman Gray and the other Members of Congress, who have accompanied us here today, have gone through the heartland of this country with us and we find it strong. We find it prosperous and we find it happy, and we are glad.

I will never forget this long afternoon that I have spent in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.

The greatness in your eyes and in your friendly hands and in your abundant spirit

is a greatness that only free people can have.

We have so much to be thankful for. All of this country was once the land of Abraham Lincoln. He belonged to the whole Nation, of course, but he belonged especially to Kentucky and to Indiana and to Illinois.

I was reminded many times today that when Lincoln walked this land he too drew the strength from the proud and the independent people that he knew as his neighbors. These were his wellsprings and they helped him face the terrible decisions upon which depended the fate of the young American Nation.

No President, either before or since, was so bitterly fought by his enemies. But he never wavered from a conviction that all men deserve to be free and to live together as brothers.

I am very happy to say that today you have standing in the United States Senate a man who carries on in the tradition of Lincoln, a man named Paul Douglas, who fights

to see that all men are free and equal and live together as brothers.

So the American faith today is built from that conviction. I believe that it is an unwavering faith. I don't think the day will come when Americans are ever afraid to fight for freedom. I don't think the day will come when America will refuse to be true to its word and keep its commitments. I don't think the day will ever come when the American people will desert those who stand for them on far-off battlefields in the fight for freedom.

We Americans have never run from danger. And we will never run from responsibility. We have built the greatest country that mankind has ever known and we are going to work day and night to make it better all the time.

We have given our blood and our treasure so that others might have the same opportunities. And we are not going to say now that all of these sacrifices have been in vain.

The United States was born in strife and it was nurtured in hardship. We grew and we prospered because we weren't afraid of frontiers. But we always looked toward

those faraway horizons. We have not come this long distance in history because we were a weak or a frightened or a fearful or a timid people.

When America grows afraid and loses its commitment to freedom, that is the day that America will begin to die. The faces that I have seen in the States that I have visited today have told me that this will never be.

Mrs. Johnson, Luci, and I, the distinguished Governors, the many able, patriotic Members of Congress from both parties, are grateful to you for your warmth, for your generosity, for your hospitality. We want to thank you for helping make this a wonderful and a rewarding day for us.

We in America have much to be thankful for, much to be grateful for. I want to thank each of you for the contribution you are making to helping all of us make this the greatest Nation in all the world.

Goodby and God bless each of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. at the airport at Lawrenceville, Ill. In his opening words he referred to Mayor Charles Hedde of Lawrenceville, Governor Otto Kerner, Senator Paul H. Douglas, Representative George E. Shipley, and Representative Kenneth J. Gray, all of Illinois.

### 350 Remarks in Vincennes, Indiana, Upon Signing Bill Establishing the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.

*July 23, 1966*

*Governor and Mrs. Branigin, Mayor Lawson, Senator Hartke, Senator and Mrs. Bayh, my good friends, Congressmen Winfield Denton and Bill Bray:*

They tell me this is one district in the United States where you get two Congressmen for the price of one, one Democrat and one Republican.

I want to thank the other Members of Congress who have traveled with me today.

I especially want to thank all the members of the Indiana delegation for the friendly welcome their State has given us and the strength that we have received from exchanging views with you.

I also want to express my gratitude to the people of Indiana for giving to my administration one of the ablest and one of the most loyal and one of the most dedicated intelligent public servants I know, the Under



Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Joseph Barr from the great State of Indiana.

I have been wanting to come out to southwest Indiana, and my old friend Win Denton provided me with a perfect occasion.

I finally concluded that I could come here and make this speech and get back to Washington and save time because I was going to have to spend more than that time explaining to Win why I couldn't come.

He had introduced a bill to establish the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. As a rule Win Denton gets action on what he recommends in the House of Representatives and in the Congress and in Washington. This was no exception. So when he invited me to come out and sign the bill among the thousands of his Indiana friends, I did not have to be asked twice. He did ask me a half-dozen times, though, I will say. He kept checking me just to be sure I hadn't forgotten.

This is going to be a very beautiful park. It will include the memorial to George Rogers Clark that the people of Indiana built, with Federal help back in the 1930's. This will be the first park in our entire national system to commemorate the Northwest Territory. Yet if that were all it did it would not inspire us with thoughts of the enduring strength of the American people.

For George Rogers Clark was more than just a great soldier of the Revolution. In him there blazed a courage, a tenacity, and a devotion to liberty that brought a band of frontier fighters through hardship to ultimate victory—that, really, later brought a rich new land into a new Union.

Almost two centuries ago George Rogers Clark, 26 years old, big, red-headed, and resourceful, led 175 frontiersmen on a march of more than 200 miles through icy waters toward Vincennes.

At last they arrived on an island not far

from here—within full view of the garrison at Fort Sackville. Wet, hungry, and bedraggled, Clark and his soldiers did not wait to be dry and did not wait to get well fed. They attacked. The defenders thought there must have been a thousand sharpshooters outside the walls. The next day the British commander asked for peace.

Clark's victory brought an end to the British power in this great region. Four years later the Northwest Territory became part of the United States—the way to the West was then open.

In 1830, 50 years after the Battle of Vincennes, young Abraham Lincoln crossed the Wabash with his family to settle in Illinois. He had learned much of what he knew of the world from the pages of the *Western Sun*, which was published right here in Vincennes. In another 30 years he would embark on a life-and-death struggle to try to preserve for us the Union, the Union which men like Clark had helped to create.

I think of how these men embodied the spirit of America: Clark, the spirit of high confidence and fortitude; Lincoln, the spirit of deep compassion and unyielding conviction. Such spirit is always America's strength in times of trial. And in your lifetime and my lifetime we have gone through many times of trial.

As we meet here in this peaceful, beautiful scene this afternoon, in this heartland of America, thousands of miles out yonder, across the Pacific, American fortitude is again being tested. Our men are being tested in a harsh and deadly struggle. And here at home American conviction is being tested, too. This is the conviction that the integrity of men and the independence of nations must be defended. It is the conviction that peace just cannot endure if aggressors are allowed to succeed.

I honestly believe that the American sol-

dier in Vietnam tonight is as brave and as resourceful as any man who forded the rivers of Illinois behind George Rogers Clark. And I have evidence of that fact. I saw it on the faces and on the bodies of the boys of the 101st just a few miles back just a few minutes ago.

I could read to you from a number of the citations of the men that we decorated—some who had given their eye, some who had given their arms, some a leg, some both legs—but I am not going to take the time to review all of those citations that we went over this afternoon.

I saw one young man from Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had 1,800 flying hours in a helicopter—most of it under fire. He had two Silver Stars and six Air Medals. He was rather bored while we were over there because he wanted to get back to Vietnam to fight for that flag.

Every commanding officer of his had recommended that Indiana boy for a decoration. There is now en route to Washington a recommendation for the Distinguished Flying Cross. But that is the least of his concerns.

This afternoon I am going to read you a part of a citation that crossed my desk last week. This citation describes the gallantry of a young marine. He was a private first class—Charles William Bosley—and he came from Richmond, Indiana.

“Under heavy fire from a battalion of the Viet Cong,” this is the way his citation reads, “Private First Class Bosley noticed that his team’s grenadier had been wounded and was lying in a position of imminent danger. Without regard for his own safety, Private First Class Bosley unhesitatingly exposed himself to the murderous incoming fire to provide covering fire for the wounded man and the corpsman who was treating him. Later in the battle, he exhibited great

presence of mind and unselfishness when he saw an enemy grenade land dangerously close to one of the casualties. Reacting instantly, he raced to the man and pulled him to safety before the grenade exploded. Although he sustained painful wounds in the course of the night’s engagement, he valiantly continued to assist in the defense of the hill against the relentless enemy attack. The courage and professionalism he exhibited on this, his first encounter with the enemy, contributed in large measure to preventing the entire unit from being killed or captured.”

In the name of the President, the Commanding General has awarded Private First Class Bosley the Silver Star for gallantry in action under fire.

How else can this Nation honor Private First Class Bosley and the millions like him who daily risk their lives for freedom throughout the world?

The answer is obvious to me: We can honor him by giving him our conviction, our dedication, our determination to persevere until brave men shall have shown the enemy that the enemy cannot conquer his neighbors by force.

It can give more still. It can give patience—born of the knowledge that our national unity and our human progress do not just happen and they did not just come overnight. It is a lesson to remember.

We Americans are optimistic. We are hopeful of quick solutions to the problems that confront us and I hope we never cease to be so. Optimism is the fuel that has fired us. It is the belief that man is not condemned forever to live under the tyrant’s heel.

But freedom is not easily won, nor is it held without sacrifice. We have won it and we have held it because there are a good many among us who were willing to risk our lives and our fortunes in order to preserve

our freedom and our liberty. We were willing to endure the times of confusion and uncertainty to fight in battle and to build in peace.

So we look today to the conflict that rages in far away Vietnam, where our men and our flag are committed. We are confident enough to believe that from the long travail of that land will emerge a free and a hopeful nation. We are wise enough, I hope, to know that more fighting, more trouble, and more uncertainty lie ahead before its aspirations are fulfilled.

I cannot give you this evening an assurance of the hour or the day when this conflict will end. I can assure you that we have sent word to North Vietnam, through every means available to us, of our earnest willingness to negotiate the terms of peace. Twice, with great doubt, with reluctance, but with hope and with prayer, we stopped our bombing to the North to signal to the entire world our plea and our prayer and our hope for peace. We waited 37 long days while our President sent representatives to 40 nations but the answer we received from Hanoi was always the same story: a stony and contemptuous reply while more battalions were sent into their neighbor's land to join the fighting to kill their neighbors and to kill our soldiers.

We shall continue to try to persuade Hanoi that we would rather talk than fight; that negotiation is desirable. My closest associates will, in a matter of hours, join any representatives they select to sit down at any table in any room in any place to attempt to find a solution by negotiation. But I pledge you, too, that we shall continue if they refuse to negotiate, to make them pay a high price for their warfare in the South on South Vietnam and on our men.

You hear every day, "Why don't we stop our bombing?" We haven't bombed any

embassy in Hanoi. They bombed our embassy in Saigon. We haven't bombed any hospitals in Hanoi. They bombed and injured some of your American boys in a hospital in South Vietnam today.

I doubt that you will hear many speeches in this country, I doubt that you will see many columns written, I doubt that many commentators will spend very much time lecturing them for the bombs that they dropped on our hospitals.

I know in the dead of night when they killed our men in their barracks while they slept at 2 o'clock in the morning, the only speeches I heard from all corners coming into the White House the next day was against our Government.

Why didn't we stop bombing? Well, I thought the most effective answer I have ever seen was given by John Steinbeck when he answered that Russian friend of his who wrote him and asked him to get us to stop bombing. He said, "I want to stop bombing. I want to stop the war on both sides. But I don't want to talk about half a war. I want to talk about all the war."

So when you hear these voices in the days to come, the men who exercise the right to dissent, I hope you will ask yourselves the question: "I just wonder why we don't talk about all the war? I just wonder why they are so anxious to get us to stop bombing to protect our men and they never say a word about stopping them from infiltrating and killing our men? Why don't we talk about both sides sitting down?" Your President is ready.

I hope in the days to come that you will just stop, look, and listen as you hear these voices talking about what is wrong with your country, what is wrong with your Government, what is wrong with our men, what mistakes we have made. And ask them if they won't give a little equal time to point

out just could it be that the other side has made some mistakes, too?

So let us leave clearly undisputed, without any question or doubt, these thoughts with you this evening: This Communist aggression will not succeed in South Vietnam any more than it succeeded anywhere else in the world. We shall not ever retreat. We shall not break our word to the people of South Vietnam.

We shall meet the challenge of these days that are ahead. They will be trying, they will require our best patience, but we will meet them with the conviction of Abraham Lincoln—that human freedom cannot be the province of one race alone. We shall meet it, too, with the courage and perseverance of George Rogers Clark—a very brave soldier of liberty.

Destiny brought these two giants through Vincennes. I think it is right that in a new time of trial that we should rededicate this ground to the cause of freedom which they led.

I know as we go back to the Capital and

as we hear the discussions in the executive and legislative and judicial branches, I know that I will carry with me the strength that comes from looking into your eyes and seeing the determination in your faces, and believing that you feel as I do that every person in the United States in this critical hour has an obligation to support the men who are pledged to protect that flag wherever we carry it.

I believe that I speak for each of you when I say—not just to you the people of Vincennes, but to you the people of America, and to you, any people that may be listening tonight—we shall persist and we shall succeed.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:30 p.m. in the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park at Vincennes, Ind. In his opening words he referred to Governor and Mrs. Roger D. Branigin, Mayor Earl C. Lawson of Vincennes, Senator Vance Hartke, Senator and Mrs. Birch Bayh, Representative Winfield K. Denton, and Representative William G. Bray, all of Indiana.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 9599) establishing the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park is Public Law 89-517 (80 Stat. 325).

## 351 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Louisville, Kentucky.

July 23, 1966

*Mr. Mayor, Mr. Brown, Senator Cooper, Senator Morton, Mr. Farnsley, Mr. Bingham, distinguished Members of the House and Senate who are traveling with us, my friends of Kentucky:*

Mrs. Johnson and I want to express our deepest and sincerest thanks to you for coming out here this late in the evening, bringing your signs and giving us this warm welcome to the great city of Louisville, the wonderful State of Kentucky.

I always get a peculiar pleasure when I set my foot on Kentucky soil. And I am sorry that I can't be here longer tonight—at least

not this trip. But I am coming back.

The Johnsons always come back to Kentucky, because—and I hope this won't get me in trouble down home—Kentucky is where we really started out.

My father's mother was born in Russellville. My great-great-grandmother was a sister of a Governor of Kentucky, Joseph Desha (a major general in the War of 1812 and a Congressman from Kentucky), and a sister of a Congressman from Tennessee. All of them happened to be Deshas.

My great-great-grandfather, John Huffman, was a Kentucky farmer until the mid-

dle of the last century. He did move to Texas, but I hope that you won't hold that against him.

He was really seeking new horizons. He thought that that was in the best Kentucky tradition. That Kentucky tradition gave us men like Daniel Boone and Casey Jones. It also gave us great institutions like the TVA.

Thirty years ago the people of Kentucky, and this whole region, faced an uphill climb. The hill was long, and it was steep. But while the rest of the country was debating, Kentucky was marching.

You may, with my economists, keep calling the Upper South an exciting new frontier of progress. But you took Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and you converted it into the beginning of a Great Society while I was still just a junior Congressman.

This is a good place, I think, and a good time tonight for the Governor to announce another step forward.

The Governor and the delegation and my associates in Washington, who all are interested in Kentucky, have been working on a plan that we think would be helpful to this great State.

Tonight we can tell you that we have approved the request of the State of Kentucky, through its Governor, for a grant from the Economic Development Administration for the development of a great new national outdoor facility at Lake Barkley State Park.

The amount of the Federal grant is approximately \$4 million. It will be matched equally by the funds provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The public facility which will be constructed with these funds will add to and complete the other facilities planned for the Kentucky Lake, and Lake Barkley, and the national recreation areas that are now being developed by the Tennessee Valley Author-

ity at your lakes.

All of these facilities will provide recreational opportunities for more than 70 million Americans, who will be located within a day's drive of this beautiful recreational area. It will also be available to our fine fighting servicemen and their families who have served this country so well and who are now stationed at Fort Campbell, which we visited earlier this afternoon.

The immediate area adjacent to the site of this project is an area of economic need. And it meets all the tests outlined in the Economic Development Act of 1965.

So we are convinced that the development will make a material contribution to the economic well-being of this area. It is going to save me some time that I have been spending, because I think it is easier to make the grant than it is to take the calls from the Governor and the Senators from Kentucky and the congressional delegation.

This area, which is jointly being developed by Federal and State and private enterprise, I think is destined to become one of this Nation's most attractive and best outdoor recreational areas.

So I am very proud of my Kentucky heritage. And I try to live up to it.

I want to thank you again for your welcome. I want to thank you for the contribution this great State has made in the Halls of the Congress, in the outstanding leaders that you have provided us in this Nation, in the field of public service, in the field of journalism, in the field of the development of the TVA, and many other worthwhile projects.

I particularly want to thank you for furnishing us the most able executive, I think, that we have in the White House—Mrs. Bess Clements Abell, a Kentucky girl, who walks with kings and prime ministers and never loses the common touch to the extent but what she can lecture the President.

So I thank you again for all the contributions of Kentucky. I hope that you will go right on doing what you have been doing since the Johnson family moved away to Texas and just keep on setting the standards for the rest of us to follow.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:10 p.m. at the airport at Louisville, Ky. In his opening words, he referred to Mayor Kenneth Schmied of Louisville, John Young Brown, Democratic candidate for Senator, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Senator Thruston B. Morton, Representative Charles Farnsley, and Barry Bingham, editor and publisher of the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, all of Kentucky. Later the President referred to Mrs. Bess Abell, White House Social Secretary.

### 352 Statement by the President Announcing a Grant for a Recreational Facility at Lake Barkley State Park, Kentucky.

*July 23, 1966*

I AM PLEASED to announce approval of Kentucky's request for a grant from the Economic Development Administration for the development of a national outdoor facility at Lake Barkley State Park.

The amount of the Federal grant is \$3,972,000 to be matched equally by funds provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The public facility which will be constructed with these funds will add to and complete the other facilities planned for the Kentucky Lake, and Lake Barkley and the national recreation areas being developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the lakes. All these facilities will provide recreational

opportunities for 70 million Americans who will be located within a day's drive from this area. It will also be available to servicemen and their families stationed at Fort Campbell.

The immediate area adjacent to the site of this project is an area of economic need and meets all of the tests outlined in the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

We are convinced that the development will make a material contribution to the economic well-being of this area. This area, which is jointly being developed by Federal, State, and private enterprise, is destined to become one of our Nation's most attractive and best outdoor recreation areas.

### 353 Remarks at the Post Office in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

*July 23, 1966*

*Governor Branigin, Mayor Vissing, Senator Hartke, Senator and Mrs. Bayh, Congressman and Mrs. Hamilton and their three lovely children, distinguished Members of the United States Senate, Governors, Members of the Congress, Postmaster James Stanforth, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

I came here to Jeffersonville for two reasons: to please my wife and to please myself.

Postmaster General Larry O'Brien has been telling Lady Bird that the Jeffersonville Post Office has been in the forefront of the beautification program.

Your own very able, progressive, fine leader, your Congressman Lee Hamilton, has been telling me that Jeffersonville has some of the finest people in the United States.

If you haven't already guessed it, I think I should let you in on a secret. I value Postmaster General Larry O'Brien's judgment. I value Lady Bird's judgment. I value Lee Hamilton's judgment. And here I am.

Without indicating any preference, I will deal with Mrs. Johnson's project first.

About a year ago we had 16 postmasters at the White House to receive an award. Mrs. Johnson presented each one of them with a citation for their outstanding efforts to make their post offices a beautiful addition to their community.

Your own Postmaster James Stanforth was not there. The post office here was so new that he and his staff had not had a chance to prove themselves. Since then, in record time, they have become one of the less than 300 out of some 34,000 possible candidates to deserve this citation. And so tonight we are going to present it to them and to you wonderful people in this community.

The inscription reads: "President Lyndon B. Johnson's natural beauty program citation of merit to the community of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and all of its postal employees for maintaining the grounds and the exterior of their postal unit in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the community and the Post Office Department."

*[At this point Postmaster Stanforth spoke briefly. The President then resumed speaking.]*

I think if Thomas Jefferson, for whom I assume your community was named, could be here tonight he would like what I see.

You know Thomas Jefferson was the father of the Democratic Party. Thomas Jefferson felt that the judgment of the many was much to be preferred to the decision of the few.

I am so happy that we can come in here this late in the evening—it is 9 o'clock by a

watch that was set in some State that we appeared in today; I don't know what time it is here—to see hundreds or thousands of people who think enough of their community, their State, and their country to come here and give us this welcome, and to participate in this civic affair.

Thomas Jefferson said that the care of human life and happiness is the first and only legitimate object of government. And that is what we have been doing today. We have been trying to show our concern for the care of human life and happiness. We have been trying to make it evident that it was the first and legitimate objective of this administration and of this Government.

We believe that we must be strong in order to protect the things that we have that other people would like to take away from us. And after seeing the headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division this afternoon, we have no doubt about our strength.

But we do not want to be strong in order to be able to wage or win wars. We want to be strong so we can prevent war and bring peace.

Your Government, and your administration, is ready at this hour, as it has been every hour since I have been President, to talk instead of fight, to negotiate instead of bomb, to reason instead of try to force.

But this is not a one-way street. It takes two to enter into an agreement. You can't have a unilateral treaty. You can't stop everything you are doing unless the other fellow will stop some of the things that he is doing.

So we continue to hope and work and try to hold our hand out, but keep our guard up.

We want to be strong so that we can have the better things of life, better education for our children. We have 24 new education bills that we have enacted, we are put-

ting into effect, that will make this year the greatest year for education in the history of this Nation.

We want to be strong so we can have good health, health for our older people with medical care so, for the first time in their lives, they will not have to depend on their son or son-in-law, or their daughter or daughter-in-law, to minister to their needs. So that with dignity and respect they can take their admission card and go to a home or to a hospital and receive doctors' care and nursing care and medicine.

We not only are proud of what we have done for the medical care for our older people. But we are glad of what we are doing in the field of medical research for our younger people, how we are detecting the deficiencies as they appear and trying to correct them before a life is ruined or a soul is lost.

This will be the greatest year for health in this country in the history of the American Government. You read all about the prophets of gloom and doom. You heard all about the protests. You had all the warnings of what was going to happen when we put medical care in. But July 1st came and went.

The program was put in with a minimum of inconvenience and with a maximum of efficiency. And while every hospital didn't qualify, 90-odd percent of them did. The most revolutionary medical program in the history of our Nation is now in effect and it is going to serve our country long and well.

It is here because of people like you—men, women, and children like you—that Jefferson believed in, people who would come here and participate in the affairs of their Government, people who believe that the care of human life and happiness is the first and only legitimate object of government.

So I think that Jefferson would have been

pleased to know what we have done in education, what we have done in health, what we have done in beautification, what we have done to conserve our resources, what we have done to develop our recreation areas, what we have done to try to wage a war on poverty, what we have done to improve our skills, what we have done to train additional manpower, what we have done to reduce unemployment, what we have done to increase wages, what we have done to improve minimum wages and hours.

All of these things involve the care of human life and happiness. That is the first and only legitimate object of government.

Here, tonight, in Jeffersonville, I salute Thomas Jefferson and his followers. I also salute Lee Hamilton because that is the second reason that I wanted to come here. I wanted to meet personally you people that he has been talking to me so much about.

Lee Hamilton has been one of the outstanding freshmen Congressmen ever since the first day he appeared in Washington. He has always voted his conscience and he hasn't always voted for me. The people of Indiana have done the same.

Even when we disagree, it is easy to respect people who stand up and look like he looks, who stand up and state what they believe with the sincerity and the conviction that he does. This Congressman, and his new generation which he represents, has joined with other Congressmen from both parties to help us pass more creative legislation for the care of human life and happiness, for the benefit of human beings, than any Congress has ever passed in all the history of the United States.

Now I have made no secret of the fact that in my opinion there has never been a better Congress. There have been few times in American history when a President of the United States would ever make a



statement like that, though. I am not sure that all of you would want to make a statement like that if you would pick up a paper and see what the Congress says about me sometimes. George Washington, our first President, once warned that his Congress was about "to form the worst government on earth."

Another great President, Theodore Roosevelt, said that he would like to turn 16 lions loose on his Congress. When someone pointed out that the lions might make a mistake, he replied, "Not if they stay there long enough."

Well, I spent almost 24 years in the Congress as a Member and about 5 years as a congressional secretary, 5 years as majority leader and 2 years as minority leader. So it is with some humility that I say tonight that this present 89th Congress, as Luci would say, is "the greatest."

Well now, how do you confirm that? And why do you say that? What proof do you have?

First of all, they passed legislation to fulfill a promise made more than a century ago, a promise of emancipation. Abraham Lincoln, more than 100 years ago, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. But it was a proclamation and not a fact.

Today, where once some people were afraid to vote, they now proudly walk into the polling place with their chin up and their chest out.

This Congress passed legislation to ease the burden of sickness. Today, although everyone must face old age, they are no longer dependent on their kinfolks for their medical care.

They passed legislation that should brighten every classroom in America. This year we will spend, in appropriations, \$10 billion more on education and health than we were spending on those subjects when

I became President less than 3 years ago. That is progress.

And that does show that the Congress, as well as the Cabinet and the President, are concerned with what Jefferson said was the object of government: the care of human life and happiness.

Once the children of poverty began life on a hopeless road toward despair. Tonight they at least have some new hope. They are at least receiving some new training. And we are at least making taxpayers out of taxeaters of a few weeks ago.

We passed a poverty program for \$750 million for 1 year and then \$1 billion 500 million for the next year, more than double. For the third year, notwithstanding the fact that we have 400,000 men in the Vietnam area fighting to protect our security, our liberty, and our freedom, we will pass a program of \$1 billion 750 million this year in order to provide for the needs of the underprivileged and try to prepare them and train them to make their own way in life.

This Congress told our cities and told our industries that they had to stop polluting our water and poisoning our air.

This Congress passed legislation to dam our rivers to prevent floods, to produce power, to provide beaches, to build playgrounds for our children, and to add more parks to the national domain than any other similar period in history.

They gave us the blueprints for a rapid rail system to carry our commuters of tomorrow. We have designed and will shortly let a contract on a supersonic airplane that will fly more than 2,000 miles an hour and transport hundreds of passengers around the globe.

They passed a farm bill that puts more income in the farmer's pocket and at the same time allows him to compete at home and abroad. They have reduced farm sur-

pluses that one time hung heavy over every farmer's head to the lowest minimum that we have had in a dozen years.

And finally, with some help, some pleasant persuading, they served notice that we will battle with all we have to preserve the bounty of the land and the beauty of the countryside.

Thanks to Senator Yarborough, they passed a new GI bill to help our veterans get an education after they have fought for our liberty.

And lest Lee Hamilton, Senator Yarborough, and the other Senators and Congressmen think that we say, "Well done," and "This is the end of the day and there is nothing for tomorrow," I might add quickly, "The job is not yet finished."

Democracy's work is never finished. But there is no doubt in my mind of the road that we are going to take. We are going to continue to plow the furrow and go full steam straight ahead.

We will give new meaning to the American promise of justice and equality.

We will honor our commitments abroad. And we will do it without neglecting our duties at home.

While we are doing all that I told you we are doing, we have been maintaining 400,000 men—and they have been giving a mighty good account of themselves—in Vietnam, and we have got the lowest deficit this year that we have had since 1960.

Now I am not sure you have read about that. I have announced it. But if you haven't read about it, you have heard about it, and you are going to hear more about it between now and the time I leave my present office.

We are going to do all of this, and we are going to do more of it because we know now that it can be done. Men like your Congressmen have proved for us that this job

can be done during the last 2 years and we are going to do it the next 2 years.

We have proved that there is enough room at the table for all of us. We don't have to fight like cats—the businessman, the worker, the farmer, the Democrat and the Republican. I am here to tell you that notwithstanding any rumors you might have heard, that big table is growing bigger every day.

Two years ago, in the heat of a presidential election campaign, I came to Indiana. I told your neighbors in Evansville that I was not mad at anybody. I said that I had not come to Indiana to say anything bad about anybody. I said that I did not want to fight with anybody; that all I wanted was to try to do my best to put my Nation's best foot forward, to try to find an area of agreement for my fellow men and try to help unite my country instead of divide my country. It may be old-fashioned, but I still believe that my country does most things right.

I know there are some that like to keep it a secret, but I take great pride in talking about what we are doing to educate little children, what we are doing to help older people when they are sick, what we are doing to try to increase the freedom of the farmer and increase his income at the same time, and what we have done in 5 years to get 7 million more people jobs at an average factory wage in this country of \$112 a week, the highest that was ever realized by any industrial nation. I am proud of those things.

I am sorry that we had difficulties in the Dominican Republic. But I am glad that it is not a Communist government today.

I am sorry that we have our men in Vietnam. But I had rather have them there with honor, doing their duty, keeping their commitment, carrying that flag with pride and honor, than to tuck their tail and come

running home and break their word. And if I know anything about those men, they had rather be there doing it, too.

When they talk to you about all these horrors, you ask them whether it is from the men who are there or the men who don't want to be there, or who it is that feels that this Nation should not act with honor. I get about 100 letters a week from those men. And I have yet to get one letter from a man that says to me that he wants to get out and come home; that he does not want to stay there and do his job.

They are my single greatest source of strength, the men on the front lines. I saw them in the hospitals the first of the week. I saw them on the boat, the ones that are now being treated. I saw them at the 101st Airborne this afternoon. I take great pride in how our men feel about their country.

I think the time has come in America for us to find some of the good things that America is doing instead of spending all of our time complaining about the faults we have.

I remember a great man who served 50 years in Washington and heard a lot of speeches made. He served with over 3,000 Congressmen and Senators. He served with 6 or 7 Presidents. He used to say he served "with" them, not "under" them. He was Speaker Sam Rayburn.

He always said, when he had finished the day's work and he had come down and had heard about the complaints and the errors, and the mistakes and the criticism, "It is mighty easy to make a point about anything and anybody." He said he never could forget what his father of 11 children said to him one time: that any donkey can kick a barn down, but it takes an awful good carpenter to build one.

So I want to try to unite this country, to bring peace to it and to bring progress to it.

I believe all my fellow men want to do the same. We may have different views and different routes to follow, but as your President tonight I want to say that is what I am trying to do. I am trying it with all the energy and whatever ability I possess.

I am trying to use whatever experience I have gained in the House, in the Senate, and in the Government to make progress for our people.

And we are having some little success.

My short visit to four States today tells me that we have reason to raise our hopes. For "if," as Abraham Lincoln said, "the end comes out all right, it will not be the President who does it, it will not be the Congress which does it, but it will really be the good sense of the American people."

I have seen that good sense today. As I leave here after my seventh or eighth appearance, I want to say that you have helped to refill the wells of my hopes for my country. I never have any doubt about it. But now and then we have some writers that go out on the countryside and make their private reports. I read those reports and wonder. But today I came and I saw.

I don't want to put my judgment up against theirs. And I don't want to speak with any finality. But before I conclude I just want to say that whatever little experience I have had in understanding human nature and knowing and loving people, somehow or other I get the general impression that the people of this country are ready and willing to follow a constructive course instead of a destructive course; that they want one who builds instead of one who tears down, that they would rather have a carpenter handling matters than a donkey handling them.

I don't have any particular sample polls to give you here tonight. But somehow or other I think that in the good old American

tradition, in the city hall, the county seat, the statehouse, and finally in the Congress, that the American people are going to vote for the men that try to unite them instead of the men that try to divide them, that they are going to support the men that they think refuse to play on the bigotry and the prejudice and spend their time complaining. They are going to vote for the people who spend their time building and speaking constructively.

So it gives me a lot of pleasure to come here to this beautiful site and look at what you have done with your post office, and most of all look at what you have done with yourselves.

I owe Lee Hamilton a debt for really making me come. We have a lot of pickets that like to set themselves up around the White House. This is a day when people like to march. And Lee has really been picketing the White House. I thought it would be easier to come over here tonight than to spend next month explaining to him why I couldn't.

So here I am!

You have done more for me than I have done for you. But in the days ahead, let's enter a little compact. Let's do something for each other and thus do something for the men that are protecting our freedom and

our liberties and thus doing something for our country.

We have the very best system of government in all the world. And we have the very best country in all the world. We have more prosperity than any other people in all the world.

Instead of feeling sorry for yourselves and developing a martyr complex, I would like to express this hope: that you go home tonight and think about how many blessings you have.

As I walked down that line today and I saw those seriously wounded men, I thought of the men that had died for me in order that I could be free, not only my generation, but several before mine.

So I think we ought to count our blessings once in a while. We have a lot to be thankful for. So when you leave here, go home and thank Him who is responsible for it all. Thank the good Lord Almighty.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:50 p.m. at the Post Office in Jeffersonville, Ind. In his opening words he referred to Governor Roger D. Branigin, Mayor Richard Vissing of Jeffersonville, Senator Vance Hartke, Senator and Mrs. Birch Bayh, Representative and Mrs. Lee Hamilton and their children, Tracy Lynn, Deborah Lee, and Douglas Nelson, and to James K. Stanforth, postmaster of the Jeffersonville Post Office, all of Indiana. Later the President referred to Sam Rayburn, Representative from Texas 1913-1961, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives 1940-1947, 1949-1953, 1955-1961.

### 354 Statement by the President Upon Receiving a Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. *July 23, 1966*

A YEAR AGO I asked an outstanding group of District citizens to serve as the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, and to find out why the District was losing the battle against crime and what had to be done to win it. The Commission,

with the help of an able staff, has carefully but vigorously sought the answers. I am pleased today to have the first fruits of its work. I am particularly pleased to see that this report contains specific recommendations for action, and I look forward to receiving

the further recommendations of the Commission in its final report.

The report on the Metropolitan Police Department in the District deals with a crucial front in our war on crime. I said last July that I wanted the District to have the best police force in the United States. The police, after all, are on the frontline in society's struggle against crime. Their organization, their standards, their training, their equipment, and their operations must be the best. There must be mutual respect and cooperation between the police and the community.

We have made a small beginning. Grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 and increased funds appropriated by the Congress have made possible the establishment of the Tactical Force, an increase in the number of scout cars and radio-equipped patrolmen, and the use of civilian employees to free more policemen for police work. During this same period, the number of reported criminal homicides, robberies, housebreakings, and auto thefts decreased from the previous year. Indeed, excluding petty larceny, the total of criminal offenses reported in the District was lower in fiscal year 1966 than in fiscal year 1965.

This experience shows that we can increase police effectiveness against crime when we have the will to do so. Now the Commission has provided the guidelines for more substantial efforts. Its recommendations have been developed with the care that a major reorganization of the Police Department

requires. It has had assistance from experienced consultants, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, who are knowledgeable about the experience of police departments in other cities. The Police Department and the Board of Commissioners have been consulted. The public has been given full opportunity to express its views.

The Commission's recommendations range from a reorganization of the top command structure of the Police Department and consolidation of its field forces, to specific suggestions on such things as recruitment procedures, communications systems, and methods by which to improve relations between the police and the community. In short, this report is a blueprint for action. I expect action. I am asking the Board of Commissioners for a report in 90 days on the steps being taken to carry out the Commission's recommendations, and for further progress reports to me periodically thereafter.

NOTE: The "Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia on the Metropolitan Police Department" (Government Printing Office, 95 pp.) was made available with the President's statement.

A statement by the President in response to the Commission's final report was made public on December 31, 1966 (see Item 656).

The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was established by Executive Order 11234 of July 16, 1965 (30 F.R. 9049; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 152). For a letter from the President to the members of the Commission, dated July 24, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 381.

### 355 Message to the Congress Transmitting the Commodity Credit Corporation's Report for Fiscal Year 1965. July 26, 1966

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Commodity Credit Corporation is a useful instrument in America's effort to

build a stronger economy, and a more secure foundation for world peace.

The CCC is the financial mechanism

through which we share our food abundance with the hungry people of other nations.

It is a principal means through which we work to balance supply and demand, to maintain ever-normal granary reserves, to expand agricultural exports, and to provide a floor under the farmer's returns from commodity sales.

#### FOOD FOR FREEDOM

The Food for Freedom bill, now awaiting final Congressional action, is a firm expression of our national policy—and of the personal desire of most citizens to share our food abundance in the interest of world peace.

No longer is it our policy merely to share what is left over from cash markets. Rather, we shall plan our sharing in accord with the needs and best interests of the developing countries and their own resources.

But we know that we cannot provide for all the world's food needs, even if we were to bring every acre of American soil under cultivation. Thus our food aid programs must, and will, benefit those who demonstrate their willingness to help themselves by a deeper commitment to agricultural development.

#### SURPLUSES AND EXPORTS

Farm programs authorized by the Congress from 1961 through 1965 have helped farmers bring their production of surplus grains and other products into line with demand. They have enabled the CCC to reduce inventories that had grown too large. Storage and handling costs have been reduced \$500,000 a day.

Surplus grain is no longer a threat to the livestock industry. Cash receipts from live-

stock products are up, and the outlook for the industry is bright.

Meanwhile, our exports of agricultural products are setting new records. They are expected to total 40 percent more this year than in 1960, due largely to tremendous increases in feed grains, wheat, and soybean exports. Farm commodity exports amount to one-fourth the value of all U.S. merchandise exported—and thus are vital in creating the foreign exchange necessary to carry on all of our business with foreign countries. The balance of payments problem is alleviated by our expanding agricultural exports that are aided in various ways through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

#### FARM INCOME

The domestic farm programs that have brought surpluses down have carried farm income up. In 1965, net farm income was fully a fifth higher than in 1960 and is expected to be up another billion dollars this year, reaching the highest level in history except for the postwar years of 1947 and 1948. Income per farm has risen 55 percent since 1960.

This is heartening progress, but we still have a long way to go toward our goal of full parity of income for the American farmer.

Though farm prices have increased 4 percent since 1960, they still are 14 percent below what they were in 1952. And this 4 percent increase in farm prices did not keep pace with the 8 percent increase in farm production costs during that same period.

And though the gap between farmer and non-farmer income was narrowed by 18 percent in the past five and a half years, farmers still earn only two-thirds per capita of what non-farmers earn.

We cannot rest until we have achieved full parity of income for the American farmer.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

With grain surpluses nearly gone and demands increasing, farmers now look forward eagerly to the opportunity to increase production. We have already increased the national rice acreage allotment by 10 percent and the national wheat allotment by 15 percent. We have twice increased the milk support price in recent months to encourage dairy farmers to remain on the land, to increase production, and thus to assure consumers a continued, adequate supply of dairy products. We are carefully watching farm commodity supply-demand situations, and we will use our program authorities to encourage increased production whenever this appears desirable.

The flexibility of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, and of the Commodity Credit Corporation, enables us to encourage increased or decreased production, as national needs and market conditions require.

The legislation now available, together

with that nearing enactment, will help us continue our progress toward parity of income. That goal is no longer a long-range hope. It is within our reach—hopefully within this decade. It can be achieved not merely by the large and highly capitalized producers, but by all efficient family-type farmers regardless of race or geography.

Like all policy objectives of a truly great society, parity of income is a classless objective, for it will serve the best interests of every citizen.

We shall use such institutions as the Commodity Credit Corporation to work for parity of income. We shall strive to keep them dynamic and viable and ready, always, to meet our future needs.

It is a pleasure to transmit to you the Commodity Credit Corporation's report for 1965.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

July 26, 1966

NOTE: The "Report of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1965" (Government Printing Office, 1966, 39 pp.), was made available with the text of the President's message.

### 356 Statement by the President Following Senate Committee Action on the Demonstration Cities Bill. *July 27, 1966*

I APPLAUD the action of the Senate housing subcommittee today in reporting out the demonstration cities bill.

This bill offers new and exciting opportunities for our citizens in cities across the country, large and small. The action of the Senate subcommittee is good news for the future of our cities and the millions of Americans who live in cities.

The bill is the first step towards new schools, new job opportunities, adequate health and community facilities, and rapid

and economical transportation. It is the first step on the road in which city dwellers can live with hope and dignity, without fear, and with a pride not only in their home and in their neighborhood, but in their entire city.

I hope that the full committee and the Senate will act promptly on this measure.

NOTE: The statement was read by the Deputy Press Secretary to the President, Robert H. Fleming, at his news conference at 11:50 a.m. on Wednesday, July 27, 1966. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

For the President's remarks upon signing the demonstration cities bill, see Item 574.

357 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Cooperation With Mexico for the Eradication of the Screwworm. *July 27, 1966*

I HAVE TODAY signed into law a bill which would allow us to join with the Republic of Mexico in a program to eradicate the screwworm, a major livestock pest, from most of North America.

The screwworm maims and kills by infesting wounds on warmblooded animals. Until recently, it was responsible for losses running as high as \$100 million a year to cattlemen in the United States alone.

We now know how to control this pest by breaking the reproductive cycle of the screwworm fly. Through a cooperative program of Federal and State governments and the livestock industry, we have virtually freed the United States of established populations of the insect.

But there are drawbacks to the present method. It costs us nearly \$5 million a year to maintain an artificial barrier of 2,000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean—and even this does not rid Mexico of

the screwworm problem.

Last spring, livestock producers on both sides of the border formally requested our governments to study the feasibility of pushing the defensive barrier against screwworm down to a narrow section of southern Mexico, such as the 140-mile Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Such a barrier—benefiting both nations—could be maintained at a fraction of the present cost.

The legislation I have signed today is actually standby authority to proceed with this plan, should it prove feasible and desirable.

This measure is another example of the spirit of cooperation and warm friendship which exists between the people of Mexico and the United States. With it, we shall demonstrate once again that by working together we can bring great benefits to the people of both our lands.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 14888) is Public Law 89-521 (80 Stat. 330).

358 Remarks at the Unveiling Ceremony for the American Servicemen and Savings Bond Anniversary Stamp. *July 28, 1966*

*Postmaster General O'Brien, Congressman Greigg, distinguished students, Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

Today we have come here to unveil a new postage stamp which embodies the spirit of the American people and carries their voice to the entire world.

It began as an idea and a conviction shared by a group of junior high school students in

Sioux City, Iowa. I welcome some of those students to the East Room here today.

These young Americans felt that there should be a postage stamp telling our servicemen how much we appreciate their sacrifices. They pooled their nickels and their dimes and they rented a billboard in Sioux City and another billboard here in Washington. Those billboards showed the American flag and the message: "American Serv-



icemen, we appreciate you.”

Last February, when Postmaster General O'Brien was in Des Moines, Congressman Stanley Greigg and the Sioux City students presented him with stamp petitions containing more than 50,000 names. A month later there were another 50,000 names added—and the list continued to grow as students from all over the country picked up the idea.

Congressman Greigg suggested that this message for our servicemen be combined with the Savings Bond Anniversary Stamp.

I think the result of that suggestion is excellent. There is no better way for us to support our fighting men than to buy savings bonds. And that is just what the people of this country have been doing.

Since the increase in the interest rate on savings bonds last February, the total bond pledges have already increased more than 11 percent.

And thanks to the magnificent work of the Postmaster General and his very excellent staff, our Federal Government has been in the forefront of that effort.

A 2-month campaign that ended June 30 has secured Federal employee pledges of \$416 million for 1966—twice the amount that we had at the start of the drive. More than 800,000 additional Federal employees have been signed up in this movement as a result of this effort.

Seventeen departments and agencies pledged up to 90 percent or better, and thus qualified for the Minuteman flag. There will be one here in the White House, I am proud to say. Our employees had 100 percent participation. I am grateful to each of them for helping us in this effort.

Twenty-nine other departments and agencies signed up between 75 percent and 89

percent of all of their employees.

Now this is a very remarkable achievement. But I hope that none of us look upon it as final. The heads of all departments and agencies, I would hope, would try to maintain this momentum. Federal employees just should set the example by investing in their country's future.

Before I unveil the stamp, I should like to announce that when it goes on sale in Sioux City next October 26, it will also go on all White House mail for the duration of the issue.

We are very proud of these servicemen who daily risk their lives at freedom's gate. And we want every single one of them to know that we support them in the magnificent job that they are doing throughout the world.

With the issue of this stamp, millions of American voices will go up in unison. They will be voices that no number of demonstrators will ever be able to drown out.

I commend them to any and all who would doubt the purpose or the resolve of the United States of America.

For these voices mean that we are a nation of our word—that we are proud of the brave Americans in uniform who back our words with deeds.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:05 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien and Representative Stanley L. Greigg of Iowa.

The new 5-cent stamp was designed by Stevan Dohanos, who based his design on a news photograph by Robert Noble, showing the American flag with the Statue of Liberty in the background. It carries the inscriptions, "We Appreciate Our Servicemen" and "United States Savings Bonds, 25th Anniversary."

359 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Wilson of Great Britain. *July 29, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister, gentlemen:*

Sir Henry Wotton, in his letter to James the First, referred to "My good associates, by whose light and leading I have walked."

Someone suggested, today, Mr. Prime Minister, that I begin by saying this toast: "My good disassociates."

But that is not the case at all.

For 200 years the British and the Americans have had their differences, but from them have emerged a strong bond, a hearty spirit, and a mutual respect that neither adversaries nor age can diminish.

Prime Ministers and Presidents have met often in the long history of our two nations—usually with admirable results.

You may recall that during the War of 1812, President James Madison made a sudden and unplanned—and not altogether pleasant—move away from his house. His departure might have been stayed had he met as frequently with his counterpart, the Earl of Liverpool, as I have with you.

Let us hope we do not make the same mistake again. Mrs. Johnson has always admired Dolley Madison, but I do not think she desires to emulate her—at least in that way.

You and I have many things in common, Mr. Prime Minister.

One, of course, is politics—and election results—including the difficult problem that goes with an enlarged majority.

Another is economics—including that most fascinating and most unfortunately named subject, "the balance of payments."

You and I know it most appropriately as the "imbalance of payments." Those who wonder if we can solve this problem, I think, should be reminded of the woman in an English court that was charged with shop-

lifting, who was asked if she had anything to say on her own behalf. She said, "Yes, sir, I have. I take only British goods."

A third interest, Mr. Prime Minister, is our mutual fascination with transportation. Today I am thinking of ships and airplanes in particular.

While you and I share a common purpose in several fields, the same is true, I think, of our peoples in our two countries.

Anglo-American relations are not a partisan issue in either your country or mine.

Our friendship for many years is built on a common history, a common language, and most of all common trust—and a common responsibility to the peace of the world. We have worked together as steadfast friends in a never-ending quest for peace and order.

And we shall continue to do so.

Both of our countries in this century have given their treasure and the lives of their people to ensure that reason, and not force, is the way to the future.

We are aware, as we meet here this afternoon, that timid men do not master great problems like those that we face during these hours.

My countrymen in particular have learned that England is not a nation of amateurs. We know her as a country whose greatest resource, as Francis Doyle once wrote, is "the strong heart of her sons."

That is why I am confident you shall prevail.

To those who urge you to think small, I can only reply: "Impossible. A nation that has given us the tongue of a Shakespeare, the faith of a Milton, and the courage of a Churchill must always be a force for progress, an influence for good, in the affairs of men."

In World War II, Mr. Prime Minister, England saved herself by fortitude and the world by example. You personally are asking of the British people today the same fortitude—the same resolve—that turned the tide in those days.

I do think and I must say that England is blessed now, as it was blessed then, with gallant and hardy leadership. In you, sir, she has a man of mettle. She is blessed with a leader whose own enterprise and courage will show the way. We believe your firmness and your leadership have impressed the people of the world deeply in the tradition of the great men of Britain.

Mr. Prime Minister, I feel blessed, in a time of some distress and danger, with a comrade who has, in addition to his pluck, a delightful sense of humor.

In the late evening, when I am going through that night reading and the cables, Mr. Prime Minister, that does make a difference.

Lord Palmerston once said that Britain has no permanent friends—she has only permanent interests. With due respect to that illustrious British statesman, I must disagree. For Americans, Britain is a permanent friend, and the unbreakable link between our two nations is our permanent interest.

So to this small gathering of leaders of this Government, and to some of our friends in the press, I should like to ask all of you to join me in a toast. In the presence of her Prime Minister, let us all now toast the Queen.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. at lunch in the State Dining Room at the White House. Prime Minister Harold Wilson responded as follows:  
*Mr. President:*

I would like to thank you for the very kind and warm words you have addressed to my colleagues and myself on this brief but I believe important visit here to Washington.

I am touched that you should quote the words of Wotton to James the First, who was described in his time as "the wisest fool in Christendom."

I have, myself, many delusions of grandeur, but facing the competition I do face in Christendom, I have not yet aspired to that particular title.

I was also very touched about your reference to the Earl of Liverpool who was described by none other than Disraeli, one of my most distinguished predecessors, as "an arch nonentity in a cabinet of nonentities."

That is why I am glad, Mr. President, you rejected for your theme both the words of Wotton and Liverpool, and took your decision not to address my colleagues and myself as "disassociates."

We are allies and not satellites and I think as long as we are allies and not satellites we are of more use to you, we are more use to ourselves, and we are more use to the world.

I hope, Mr. President—and I know that I am not including you here—that no one will be in doubt about the determination of the United Kingdom to put our balance of payments in order. I think we have shown that with the decisions announced last week and with the further decisions the Cabinet took yesterday, which are in the process of being announced today.

We have taken steps which have not been taken by any other democratic government in the world. We are taking steps with regard to prices and wages which no other British Government, even in wartime, has taken. I hope this will now be accepted as a sign of our complete determination.

Of course there are doubts about us. There were doubts in 1940, as you said, Mr. President, and those doubts were proved to be the doubts of small-minded men.

As you have said, we can't think small in Britain. Britain can't think small. We have to face our roles, our world role in foreign policy and defense policy with overstretched resources, be they military or be they economic.

But that will not force us into thinking small or turning into little Englanders, or for that matter little Europeans.

So far as the future is concerned, we believe if Britain threw in the sponge now, the effects would not be confined to Britain. We believe it would be followed by other countries and before long it would be in a 1930's situation.

If we have to fight alone, we shall do so. It won't be the first time.

I am confident, Mr. President, we shall not be fighting alone. I am much reassured by the discussions we have had this morning and by what you have said in your kind words of welcome this afternoon.

Mr. President, there are many and wider world

affairs that we have talked about than those you and I have just mentioned. I don't think anyone is in doubt about the British Government and people's stand in their support for the United States Government and in the solidarity with which we uphold the Atlantic community.

We are in Europe, yes, and we look forward to playing a bigger part in Europe, if we can get the conditions that make this possible.

But we would never do that if it meant turning our back on our Atlantic loyalties and—if I can use the phrase from your White Sulphur Springs speech—our Pacific loyalties, as well.

We will have to do that on the basis of value for our money, or our economy in everything we do, but, Mr. President, I hope you will not feel in what you are trying to do for the world, and in which you are supported, I know, by all of your colleagues here, whatever minutiae of disagreement there may

be in your country and it is not for me to comment on, in which I know you are supported by your political colleagues of every party and in which you are supported, I know, by your people.

So, as far as that is concerned, Mr. President, you can count on our full support, because, as you have said, we can't measure these issues in the pure interchange of telegrams, of arguments about this or that particular disagreement.

There is something basic in the approach and there has been for generations past in the relation between Britain and the United States and we intend that those relations shall continue.

In that spirit, Mr. President, I would like to ask all of my colleagues to rise and join me in a toast to the President of the United States.

[As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.]

### 360 Remarks on Announcing an Agreement in the Airline Strike. *July 29, 1966*

BOTH SIDES of the negotiating parties have come here to the White House studio with me tonight to report that they have now reached agreement on the terms of a settlement of the airline strike.

The agreement that was reached just a few moments ago in the Executive Office Building between the five airlines and the International Association of Machinists is essentially within the general framework of the Presidential emergency board recommendations as submitted by Chairman Morse, Mr. Ginsburg, and Mr. Neustadt, who were members of that Board.

Obtaining a settlement within this framework has been the objective of this administration ever since the board made its report to me.

The fact that productivity has advanced so rapidly in the airline industry means, according to all the participants in this strike, that this settlement that has been reached will not be inflationary.

Unit labor costs in the air transportation industry will continue to decline, thus assur-

ing that this settlement will not contribute to any increase in the prices the public pays.

The details of this arrangement, which has just been agreed upon a few moments ago, will now be prepared and presented to—and we expect thoroughly discussed by—the members of this union scattered throughout the United States in order that they might act upon the recommendations of their leaders this Sunday.

As soon as the membership votes upon the matter, the full details of their vote and the settlement will be announced.

We are very pleased that these gentlemen have produced an agreement.

[At this point the President introduced William J. Curtin, chief negotiator for the airlines, and P. L. Siemiller, president of the International Association of Machinists. The President then concluded his remarks.]

Thank you, gentlemen.

Good evening, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:52 p.m. in the Theater at the White House. His remarks were broadcast nationally.

During his remarks the President referred to Sena-

tor Wayne Morse of Oregon, Professor Richard Neustadt of Harvard University, and David Ginsburg, a Washington attorney, who made up the three-member emergency board to investigate the airlines dispute. For his remarks upon receiving the board's report on its findings, see Item 256.

The agreement offered union members wages and other benefits costing 72 cents an hour to be accrued over a 3-year period. The proposal was rejected by

the machinists on Sunday, July 31, 1966, on the grounds that it did not include company-paid pensions and a cost-of-living escalator clause and that the effective date for fringe benefits was not satisfactory. Further negotiations resulted in the ratification on August 19, 1966, of a 3-year contract which allowed the union the gains of the cost-of-living clause and an earlier effective date for the fringe benefits.

### 361 Remarks at the Swearing In of Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit and Wilfrid E. Johnson as Members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

*August 1, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President, Dr. Nabrit, Mrs. Nabrit, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, members of your family, Chairman Seaborg, distinguished Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, my friend Mr. Holifield, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have come here this afternoon to welcome two old and distinguished Americans to our official family. At the same time, we come to mark the 20th anniversary of both the Atomic Energy Act and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By these actions 20 years ago, in 1946, the American people pledged that atomic energy would serve not only the national defense of this country, but international peace and the progress of the mankind of the world.

We have done a great deal to fulfill that pledge. Atomic power has been the shield of this Nation's security, and it has also become the symbol of hope.

The Atomic Energy Commission's operating budget is now about evenly divided between nonmilitary uses of the atom and the direct needs of the defense of this Nation.

As a result, nuclear energy is enlarging its role in meeting our total needs for electricity. We have enough installed capacity to meet the electrical needs of almost 2 million American families. And we will increase that capacity more than five times in the 4 years

that are immediately ahead of us.

The atom is also at work in medicine, agriculture, and industry. "Spin-off" from atomic development already has advanced progress in our virus research. It has already improved our color television reception. It has even uncovered ways to assure greater cleanliness in the operation of our hospital rooms throughout the country.

We all realize that many new applications of atomic energy lie ahead of us. One of these is especially exciting to those of us who learned early in life what the real value to all Americans of fresh water was. It now appears that large nuclear plants can not only produce electrical power, but they can produce supplies of fresh water along with it.

About two-thirds of our planet is covered with water, yet less than 1 percent is water that we can use in our daily lives. More than 97 percent is still in the oceans. Another 2 percent lies frozen in glaciers and ice caps. And a great deal of the 1 percent that comes to us as rain or snow is now wasted long before we can use it.

In the next 20 years the world's demand for fresh water will double. We must learn how to use and how to re-use our water supplies over and over again.

We will have to develop large-scale, efficient, and economic desalting plants.

We must learn to use the atom to provide the energy for those plants.

And we must use that knowledge and that energy as a part of a massive international development and effort to solve man's need for water in the world.

This is a very exciting field. I recall as a Congressman one of the great experiences of my legislative career was the day when Speaker Joe Martin told me that I would be assigned to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the House and the Senate. I remember vividly the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Iowa, who at that time was chairman of that committee. And I know of no work that I did during the 25 years I was in the Congress that I enjoyed more than serving on that committee.

So I would say to you, Dr. Nabrit, and to you, Mr. Johnson, that this is one of the challenges that your Atomic Energy Commission faces today. Your work is really cut out for you.

There are men scattered throughout this audience who have devoted a good part of their lives to this work, who stand ready to counsel with you and to advise with you, and to help—men who have gone before and who have laid down the pattern that it is now your great honor to follow.

I have every confidence that the careful study that we gave to the qualifications of you two men will prove that you are equal to this challenge. Of the many distinguished public servants that I have had come to this room to swear into office since I became President, none have come to us, in my judgment, with better qualifications or with a greater record of achievement.

I hope that you will remember in the days that follow that both of you were urged upon me by the distinguished Chairman of this Commission, who is giving us outstanding leadership and who is one of this Nation's

most valued public servants.

Dr. Nabrit received his master of science degree and doctorate in biology at Brown University and he has done graduate work at Columbia University, and work at the University of Brussels. He is a noted biologist who for the past 11 years has been the president of the Texas Southern University.

Mr. Johnson—I regret to say no kin of mine—was born in England, but he has been a citizen of this country for many years. He was graduated from Oregon State College with a bachelor of science degree in 1930. He received his master's degree and the honorary degree of doctor of science from that same institution. He occupied positions of great leadership in the atomic field for many years, serving until last May as general manager for the General Electric Company in its operation of the AEC's Richland, Washington, installation.

He not only has the great confidence of the Chairman of the Commission and other members of the Commission, but the chairman of the Joint Committee regards him as one of the best equipped men in this Nation for this post.

Last year Mr. Johnson received the AEC's award for meritorious contributions to the U.S. nuclear energy program.

If Dr. Nabrit and Mr. Johnson will now step forward, the oath of office will be administered, and we will be delighted to welcome you into the family.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:45 p.m. in the East Room at the White House before administering the oath of office. In his opening words he referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit and his wife, Wilfrid E. Johnson and his wife, Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Representative Chet Holifield of California, Chairman of the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy. Later he referred to Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts and Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa.

362 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Extending Library Services for the Physically Handicapped. *August 1, 1966*

FOR 35 YEARS, the Library of Congress has provided books in braille and on recorded discs to the blind. Fifty-four State agencies for the blind and 32 major libraries cooperate with the Federal Government in this program, which serves nearly a half million blind Americans.

Until recently, however, nearly 1,600,000 other physically handicapped persons have been without library services: older citizens who are bedridden or too weak to read; children and adults who are not legally blind, but whose vision is so limited that normal print is blurred.

Now we have been given an opportunity to correct this deficiency in our program—as simple justice requires.

I have signed into law S. 3093, a bill sponsored by Senator Jordan of North Carolina, which amends existing statutes to make it possible to serve this forgotten legion of handicapped Americans.

I am happy to sign this bill. I consider it not only an act of humane concern for our fellow citizens, but a major contribution to our Nation's educational development.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 3093, approved on July 30, 1966, is Public Law 89-522 (80 Stat. 330).

363 Telegram to the Chancellor of the University of Texas Following the Mass Shooting on the University Campus. *August 2, 1966*

MRS. JOHNSON and I know the heavy burden so many are bearing. We are deeply grieved by the tragedy at the University yesterday. Our hearts go out to the families involved and to all who are suffering. We want to assure you of any personal or official assistance that would in any way be helpful.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Dr. Harry Ransom, Chancellor, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.]

NOTE: The President referred to a tragedy at the University of Texas where, as reported in the press, a sniper held the campus under siege from his position on top of a tower located on the university campus, killing 14 persons and wounding 30 others, before he was finally shot to death by police.

The text of the telegram was read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 11:50 a.m. on Tuesday, August 2, 1966, at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

See also Item 364.

364 Statement by the President on the Need for Firearms Control Legislation. *August 2, 1966*

THE SHOCKING TRAGEDY of yesterday's event in Austin is heightened because it was so senseless. While senseless, however, what happened is not without a lesson: that we must press urgently for the legisla-

tion now pending in Congress to help prevent the wrong persons from obtaining firearms.

The bill would not prevent all such tragedies. But it would help reduce the un-

restricted sale of firearms to those who cannot be trusted in their use of possession. How many lives might be saved as a consequence!

The gun control bill has been under consideration in Congress for many months. The time has come for action before further loss of life that might be prevented by its passage.

I know there are many in Congress who share this view. In sorrow and hope, I urge them to join in passing this legislation.

NOTE: The statement was read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 11:50 a.m. on Tuesday, August 2, 1966, at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release. The President later repeated the statement for radio and television.

Mr. Moyers stated that the legislation referred to by the President was S. 1592, approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 22, 1966, and H.R. 6783, on which the House Ways and Means Committee completed hearings on July 28, 1965. The 89th Congress did not complete action on the bills before adjournment.

See also Item 363.

## 365 Toasts of the President and President Zalman Shazar of Israel.

August 2, 1966

*Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:*

In the traditional Hebrew greeting we welcome our esteemed guest: *Boruch ha-ba* . . . blessed is he who comes to our shores as the leader of a people for whom we hold the greatest admiration.

Mr. President, as a renowned scholar and educator, and as a pioneer in the new Israel, you are deeply versed in the teachings of the Bible.

And you know that our Republic, like yours, was nurtured by the philosophy of the ancient Hebrew teachers who taught mankind the principles of morality, of social justice, and of universal peace.

This is our heritage, and it is yours.

The message inscribed on the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia is the clarion call of Leviticus:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the Inhabitants thereof."

It is a message not only for America, or for Israel, but for the whole world.

We cannot proclaim tonight that all men have liberty, that all men are moral, that all men are just. We do not have universal peace.

But those of good will continue their work to liberate the human spirit from the degradation of poverty and pestilence, of hunger and oppression. As spiritual heirs of the Biblical tradition we recognize that no society anywhere can be more secure unless it is also just.

Israel today carries forward its pursuit of spiritual values. It is sharing those values and those experiences with other countries in the world.

We in America, as we meet here with all of our blessings tonight, are keenly aware that God has showered our land with abundance. The sharing of our blessings with others is a value we hold in common with Israel.

Above all, Mr. President, we share in common the vision of peace you call *shalom*.

The prophet Micah described it in this way: that every man sit under his vine and fig tree and "none shall make him afraid."

As our beloved, great, late President, John F. Kennedy, said on May 8, 1963, as a declaration of the leader of this country and as spokesman for this land: "We support the security of both Israel and her neighbors. . . .



We strongly oppose the use of force or the threat of force in the Near East. . . ."

We subscribe to that policy.

This I say in friendship for all the peoples of that region. We extend to all the hand of friendship, and offer to help all in meeting the challenges of fear and pestilence and poverty.

We look toward the happy and peaceful pursuits that can bring tranquillity and the blessings of knowledge and understanding to all peoples, without fear of war.

We welcome you tonight, Mr. President, in friendship and in deep respect for you and the people of your country.

I should like to ask all gathered here to join me in the traditional Hebrew toast in honor of our distinguished guest—to life, to peace, to blessing for all mankind.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:29 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Shazar responded as follows:

*Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Johnson:*

Before I respond to your gracious toast of friendship, Mr. President, may I, on behalf of Mrs. Shazar and myself, express to you and to Mrs. Johnson our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the marriage of your daughter 4 days from now.

May she and her husband enjoy a long life of

happiness. Let me tell her the same words in an old Jewish expression as we used to say "*Mazel tov.*" It means good luck.

I would like to give voice tonight to the deep appreciation which I feel and which I believe is shared by men and women in many lands for your leadership in the effort to achieve a world in which every nation would be left alone to lead its life in accordance with its own free choice in which its independence and integrity are respected.

Your name, Mr. President, will always be associated with the concept that the only real enemies of men are ignorance, poverty, disease, racial discrimination, and the degradation of man by his fellow man. They are the enemies of mankind.

Under your leadership, the American people have been foremost not only in projecting this vision, but in helping to realize it—many of the countries which have reason to be grateful to the United States for the help they have received in tackling these enemies in maintaining their freedom.

Mr. President, I bring you a cordial message of greeting from our Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, and from all the people of my country in Israel. On behalf of the Government and people of my country, I wish to record our appreciation of the understanding which has marked your approach to our problems and the satisfaction in the continued growth of the friendship between our two countries.

It is a great honor for me to ask this distinguished gathering to join me in wishing you a long life and considerable success in moving mankind toward the goals of peace and greatness. With the greeting of "*L'chayim tovim u-shalom,*" to life, to good life, and to peace, I toast the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson.

## 366 Remarks by Telephone With President Leoni of Venezuela Inaugurating a Submarine Cable Linking the Two Countries. *August 3, 1966*

THANK YOU very much, Mr. President.

I am sitting here in the White House with the Vice President and your distinguished Ambassador to our country, the Assistant Secretary of State, and the Chairman of our Communications Commission.

It is a great pleasure to exchange views with you through this medium. The under-seas cable to Venezuela dramatizes, I think, the great community of interest between

North and South America in general and certainly between the United States and your country in particular.

Moreover, it represents a very important step forward in improving global communications which have made rapid advances in the last few years. For years our two peoples have worked very closely together in political, and cultural, and economic pursuits.

We have added a new dimension to our endeavors now by undertaking the work of the Alliance for Progress.

In all of these enterprises we share an abiding concern for the freedom and the dignity of man, and our number one objective in the world is peace for all mankind.

So now as this cable opens a new era of improved communications between our countries, we can look forward to even closer friendships and associations between Americans and Venezuelans.

I offer my heartiest congratulations to you, Mr. President, and to all of your fine countrymen on this most significant occasion. I send you the best wishes of our Vice President and Secretary Gordon and I look forward to meeting you personally in the near future.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:03 a.m. in the Fish Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Enrique Tejera-Paris, Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, Lincoln Gordon, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress, and Rosel H. Hyde, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

President Raul Leoni's remarks, to which Presi-

dent Johnson responded, are as follows:

"I welcome the opportunity to greet you through this direct telephone service that we now use for the first time. In this manner, Venezuela joins the huge communications system by which, with the progress made by science and technology in establishing such an efficient manner of communications, people and nations become closer.

"This submarine cable, which today offers us the facility to talk, will stimulate and make more fruitful for both nations the cultural, economic, and political exchange which each day grows stronger between Venezuela and the United States, particularly, our economic activities which are so intense. This service will enable us now to communicate with countries outside of our hemisphere with which Venezuela also maintains close ties. It is a great pleasure for me, Mr. President, to hold this brief conversation which I hope to resume personally during the forthcoming conference of American Presidents. I take this opportunity to express my best wishes for your happiness and that of the people of the United States."

On the same day the White House announced that the 500-mile cable system, built at a cost of \$6½ million, extended from Maiquetia, the port city of Caracas, and ran through the Virgin Islands to Miami, Fla., to link Venezuela telephonically with the United States and the world. The release stated that the system originally would provide for 33 separate communications channels between Venezuela and the United States with an ultimate capacity of 150 channels; and that the cable was constructed by the American Telephone and Cable Company under contract with the Venezuelan Telephone Company, both of which would operate and administer it.

### 367 Message to Señora Schick on the Death of President René Schick of Nicaragua. *August 3, 1966*

I WAS SADDENED to learn of the death of President René Schick. Please accept Mrs. Johnson's and my deepest personal sympathy in this sorrowful moment.

We recall the happy time we had when he visited us two months ago. The Hemi-

sphere will miss him.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mrs. Carmen Renasco de Schick, Casa Presidencial, Managua, Nicaragua]

NOTE: For President Schick's visit to the United States on June 9, 1966, see Items 263, 264.

See also Item 369.

368 Remarks at the Swearing In of William S. Gaud as Administrator,  
Agency for International Development. *August 3, 1966*

*Mr. Gaud and family, Mr. Justice Fortas, members of the Cabinet, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have come here this afternoon to place a successful program in the hands and under the direction of a very successful man.

I am sure that our friend, Mr. Gaud, knows that his new job is one of the most difficult ones in Washington.

But I know that he also believes, as I do, in the words written many years ago by Sir Walter Scott:

"The races of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head till the moment some kind assistant wipes the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help."

For 20 years now the principle of foreign aid has been a cornerstone of America's international policies in the world. Yet no program of the United States Government has been more criticized and no program has been less understood.

Perhaps we have been prisoners of our own emotions. Perhaps the champions of foreign aid have been too romantic, and perhaps on occasions we have claimed too much. Perhaps the critics have been too fearful, or too frustrated, or too disturbed, and allowed too little.

So this afternoon let's try to meet on the middle ground of reason and reality.

I think it is realistic to say that four Presidents since World War II have recognized that foreign aid protects and advances the interests of this country.

I think it is realistic to say that these same Presidents and the majorities in the Congress have understood that every dollar spent

through this program produces more return than any other dollar we spend abroad.

And I think it is realistic to say that foreign aid has been an important force for good in this world in which we live. It has helped to build the foundations for peace and stability in our time.

Bill Gaud is an extremely realistic and practical man. He knows his job. He joined the Agency for International Development in 1961. He was the Administrator for the Near East and South Asia. In 1964 David Bell and I asked him to become the Deputy Administrator of this most important Agency.

So Bill Gaud expects to be told by some people that the countries we try to help have needs so great that we must be prepared to help them forever—at a cost of countless billions of dollars.

Bill Gaud expects now to be told by others that many countries are so hopeless and so helpless that we should stop throwing good money after bad, and we should end the entire program and phase it out as soon as we can.

But Bill Gaud knows, I think, what this AID program has achieved, and he knows its realistic potential for the future.

We remember, for instance, that in 1949 some of our leading news analysts were calling American aid to Japan a two-billion-dollar failure. One major magazine declared "the American taxpayer must now prepare himself for an indefinite period of vast appropriations."

Well what happened, instead, was that our major economic aid to Japan ended within 5 years. And recently, Japan declared its intention to repay \$490 million of

that postwar assistance. And last year, Japan's own foreign aid program to less fortunate countries totaled more than \$240 million itself.

Another example is Taiwan. American aid has not made the people of this island wealthy. Their per capita income is less than 10 percent of ours. But thanks to our aid and thanks to our efforts and thanks to their work, they can now continue their growth without any further economic aid from us at all.

For the past 5 years, Taiwan's economy has been growing at an average rate of 8.8 percent per year.

No people in history have been more generous with their treasure and resources than have the American people since the end of World War II.

We know that the rich nations do have an obligation to the poor nations. We know that mankind must be helped to escape the darkness of poverty, ignorance, and disease.

But we also know that the bulk of the

development task must be done by the countries which desire our help. No amount of aid can substitute for their own toil and their own determination to help themselves.

So in his new position Bill Gaud must give us his vision, his energy, and his judgment in achieving an even greater success for an even more successful program. He is succeeding a good and able man who is devoted to the public interest, and a man that I have been proud to call my friend for years. And Bill Gaud is the best qualified man in this country, I think, to carry out this difficult but this most challenging assignment.

I am grateful that he has agreed to undertake it, and he shall have my support every inch of the way.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to William S. Gaud, incoming Administrator, Agency for International Development, and Supreme Court Associate Justice Abe Fortas, who administered the oath of office. Later he referred to David E. Bell, outgoing Administrator.

### 369 Message to Newly Designated President Guerrero Following the Death of President Schick of Nicaragua. *August 4, 1966*

ON BEHALF of the U.S. Government and people I extend deepest condolences to you and the Nicaraguan people over the death of President Schick who so ably contributed to the progress of his country.

As you assume the heavy new responsibilities placed on you today, I wish you every success. I look forward to a continuation of the close cooperation between our two coun-

tries established with the late President.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[His Excellency Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua]

NOTE: The message was read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 4, 1966, at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

See also Item 367.

# 370 Memorandum Concerning the Recommendations of the White House Conference on International Cooperation. August 4, 1966

*Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies*

SUBJECT: Follow-up on the work of the White House Conference on International Cooperation

We in the United States set aside the year 1965 as International Cooperation Year (ICY) to be spent in search of new ways of cooperation among nations. To encourage that search, I called the White House Conference on International Cooperation, which met in Washington November 28 to December 1. That Conference was built on months of preparatory work by the ICY Cabinet Committee, which I had earlier formed, and the National Citizens' Commission. At the Conference itself some 5,000 Americans took part in discussing the reports of 30 panels of the National Citizens' Commission.

Now we in the Government are well advanced in following up many of these recommendations. In fact, a number of them are already before the Congress. Others are headed that way or are under review for other forms of implementation. A few we have found unworkable now. But all must enjoy the constructive review which the Secretary of State, the Vice President and I promised.

To finish that review, I am appointing a White House committee this summer to oversee the final analysis in the context of preparing the FY 1968 Budget and legislative program. The Director, Bureau of the Budget, will serve as Chairman. He will be assisted by my Special Assistants, Mr. Rostow and Mr. Califano, and a private

individual who was active in the work of the Conference. I ask you all to cooperate fully with them.

When the committee has finished its review, the Director, Bureau of the Budget, will give me a final report. Meanwhile, I have asked it to send to the National Citizens' Commission and each Chairman of a Citizens' Panel an appropriate letter outlining its plans for the review.

Equally important products of the Conference were the new channels of cooperation opened between experts in and out of government. I am determined that our government in its normal course of business continue to take advantage of the best thinking among our citizens. Therefore, I request each of you to encourage each Government Committee Chairman in your department or agency to carry on whatever contact with his citizen counterpart helpfully enlarges the scope of our own thinking. I am also asking the White House committee to report on the degree to which it has been possible to make this sort of contact a continuing and useful part of your regular business.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: On August 4 the White House announced that Raymond D. Nasher of Dallas, Texas, Executive Director of the White House Conference on International Cooperation, would also serve on the White House committee appointed that day by the President.

A statement by the President following the completion of the committee's work was made public on April 3, 1967.

For the President's message to the White House Conference on November 29, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 630.

371 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. *August 5, 1966*

I HAVE signed today a bill authorizing \$5,000,419,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the current fiscal year.

This bill follows closely the recommendations made in the budget for 1967.

It reaffirms once again the historic decision by this Nation in 1961 to lead in space exploration and the peaceful uses of space.

It enables us to move ahead toward our goal to send men to the moon and back in this decade.

It recognizes the need to continue important work in space technology and aeronautics and to prepare for the projects of the future.

I sign this bill, greatly encouraged by such remarkable recent successes as the brilliant performance of the Surveyor spacecraft on its first mission to the moon, and the highly significant advances in manned space flight being made by the Gemini team.

The period ahead will bring new challenges and new opportunities. It will also bring continued strong competition for space leadership. We are well prepared for that.

We are also prepared—and eager—for more significant cooperation with any nation whose true aim in space is enrichment of man's life on earth. For that is our own aim. Space exploration is one of the great adventures of our time—and one in which all men can share and benefit.

The members of the space committees of the Congress, who have worked so hard and

so successfully on this bill, are highly respected members of this team. The overwhelming support of the Congress for this bill was a well-deserved vote of confidence in the work of the committees.

We have come a long way in a very short time in our national space effort.

This bill is in accord with our recommendations to the Congress. I hope that we will be able to continue the program at the pace we proposed and which the Congress has endorsed by this legislation.

However, if particular segments of our economy continue to raise their prices and increase the cost of this and other programs, it will be necessary for the Government to further reduce its expenditures, particularly in those areas where prices are rising in an inflationary way.

The maintenance of this program—like the conduct of so many Federal programs—depends upon the cooperation of major business leaders and union leaders. They must recognize in their price and wage decisions that there is a third party in the board room, in the union hall, and at the bargaining table—the people of the United States.

If we are to continue our space effort and continue to make the magnificent progress represented by our past achievements, we can do so only if business and labor leaders will make their contribution by responsible pricing and bargaining decisions.

NOTE: As enacted, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1967, is Public Law 89-528 (80 Stat. 336).

## 372 Statement by the President in Response to the Report of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.

*August 5, 1966*

I HAVE received the report of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. The Commission was established pursuant to joint legislation enacted in 1964 by the Congress and the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

It is a comprehensive document, reflecting 2,000 pages of testimony and expert analysis bearing on the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. Many of its conclusions obtained virtually unanimous approval. This in itself is a tribute to the commonsense and dedication of the Commission members.

I am particularly impressed by the Commission's recommendation that *ad hoc* joint advisory groups be appointed from time to time, upon the joint initiative of the President of the United States and the Governor of Puerto Rico. These groups, composed of persons of the highest prestige and ability, would consider problems and proposals affecting relations between the island and the mainland. Among such proposals would be those offered for the improvement and growth of commonwealth, or for change to statehood or independence.

The report emphasizes that the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico is, and should continue to be, based on principles of mutual consent and self-determination.

All three status alternatives—common-

wealth, statehood, and independence—are within the power of the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress to establish, under the Constitution. The Commission makes clear that as a form of political status, each alternative confers equal dignity and equality.

The choice of the Puerto Rican people will inevitably involve economic, social, and cultural factors. They will want to assure that the growth, prosperity, and security of the island will be served by whatever governmental status they may choose. This is also the profound concern and desire of the mainland Government.

Working together, the United States and Puerto Rico can achieve a better life for the energetic people of the Commonwealth. Much progress has already been made, in large part through the enlightened leadership of the Puerto Rican Government itself. Much remains to be done—and it can and will be done. Our relationship is creative and flexible, permitting us to work out our mutual problems in an atmosphere of trust and forbearance.

I want to assure the people of Puerto Rico of my most enthusiastic cooperation in their efforts to chart a course for Puerto Rico that best accords with their wishes.

NOTE: The 3-volume report, entitled "Hearings Before the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico" is printed in Senate Document 108 (89th Cong., 2d sess.).

373 The President's News Conference of  
*August 9, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] I have no announcements and no voluntaries. I just want to be available to you if you have any questions.

I said to some of the folks that were over while I was receiving some Ambassadors that I would meet with them a little later. I think they have all had time to get back here, some 20 or 25 minutes ago. So if you are ready and have any questions, I'll be glad to take them.

## MILITARY SITUATION IN VIETNAM

[2.] Q. Mr. President, what can you tell us to sort of update the situation in Vietnam? We took some pretty bad losses there over the weekend in aircraft, and some of our ground troops have been in a pretty strong fight for the last couple of days. How do you appraise the military situation there now?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't see any change for the worse at all. Our plane losses are under those that we have estimated. Our helicopter losses are under those estimated.

You sometimes, as you know, have heavier losses than you expect, and sometimes much smaller. Weather, good luck on their part, bad luck on our part—lots of factors enter into those things.

But I wouldn't say that the losses are unexpected. As a matter of fact, I reviewed the situation with Secretary McNamara last night, and Secretary Rusk<sup>1</sup> and others. We are under our estimates on both helicopters and planes.

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<sup>1</sup> Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, and Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

## THE WAGE-PRICE GUIDELINES

[3.] Q. Mr. President, the Secretary of Commerce<sup>2</sup> said yesterday that he thought it might be better now to measure the effect of wage and price increases on an individual-industry basis instead of on an across-the-board 3.2 percent basis. Does this reflect your thinking?

THE PRESIDENT. I did not so understand his statement. I think that what he said was that we all want an effective stabilization program—that we are going to do everything within the power of the leadership in Government to ask labor to stay within the guidelines and their productivity increases so we will not have to raise prices because of increased labor costs.

Now that figure has changed some from time to time, and I don't know just how to dramatize it, as Smitty<sup>3</sup> advises me to do on these statistics. But the unit labor cost is now 99-something. So it is a little under 100.

We have been able to do that, keep those costs in line, reasonably well. There have been some that exceeded the suggested Government recommendations. The New York Transit, as you will all recall, was 5 percent-plus. The auto workers were 4½ percent-plus. I believe the lumbermen's was 5 percent, and others in that area.

Some have been lower. A good many industry prices have been rolled back. We have attempted, every time we could, to get labor to stay where they wouldn't raise prices

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<sup>2</sup> John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

<sup>3</sup> Merriman Smith of United Press International.



because of increased labor costs, and to get industry not to raise prices, period.

Now in some instances they have announced them and then reconsidered. One company, I think, told us yesterday they had 300,000 different items. Some were being lowered. Some were being raised. A good many were changing without even the executives knowing it.

#### STEEL PRICE INCREASE

[4.] But in the recent steel increase, when the word reached us that there was a proposed increase, we asked them to discuss that with our people so (a) we could price it out and be familiar with it; and (b) that we could exercise or make any suggestions that we desired.

Some of those people talked to us. Others didn't. We regretted that all of them didn't talk to us. We regretted that there was an increase, any increase, in price, but there was.

And when asked by Secretary Connor, I think he took the position that any inflation or any increases are not to be desired, and any inflation is harmful. But the question of the degree and how do you measure it is there.

Now, there is about \$18 billion worth of steel sales per year, 17.7, I believe. These increases will result in about \$50 million extra revenue for the companies after taxes.

They felt they needed that \$50 million. We would hope that they could have avoided it. But they didn't agree. They made the decision. We urged them to reconsider that decision, but we have not been effective.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>On August 4, 1966, the White House made public a statement on the increase in steel prices by Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, in which he announced that after a price increase by Inland Steel Co. he had sent the following telegram to 12 steel companies: "One

#### THE AIRLINES STRIKE

[5.] We did the same thing in the airline strike.<sup>5</sup> We hoped that they would keep their increases as low as possible, but they could not be kept within 3.2. And we recommended, the leadership did, to the unions 4.3, and the union rejected that.

They are still trying to negotiate it out. That does not mean, though, that we do not desire a stable program, and that we are not going to try our best to have one. It may mean that we will study, as we do every week, and evaluate every possible way of handling these differences, and try to evolve any practical solution possible under our free enterprise, voluntary system to keep this program as stable as we can.

#### THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[6.] I have told you since 1960, with 1960 as 100, the United States Consumer

steel producer is reported to have raised prices today on major steel products. May I urgently request that your company take no action prior to discussion with the Government. Appreciate courtesy of early reply."

Mr. Ackley's statement pointed out that the Government's request had been ignored, and prices had been raised by four more companies. The statement concluded as follows:

"In my view, the action of these companies can only be characterized as irresponsible. They were unwilling even to hear the Government state the public interest in this matter.

"At this time, when Americans are fighting overseas, it is essential to maintain a stable economy. This means holding the line on prices and inflationary wage settlements. We have been urging voluntary cooperation and the good sense of labor and management. For this to be effective, it is necessary for those who have the power of wage and price decisions to be willing to discuss those decisions in advance, and to hear and understand the Government's position. Not to do so is deliberately to flout the public interest in cost-price stability at a critical time in our economic affairs."

<sup>5</sup>See [12.] below.

Price Index has gone to 108. In Germany, it has gone to 117. They are a little over 200 percent more than we are and they have the best record.

The United Kingdom has gone to 121. France has gone to 122. Italy has gone to 129, Japan to 139.

So, I think it is good that you keep these things in perspective. And relatively speaking, some countries have—their cost of living has increased 500 percent more than ours. Now we wish it had not gone above 100. We think the 108 is undesirable.

And we think that if it goes up to 109, 110, 111, it is undesirable. We will do everything we can voluntarily to keep it below that.

The average increase since World War II has been 2.6 percent per year in the Consumer Price Index, 2.6 percent per year.

The increase for the last 12 months in this country has been 2.5 percent. The increase in the Consumer Cost Index, for instance, in 1957, was nearly 4 percent—3 point-plus in just the year 1957. The first year of the Korean war it was 10 percent, when you compare the situation then and the situation now.

I point those things out so that you can evaluate for yourself the extent of it and the effect of it. Our job is going to be to do everything we can to keep the economy as stable as we can. When we have full employment we always know that we have problems with prices and with wages.

#### LEGISLATION ON THE AIRLINES STRIKE

[7.] Q. Mr. President, in view of the continuing deadlock in the airline negotiations, do you wish the Congress to pass the resolution it now has before it?

THE PRESIDENT. Our position on that is very clear. It hasn't changed since Secre-

tary Wirtz<sup>6</sup> enunciated it at the first hearing on 10 minutes' notice. He stated that we knew how to recommend legislation, and we did send up messages and letters from time to time. We had not sent any up in this instance. We did not desire to. We did not recommend legislation, period.

Now the Congress, from time to time, considers matters on its own motion and considers legislation. It is doing that, and it is a matter for them to decide. Our position is just as enunciated by Secretary Wirtz, at this time.

#### THE WAGE-PRICE GUIDELINES

[8.] Q. Mr. President, does the administration still regard the figure 3.2 as valid still under the circumstances?

THE PRESIDENT. The administration feels that the 3.2 guidelines as interpreted by us with the flexibility that they have in cases of industries who have not had increases, and things of that nature, as of this moment is the best measuring stick that we have.

We recognize that in some cases it is difficult for certain union groups to feel that they are equitable. We realize that certain industry groups, such as the steel group, feel that certain obligations to them require them to make adjustments. Sometimes when they make an increase and it involves a larger part of their production than the decrease involves, we think that it is a mistake. But it still represents to us the best measuring stick we have.

It is not perfect. It is exceeded in some instances. We are constantly searching for anything that seems to be fair and just. We have nothing better to suggest at the moment.

The Labor-Management Committee has

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<sup>6</sup> W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor.

been asked to consider every possible approach. They have heard businessmen's views on it. They have heard labor men's views on it, like we did back in OPA, and WPB, and those procedures, and they were constantly amending them. Industry committees were constantly changing them. So, we are asking industry to give their views, and labor to give their views. We have men like Mr. Murphy, of Campbell Soup Company, on that Board, Mr. Edgar Kaiser, Mr. George Meany, Mr. Walter Reuther.<sup>7</sup> They are all on the Labor-Management Committee.

They have considered it, along with Secretary Connor—he referred to it yesterday—and Secretary Fowler. They have given thought to other approaches. I don't know that there will be anything to come out of that. I don't want to build it up, but I do say they are constantly assessing it, as is the administration, every day.

#### VIETCONG REPRESENTATION AT PEACE TALKS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, if I may go back to the Vietnam situation, could you talk to us a little about the peace front?

I am thinking specifically whether the administration has, in any way, changed its view on the presence at a truce table, if we ever get to one, of representatives of the Vietcong.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think I have a thing in the world to add to what I have already said on peace.

I think that any person who is really interested in the United States position knows it. And if they had as much information

on the views of the others as they have on the United States, I think we would be closer toward peace.

We made clear during two pauses, during the visits of emissaries to more than 40 countries, during communications with over 100 nations, that we were willing to sit down at any time, at any place and discuss anything that had a reasonable chance of producing a settlement. We still stand ready to do that.

#### THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

[10.] Q. Mr. President, is the version of the civil rights bill, the housing section of the civil rights bill that emerged from the House Judiciary Committee, acceptable to you?

THE PRESIDENT. The House is considering that bill. And I think it is to be acted upon in the next day or two. The matter will then go to the Senate.

And while it is going through these adjustments and debate, I don't think there is anything I would want to contribute to it from this end of the line.

#### THE WAGE-PRICE GUIDELINES

[11.] Q. Mr. President, is it fair to conclude from what you said about the 3.2 guidelines a moment ago that while you have nothing better to suggest at the moment, your mind is open to considering revision of that figure?

THE PRESIDENT. We are, and we have been, every week since I have been President, trying to find formulas and procedures that would be fair to the worker and the management. This seems to have been the procedure that up to now has done that, and still provided the best stabilization. Until we find something better, we will

<sup>7</sup> W. Beverley Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Co., Edgar F. Kaiser, chairman of Kaiser Steel Corp., George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers.

continue to follow it. We are constantly looking for something better.

#### THE AIRLINES STRIKE

[12.] Mr. President, on the airline strike, some of these airlines have different dates for negotiating—

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't hear you.

Q. Some of these airlines have different dates, as you know, for negotiating with the machinists. I think American Airlines' contract runs out at the end of July. My question is: Is it your intention to go ahead and exhaust all the emergency procedures that are at your disposal regardless of the action on Capitol Hill with regard to emergency airline strike legislation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it would be better to cross those bridges when I am faced with them, instead of this morning. I don't know what might develop in between.

And I am not sure that I follow the full import of your question. I wouldn't want to mislead you.

We were faced with the problem in the five airlines. We appointed the Board. The Board made its recommendations. We submitted the Board recommendations. They were unacceptable to Mr. Siemiller.<sup>8</sup> They were upgraded some \$7 or \$8 million. And he did recommend them along to his workers. They were rejected.

Now we are hopeful that once it is decided about the legislation we can negotiate an agreement between the workers and those five.

<sup>8</sup>P. L. Siemiller, president of the International Association of Machinists, which was involved in a labor dispute with five major airlines (see Items 256, 322, 360).

On American, we appointed a Board.<sup>9</sup> That Board will make its recommendations. We will have to wait and see what happens there. On what happens down the road is a matter that will be met as it confronts us. I would not want to pass judgment before we get to it.

#### U.S. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION RECORD

[13.] Q. Mr. President, is it fair to say that the old system of economic management has broken down and we have got to find a new one? Is that a fair analysis?

THE PRESIDENT. First, I don't know what you mean by "the old system." If you are talking about the guidelines, the answer is in the figures I think I have given you.

We have the best stabilization record of any industrial nation in the world. We have, comparably speaking, a much better record the last 12 months than we have had in the period when you had no guidelines—for instance, in 1957. We have a much bet-

<sup>9</sup>On July 27, 1966, the President issued Executive Order 11291 establishing an emergency board to investigate a labor dispute between American Airlines, Inc., and employees represented by the Transport Workers Union of America (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1000; 31 F.R. 10175; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 134). The board was composed of John T. Dunlop, professor of economics at Harvard University, chairman, Bayless Manning, dean of the Stanford University School of Law, and J. Patterson Drew, Washington attorney.

On August 30, 1966, the White House announced that the board had submitted a 53-page, processed report to the President. The release stated that the board did not make specific recommendations on wage and other monetary items in the wage dispute because in its judgment such precise proposals would be a disruptive factor in the negotiations. Specific recommendations were included on such issues as work rules and grievance procedures, the release noted, and the public interest was stressed in the report (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1184).

ter period than you did the first year of the Korean war.

I would say that in 6 years' time, to have an increase of 8 percent when the nearest one to you is 17 percent would show that it had done reasonably well. I would say that when the average increase in the last postwar period since World War II had been 2.6 and the increase this year is only 2.5, the last 12 months, that that would not indicate that the country was going to pot.

I think that we must constantly be concerned with every settlement and do everything we can to bring them in line. Sometimes when we do, people feel we do too much.

If we ask the aluminum people, or the steel people, or the molybdenum people, or the copper people to not make increases, folks feel that the Government shouldn't do that. If we ask the wage earners to take a 4.3 instead of a 5, 6, 7, or 8 percent raise, they think we shouldn't do that. But we have done it.

And I think the results have been better than they have been in any other country. They are not as good as we would like. We regret it is not a 100 percent batting record. But in the last 12 months it is 2.5 percent. The average since the war has been 2.6 percent. So we are under the average for all that period. We are under any other nation. The nearest one is 200 percent.

Great Britain and France are about 300 percent. Italy is about 400 percent. Japan is 500 percent.

So I don't know anybody who would want to move from here to go someplace to find where the cost of living is better.

#### FIREARMS CONTROL LEGISLATION

[14.] Q. Mr. President, have you any information on prospects for passage of the

gun bill in this session of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I presented my views the other day. I think they are well known. I have done it by message and I have done it by statement. Congress has a good many measures yet to consider.

We went over our program last night. We have signed some 50-odd bills of the some 80 or 90 that we expect. Some 15 or 20 of them have already passed the House, and some 10 or 15 passed the Senate that have not passed the House.

Our problem now is to get those two together. And we think we will have a very good record before the Congress adjourns. But just whether it will reach every bill that we want, of course, is always conjecture.

#### SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN PROBLEMS

[15.] Q. Mr. President, the problem of the cities, as is quite apparent, is a growing one. You said in Indianapolis that rioting in the streets is no way to make progress in civil rights.<sup>10</sup> Yet rioting in the streets continues. Do you see any other moves that the Federal Government can take in this situation?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, a good many of them. We are trying to take some here in Washington. I asked them to take every step they could possibly take to find recreation, find employment, open the swimming pools, turn on the sprinklers, turn up new recreational areas here in the city of Washington. We have done the same thing with the mayors and with the Governors of the country in our meetings.

There are a good many things, though, that we can, and should, and must do in my judgment for the cities. We are now preparing for our budget for next year. We

<sup>10</sup> See Item 347.

do plan to concentrate a good deal of our appropriations and our recommendations in this particular field.

The first thing they can do is provide a Teacher Corps, where we can have teachers in these areas that need help so much.

The second thing they can do is the new idea of rent supplements, which we think offers us the greatest opportunity since FHA was endorsed in this country to provide decent housing for poor people.

We have urged the Congress to adopt that principle, to embrace it. They have made a small appropriation, but we have another one pending in the Senate for the next year. And we have talked to some of the Senators. I met earlier this week with some of them and urged them to get action on the rent supplement.

On the Demonstration Cities bill, we recommended a program there that extended for several years. Some of the Senators felt it would be more acceptable and we could get it underway quicker if we moderated the program—instead of taking in several years, if we just made it smaller to begin with.

Mr. Califano<sup>11</sup> went up and conferred with the interested Senators, and we agreed on the kind of a bill that the Congress and the Executive would accept. They have reported that bill. We want to get a vote on the Demonstration Cities bill as soon as we can.

So the Teacher Corps, rent supplements, Demonstration Cities, plus anything and everything that we can do, is being considered. We are opening some of our Federal installations where we can to these families and these young people in crowded areas, for swimming pools and for playgrounds.

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<sup>11</sup> Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President.

I have asked Secretary McNamara to review every facility. I have asked the Interior Department to do it. We think there is much to be done and very little time to do it, but we are getting ahead with the job as quickly as we can.

And I would hope before this Congress adjourns it would pass all three of those measures. We will have additional recommendations ready for the next session.

I am meeting with the Budget Director tonight at 6 o'clock to review those recommendations for the January budget of next year.

#### PLANS FOR FOREIGN VISITS

[16.] Q. Mr. President, are you giving any thought to the possibility of going out of the country this year, possibly to go into the Pacific area, such as Australia and New Zealand?

THE PRESIDENT. There are always possibilities that the President will travel, Smitty. You have been here longer than I have, and you know that.

I can't announce any plans at this time. I would not want to make a commitment to you that I wouldn't go. I have no plans. I am not working on any.

But I did indicate at Mexico City that the suggestion made by other leaders of the hemisphere that we have a meeting of the leaders was something that was worthy of consideration; and if a proper agenda could be worked out, if proper plans could be made for a conference, I thought a conference would be desirable.<sup>12</sup>

Now if that happens, and those conditions are met, then, of course, I have indicated that I would be delighted to go. I have also indicated that I would like to visit other

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<sup>12</sup> See Item 175.

places. I have no plans to do so at the moment, but I would not want to indicate that I wouldn't go.

#### THE COST-OF-LIVING PROBLEM

[17.] Q. Mr. President, getting back to this question of inflation, out on the Midwest trip you were talking about the rise in personal income with 11 extra pay checks a year for families even after allowing for price increases.

How do you reconcile that with the figures from the Commerce Department that show that because of inflation, per capita buying power in 1958 prices actually is down from \$2,287 to \$2,277?

THE PRESIDENT. I would let you reconcile it. I haven't seen that. The statement that I made in my speech was an accurate one. I don't know about these figures. I would be glad to have someone go over them with you, but I don't have an answer to your question. I just don't know.

Q. Mr. President, along the same line, the labor unions seem to be saying that with the cost of living currently going up at an annual rate of 3½ percent, they have to get increases at least that big just to stay even. How do you feel about that?

THE PRESIDENT. I can understand the views of the working people. I think we are all conscious when there are increases in the cost of living, and we are all concerned about them.

I think there are times when some of us have to understand that we can't have everything worked out just as we want them to be. That is certainly true so far as your President is concerned.

I have no magic and no wand that I can wave and say, "This is just the way it should

be." If I did, this curve that shows us at 108 would be at 100. But relatively speaking, I think that that tells a pretty good story. And that story I would like every American to know—it doesn't have any blood in it, and it is not as sensational, but it is better than any other country.

We have to constantly have as our goal a stable program to protect the dollar and try to keep wages and prices in line. There will be some months when it will go up more than others, but the record is this:

For 12 months it is 2½ percent. There has been a 2.6 percent for every year since World War II. That is considerably less than some of those years, such as 1957, when you weren't too concerned with headlines every day on the thing. You had an increase of between 3 percent and 4 percent then.

And I think it is important for you and for the country to get this message: The Government is very concerned with an effective stabilization program. It is going to do everything that it can.

Let me show you some headlines today:

"Two in Cabinet back guidepost policy but ask revision."

"Wage-price guidelines may be eased."

"Government abandons wage-price guidelines."

Now there are three different papers. I would say that the Government's position is that we are going to constantly reassess and reevaluate and try to find an effective formula. But until we do, we are going to urge upon labor and management to be as restrained as they possibly can be in this situation. Beyond that, we can't go any further.

If it gets to the point where they are not restrained and it appears that other measures are essential, of course, we will recommend them.

## LYNDA BIRD JOHNSON'S EMPLOYMENT PLANS

[18.] Q. Mr. President, there is a report this morning from New York that your daughter Lynda Bird is job hunting in New York.

THE PRESIDENT. What about it?

Q. Is it true?

THE PRESIDENT. Lynda told me, I think yesterday, that she wanted to work this year and that she had been asked by three or four of her friends to come in for an interview. She is being interviewed this week and will be in the next several weeks, I think, preparatory to deciding what work she will do this year.

Q. Do you know what kind of work it would be?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think it would be premature. I don't think she has decided, and I know that her employers have not. She has just told them that she would like to work there—work next year.

PRESS REPORTS ON FUTURE MILITARY NEEDS  
IN VIETNAM

[19.] Q. Mr. President, there were reports published this week about two studies.

THE PRESIDENT. What reports? Who published them? I want to see if it is worth my answer.

Q. The front page of the New York Times yesterday—and subsequent reports.

THE PRESIDENT. The Dale<sup>13</sup> story, are you talking about?

Q. No, the story on the reports, evidently out of Saigon, pointing to the need for our presence in Vietnam for 8 years, or with 750,000 troops for 4 years.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I saw that.

Q. Sir, do you consider that a realistic estimate of the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. We have not been able to find any of those reports in the Government here. I read the reports. There were several deep, deep, deep backgrounders taking place out there by civilians and military people and different ones. I asked Secretary McNamara if he could confirm the existence of such a report. It was, I believe, alleged to be a Defense Department report. Is that correct?

Q. That is what the paper said, yes.

THE PRESIDENT. I called him and asked him. He said that he was not aware of it and he would check it and let me know. He came over last night and said he had not seen one. He was not aware that there was any Defense Department report; that he did not agree with the conclusions.

I have never seen it, or heard of it. The first I knew about it was yesterday morning.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's sixty-ninth news conference was held in his office at the White House at 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 9, 1966.

<sup>13</sup>Edwin L. Dale, Jr., New York Times correspondent.



374 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker  
Transmitting Report of Task Force on Federal Flood Control  
Policy. August 10, 1966

*Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)*

On many occasions, I have expressed my concern for the need to manage wisely America's water resources. For all our people, this country's inland streams and coastal waters are a source of well being, both material and spiritual.

But they are also the source of great personal hardship. Despite our flood control achievements in the past 20 years, which have averted an untold number of disasters, our river system and coastal waters are still dangerous friends. They still cost us, every year, more than a billion dollars of our wealth.

It need not continue this way.

For three decades we have been engaged in a continuous effort to control flood losses. Over \$7 billion has been invested since 1936 by the Federal Government in flood control projects. Each year these projects save lives and prevent hundreds of millions of dollars in property damage throughout the country. Clearly we must and will continue to support these established programs.

But a Great Society cannot rest on the achievements of the past. It must constantly strive to develop new means to meet the needs of the people.

To hold the Nation's toll of flood losses in check and to promote wise use of its valley lands requires new and imaginative action.

Nature will always extract some price for use of her flood plains. However, this Nation's annual flood damage bill of more than \$1 billion per year is excessive, even in a growing economy. Beyond the dollar loss the accompanying toll in personal hardship

cannot be calculated. In addition, opportunities are being lost to use flood plain lands effectively for recreation and wildlife purposes.

I believe that we can and must reduce these losses. At the Administration's request, a special Task Force has submitted a report drawing upon the combined experience and judgment of the Corps of Engineers, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Tennessee Valley Authority, State and local agencies, and outside experts for providing guidance in dealing with flood losses by a wide variety of means.

The Federal interest in this matter is beyond doubt. The Federal effort to cope with the problem will be unsparing. But I cannot overemphasize that very great responsibility for success of the program rests upon State and local governments, and upon individual property owners in hazard areas. The key to resolving the problem lies, above all else, in the intelligent planning for and State and local regulation of use of lands exposed to flood hazard.

The Task Force report lays stress on actions which can and should be immediately undertaken

- to improve basic knowledge about the flood hazard,
- to coordinate and better plan for new developments on the flood plain,
- to initiate a program of technical information and services to managers of flood plain property,
- to move ahead with studies aimed at a practical national program for flood insurance,

—to adjust, through executive action and legislation, Federal flood control policy to sound criteria and changing needs.

I commend the consultants' report to the attention of the Congress and to the public at large. I strongly support its basic approach to the problem of curbing flood damage waste. Some of its recommendations can be carried out immediately. Others will require further study.

As a first—and immediate—step to carry out the recommendation of the Task Force report, I am today issuing an Executive Order directing Federal agencies to consider flood hazard in locating new Federal installations and in disposing of Federal land.

A great deal can be accomplished within the scope of existing authorities. I am asking, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, that agencies of the executive branch begin immediately taking additional action and conducting studies in accord with the Task Force recommendations.

Some of the Task Force proposals would require legislation. I am requesting the ap-

propriate Federal agencies to study these proposals and make recommendations to me for later submission to the Congress.

There is a role for each level of government in a successful flood damage abatement program. There is likewise a responsibility on all participants, from the individual citizen through many elements of Federal establishment, to contribute to the program's success. Let us begin today a renewed and cooperative effort to attack this problem.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report, dated August 1966, is entitled "A Unified National Program for Managing Flood Losses, A Report by the Task Force on Federal Flood Control Policy" (Government Printing Office, 89 pp.). The report is also printed in House Document 465 (89th Cong., 2d sess.).

On the same day the President signed Executive Order 11296 "Evaluation of Flood Hazard in Locating Federally Owned or Financed Buildings, Roads, and Other Facilities, and in Disposing of Federal Lands and Properties" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1042; 31 F.R. 10663; 3 CFR 1966 Comp., p. 139).

### 375 Statement by the President Following House Approval of the Civil Rights Bill. *August 10, 1966*

THE HOUSE of Representatives yesterday erected an important new milestone on the Nation's journey toward equality of justice and of opportunity for all our citizens.

The provisions it has enacted to deal with terror inflicted on civil rights workers, the quality of justice afforded by the jury system, and enforcement of school desegregation are important steps toward resolving the great domestic struggle of our generation.

In addition, the House enacted a fair housing provision. This provision is not as comprehensive as that we proposed and sought.

I regret the omissions which the Members of the House gauged were necessary.

Nevertheless, the significance of the action yesterday is large in both practical and symbolic terms. Practically, the House has barred bigotry in all new housing and in apartment houses. This opens major avenues toward fair and adequate housing for millions of citizens. Symbolically, the House has, in effect, declared to all Negro Americans that many of their fellow citizens believe it is wrong to deny anyone a decent place to live solely because of the color of

his skin. The House has also declared that the law should be an instrument of justice in this cause.

Let me say to those Republicans and Democrats alike, who worked so devotedly on behalf of this measure, that the vote yesterday is not a triumph of party. It is a triumph for the future of the Nation. I congratulate you. Our attention turns now

to the Senate, and we join in the hope and the expectation that final action on the Civil Rights Act of 1966 will follow without unnecessary delay.

NOTE: The civil rights bill failed to pass the Senate where a cloture motion to end a filibuster against the bill failed by 10 votes.

The President also read the statement in the Theater at the White House where it was recorded for broadcast.

### 376 Letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in Response to Report on Management Improvements in the Forest Service. *August 10, 1966*

*Dear Mr. Secretary:*

I appreciate your report on the steps that have been taken and are under way to improve the management and the effectiveness of the several vital programs administered by the Forest Service.

Historically, the Forest Service has been an outstanding leader in management. The further actions set forth in your letter indicate clearly that the Forest Service and you intend to do everything possible to maintain this well-earned reputation.

I am particularly pleased with the broad range of the management actions in the Forest Service. These include: improved cooperation with State and private forestry programs; strengthening of field organizations; greater use of private investment and initiative in meeting public needs, and improved financial management. These are several of the major management objectives on which I place particular importance and the ones I expect all agencies to achieve.

Mr. Secretary, I wish to commend you for the support you have given to the Joint Management Review Program. As you know, I have encouraged all departments and agencies to take advantage of this program. One of the surest ways of achieving and main-

taining excellence is by self-evaluation, criticism, and improvement. Again, let me commend you and the Forest Service for both your approach to improved management and for the excellent results you are achieving.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250]

NOTE: Secretary Freeman's report, in the form of a letter to the President, was also made public by the White House. It is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1044).

The report followed the completion in July 1965 of a joint review, initiated by the Department, but carried out with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission. Highlights of management actions to which the President referred include the following:

"Strengthen cooperative forestry programs applied to State and private lands. This major program activity assists the States to protect forests from wildfire and pests, produce and distribute seedlings, and help private landowners practice good forest land management. It is an outstanding example of the public benefits that result when the concept of creative Federalism is applied. As a result of the Management Review, regional leadership now flows from two new area offices established to serve the 33 States in the East and the South. . . .

"Consolidate regional headquarters offices. Two major regional offices were closed—one for National Forest administration and one for Research—with

savings of \$768,000 in annual recurrent costs and \$579,000 in nonrecurrent costs. . . .

"Stimulate maximum use of concessionaires, contractors, and cooperative agreements in meeting public demands for outdoor recreation opportunities on the National Forest System. Current use of these public lands for recreational purposes approximates 150 million visits per year. . . .

"Streamline accounting systems. A recommenda-

tion for simplified procedures is estimated to save over a million dollars annually. . . .

"Consolidate irregular ownership pattern and complete boundary surveys. There are about 281,000 miles of National Forest boundary lines. Consolidation will reduce costs of locating and maintaining boundaries. . . . The potential cost avoidance over time could be as much as \$200,000,000."

### 377 Remarks Upon Receiving the Eighth Armored Division Association Peace Award. *August 11, 1966*

I ACCEPT this award with gratitude and with renewed commitment to the cause it represents.

The members of the 8th Armored Division Association have been tempered by the flames of war. They all bear the memories of battle, and many bear the scars. So to them, peace has a very special meaning.

They know that peace is not merely the absence of shooting. Such peace would be commonplace if half the world would accept the chains of tyranny.

Peace—real peace—is meaningful only, as your Association's history states, if it is achieved "without compromising the principles of America."

Thus, there is a compelling reason for your President to receive your peace award in a year that Americans are fighting and dying in another land, halfway around the globe. You recognize that those brave men are not instruments of war, but guardians of peace.

You know that, ultimately, there can be no peace by yielding to aggression. Where aggression starts, there it must be stopped. Or else it will spread malignantly and consume us all.

It has been my greatest desire, since assuming this office, to be a President of peace.

There is so much to be done throughout the world;

—So many children to be educated.

—So many sick to be cured.

—So many hungry to be fed.

—So many hopeless people to be given a helping hand.

This is the destiny of our generation.

We have no greater ambition than to be a partner to all those throughout the world who aspire for a better way of life.

I hope that some day the leaders in Hanoi and Peking will understand that desire. Let us tell them again—here and now: So long as aggression continues in South Vietnam, we will turn it back.

But when they are ready to put away the weapons of war and take up the tools of peace and progress—when they decide to stop molesting their neighbors—they will find this Nation ready and willing to assist in these larger and more fruitful endeavors.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in his office at the White House following presentation of the award by officials of the Eighth Armored Division Association. The citation accompanying the award reads as follows:

"The Eighth Armored Division Association composed of Veterans of World War II, men who know the realities of war and the blessings of Peace, desiring to recognize and encourage those who in the

American way, without compromising the principles and traditions of our great country, spend their efforts and energies in pursuit of Peace, each year in convention assembled, selects the American who has contributed the most toward the cause of Peace during the preceding year.

"By resolution unanimously adopted at New York City on 3 July, 1966, the Eighth Armored Division Association chose Lyndon B. Johnson as the American who, during the past year, has contributed the

most toward the cause of Peace. The members of the Association by this citation, do hereby record their recognition and gratitude for the leadership, guidance, foresight and integrity of principles exhibited by Lyndon B. Johnson, often in the face of extremely adverse conditions, first as a Senator from the State of Texas, then as Vice-President, and currently as President of the United States in his great work in behalf of Peace."

### 378 Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Report on the International Educational and Cultural Exchange Program. *August 11, 1966*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, I am transmitting the annual report on the International Educational and Cultural Exchange Program for Fiscal Year 1965. Transmitted with this report is the United States Grantee Directory for Fiscal Year 1965.

The educational and cultural programs of our Government are conducted in a world so interdependent that it constitutes, in a sense, a single environment. In this global community, education must be international in focus if the cause of understanding and peace among peoples is to be served. Education for world responsibility is no longer an option. It is rather a necessity.

In addition to fostering an informed and responsible attitude toward the world among students, the program surveyed in this report has encouraged the flow of ideas among the leaders and thinkers of different nations and cultures.

But full heads and empty hearts breed disunity rather than unity. Therefore, the

international educational and cultural exchange program, by bringing people of diverse nationalities together in common endeavors—of learning, teaching, truth seeking—has cultivated the humane virtues of sympathy, sensitivity, and tolerance.

In an age when men feel particularly threatened by impersonal forces and alienated from their fellows, this program unobtrusively reminds us that the mind and heart of man know no physical barriers.

I commend this report to the thoughtful scrutiny of the Congress.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

August 11, 1966

NOTE: The "Annual Report to the Congress on the International Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, Fiscal Year 1965" (136 pp.) and the "United States Grantee Directory, Fiscal Year 1965" (Government Printing Office, 239 pp.) were issued by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

The President's message was not made public in the form of a White House press release. A copy of the text was posted on the bulletin board in the Press Secretary's office at the White House.

379 Remarks to the Press Reviewing a Cabinet Meeting on Economic and Fiscal Matters. *August 11, 1966*

THIS MORNING we had a Cabinet meeting that began at 12 o'clock. We have had various presentations ranging from discussions on the domestic economy to international matters involving monetary policy, balance of trade, and a discussion by Secretary Fowler on fiscal developments.

I will ask each of these men to give you a very brief summary of the somewhat detailed statement they made to the Cabinet, for your edification. As I say, they ranged from economic policy, the situation in agriculture, balance of payments, the labor situation, the cost of living, exports, and other general matters.

It has been our policy to have Cabinet meetings where specific members have been asked to report on our conservation policy, our resource policy, Vietnam, or the Alliance

for Progress, for example. This morning was devoted to the subjects I have discussed and each of these men can explain their review to you.

They will answer your questions. I will meet with Secretary Weaver and a group from his department in another room, so I will now turn this meeting over to Mr. Ackley.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks he referred to Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Following the President's remarks Mr. Ackley, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget Charles L. Schultze, and members of the Cabinet addressed the group. Their remarks are printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1047).

380 Statement by the President Upon Signing Executive Order 11297, Coordination of Federal Urban Programs. *August 11, 1966*

I HAVE TODAY signed an Executive order designed to establish closer and stronger working relationships among the Government agencies concerned with the problems of our cities.

This order will help the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development insure better coordination of Federal programs for our urban areas. It authorizes the Secretary to take the initiative by convening special meetings and special working groups within the Government—in Washington and in the field—to cope with problems as they arise.

The order helps to carry out the mandate of the Congress which requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to "exercise leadership at the direction of the

President in coordinating Federal activities affecting housing and urban development."

The act creating the Department of Housing and Urban Development was a first step in modernizing our Federal system for a more rational response to the pressing challenges of urban life. In this new department, major programs for the progress of urban America were brought into a single organization.

In addition to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, there are more than a dozen other agencies whose programs affect the health, welfare, economic opportunity, and the general environment of the city dweller.

All who are concerned with these vital

programs must work in close harmony and with common purposes and policies. The order does not relieve any agency of the responsibilities it now has. It will help strengthen the responsiveness of these agencies to meet needs of the city.

We will seek new and creative ways to help our cities—through such vital programs as the demonstration cities bill, rent supplements, and the Teacher Corps.

We will continue to make our urban development programs more efficient.

With this order, we have taken a forward step in the Federal Government.

But the mayors and city officials and Governors are on the frontline—in the city itself where the battle against blight, ignorance, disease, and poverty must be waged and won.

Thus, I urge city and State governments to follow our example and improve their lines of communication and coordination. In this way, we can work together with unity of purpose to bring the good life to people in every American city.

NOTE: The text of Executive Order 11297 is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1052), in the Federal Register (31 F.R. 10765), and in Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations (3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 141).

### 381 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Report "Insurance and Other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims." *August 12, 1966*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I have recently transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a report by the Task Force on Federal Flood Control Policy, entitled "A Unified National Program for Managing Flood Losses." That report discussed several problems requiring further study, including the need for and feasibility of a program of flood insurance.

Today I am transmitting a report from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, entitled "Insurance and Other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims." Undertaken in accordance with provisions of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965, this report provides a significant contribution to greater understanding of this complex and difficult problem. The Secretary has prepared a thorough, well-documented report.

Additional study is required before final judgment can be reached on the design of

a national flood insurance program. Accordingly, I am instructing all interested Federal departments and agencies to give this report intensive and careful review so that detailed proposals, including appropriate legislation, may be presented to the Congress.

I also urge that the report be reviewed both by the Congress and the many interested groups and individuals throughout the Nation. The need for financial protection against flood losses to private property is widely recognized. The report will provide an excellent opportunity to give this matter thorough and informed consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

August 12, 1966

NOTE: The 224-page report (processed), entitled "Insurance and Other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims," is dated August 8, 1966.

For the President's letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, transmitting the task force report, see Item 374.

### 382 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Increasing the Limitation on TVA Revenue Bonds. *August 12, 1966*

*My friends in the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have come here to the Cabinet Room this morning to attend a very important event in the lives of many of the people of the Tennessee Valley.

When I first came to Washington, we were told that TVA was doomed to failure. We were told that electricity could not be marketed in low-income areas. Before they would make an allotment of any kind and before they would declare a measure "by the budget," they always had to go into these long, drawn-out power surveys.

But notwithstanding what we were told, fortunately better minds held sway. There were a great many men like the great George Norris who knew something that our critics did not know. They knew that electricity was not dependent on prosperity—but just the other way around. "If you give people cheap electricity," they said, "they'll pull themselves up by their own bootstraps."

And now today, because of TVA, a region which had only 855,000 kilowatts capacity in 1933 has 17.1 million kilowatts today. Where there were only 275,000 consumers of electricity when TVA was allowed to begin, now there are more than 2 million.

In 1933, the per capita income in this great Valley area was only 45 percent of our national average. That gap has not yet been closed, but it is certainly being narrowed. It is being narrowed because of the leadership of the men in the Congress—in the House and the Senate—who have come here today to participate in these ceremonies. The per capita income there today is no longer 45 percent—it is 70 percent of the national average.

But TVA has done much more than just

provide cheap electricity for the homes and the farms and industries.

It has done more than breathe new life into the economy:

—It has reclaimed 80,000 square miles from the devastations of man and nature.

—Erosion has been halted.

—Farm methods have been modernized.

—Whole forests have been planted from seedlings.

—Flooding rivers have been tamed.

—And a new recreation area has been created for millions of people. The Tennessee Valley now boasts 600,000 acres of water surface and more than 10,000 miles of shoreline where our American families and their children can go and visit and play, and enjoy the fresh, pure air and sun of that great area.

—An area just a few years ago that was a cradle of poverty is now a growing and prospering American oasis.

So we have come here this morning to do more than salute the past. We have come here to try to ensure the future.

The measure that I am about to sign will raise by \$1 billion the limit on the amount of revenue bonds which TVA may have outstanding.

The provisions of this law have been carefully scrutinized by all the experts in the Government, by the leaders in the Congress. The 1959 act set the limit at \$750 million. But today we are raising it to \$1 billion 750 million, because the original limit is almost exhausted—and the demand is still great.

We estimate that the power requirements of the Tennessee Valley region are going to double in the next 10 years alone. The new bonds will allow the TVA to build the facili-



ties to meet those requirements.

So this morning we are helping to guarantee the future of nearly 6 million of our fellow citizens. And we are doing it without spending a cent of appropriated taxpayers' money.

That may come as a surprise to some people, too. But it comes because of good management, because of the frugality and the thrift and the good practices of the

people of that area, and because a good idea that has been embraced by our Government is working well.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:45 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to George W. Norris, Representative from Nebraska 1903-1913, and Senator from Nebraska 1913-1943.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 15225) is Public Law 89-537 (80 Stat. 346).

### 383 Remarks to the Press at the LBJ Ranch Following a Report on Vietnam by General Westmoreland. *August 14, 1966*

*Good morning, ladies and gentlemen:*

We are delighted to have you here to visit with General and Mrs. Westmoreland before they return to their service area.

General Westmoreland and I agreed last February to meet as often as possible and necessary to discuss the developments in Vietnam.

As Commander in Chief, I have a very strong desire, as well as a need, to review directly with our field commander the military operations in that most crucial conflict.

Last May I had the opportunity to discuss with Ambassador Lodge personally, and in some detail, the Vietnam situation. I intend to continue these face-to-face meetings with Ambassador Lodge and General Westmoreland from time to time in the months ahead.

When I heard that General Westmoreland would be in Honolulu to review Vietnam operations with Admiral Sharp and the other officers of CINCPAC, I asked him to meet me here for a very full but informal report on Vietnam before returning there.

General Westmoreland and I talked last evening until the early hours of the morning today. We discussed the overall situation and went into considerable detail on more than three dozen specific subjects. General

Westmoreland has agreed to answer your questions before he leaves this morning.

My talks with General Westmoreland have confirmed the conviction that:

- the United States has never had a more efficient and courageous fighting force in the field than the men who are serving us at this hour in Vietnam;
- that these men are backed up by the most effective medical and materiel support in the history of our country;
- that our forces and those of our allies will not be defeated by the Communists in Vietnam;
- that a Communist military takeover in South Vietnam is no longer just improbable; as long as the United States and our brave allies are in the field, it is impossible;
- that the single most important factor now is our will to prosecute the war until the Communists, recognizing the futility of their ambitions, either end the fighting or seek a peaceful settlement.
- no one can say when this will be or how many men will be needed, or how long we must persevere. The American people must know that there will

be no quick victory, but the world must know that we will not quit.

You do not have to talk personally with General Westmoreland for very long before you realize anew how inspired are the officers and the men under his command. No words of mine can say how much each of us in America owes these men.

They know why they are there.

They know that more than just the future of a small country is being determined now by their devotion. They know that on their sacrifice the peace of Southeast Asia—and indeed the security of much of the world—will be built.

General Westmoreland, I want you to take back with you my personal message to all of our men in Vietnam. That message is this: You are our best. You make every American proud.

And when you return, tell the men in the

field that their determination and their courage in Vietnam will be matched by a dedicated resolve and support here at home.

We hope, as we begin this new week, that we can have a renewed determination and a united America supporting the forces of free men in Vietnam.

General Westmoreland, you will carry away with you not only our prayers and our hopes, but all the support that this Nation can give you.

General Westmoreland.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:07 a.m. at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas. During his remarks he referred to Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam, and Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, Jr., Commander of U.S. Forces in the Pacific.

Following the President's remarks, General Westmoreland held a news conference, the text of which is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1066).

### 384 Message to the Congress Transmitting Second Annual Report of Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission.

*August 15, 1966*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby transmit the second annual report of the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission. The report covers the period July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966.

The first report described the planning phase of the Commission's investigations. During the last 12 months the Commission has moved into the execution stage. The engineering surveys of possible sea-level canal routes in Panama have begun. A site survey agreement with Colombia is being negotiated. The route near the border of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is being mapped. With the beginning of the next dry season—January 1967—the surveying will move into

full operation in Panama, and depending on the outcome of the current negotiations, also in Colombia. The Commission has also made substantial progress on the special studies covering the broad national and international implications of a sea-level canal.

After a year's work, the Commission has reached the conclusion that it will probably need more time and resources to complete its assignment than is contemplated in the present authorizing legislation. As soon as the Commission determines what its minimum additional requirements will be, I will recommend legislation to the Congress amending Public Law 88-609.

The sea-level canal investigations continue

to be of great importance to the United States. The Commission is now well along with its commitment. I take great pleasure in receiving and forwarding the report of their progress to date.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

August 15, 1966

NOTE: The "Second Annual Report of the Atlantic-Pacific Inter-oceanic Canal Study Commission" (69 pp., processed) is dated July 31, 1966.

The 5-man Commission was authorized by Public Law 88-609, approved by the President on September 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990). The act provided for completion of the study not later than June 30, 1968.

A list of Commission members appears in the President's message of August 3, 1965, transmitting the first annual report (1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 400).

### 385 Memorandum to the Vice President in Response to His Report on the Summer Youth Opportunity Campaign. *August 15, 1966*

I WAS PLEASED and gratified to receive today your report on the Summer Youth Opportunity Campaign.

All Americans have reason for satisfaction that, for the second straight year, more than 1 million young Americans have been at work who otherwise would have been without summer jobs. I think we have particular reason for satisfaction that all but 50,000 of the 1,048,554 jobs were provided by the private sector.

The jobs provided to these young people will give them a far better chance of continuing their education and becoming productive citizens—and far less chance of falling victim to delinquency and unemployment—than if they had been left in the streets during these summer months.

We are determined that the economic and social conditions which threaten the futures of our young people shall be overcome. But our efforts to defeat poverty, crowding, discrimination, and crime will not be completed tomorrow.

I am asking the Youth Opportunity Task Force, in cooperation with the Youth Opportunity Advisory Committee, to evaluate the program this summer and to look at the possibility of a continuing all-year youth opportunity program which can form the

nucleus for an expanded summer job program next year.

In light of the estimated 900,000 young Americans who are expected to turn their backs on school during the coming year, I direct you to undertake again in 1966 a Stay-in-School Campaign so that our country will not suffer this terrible loss in its human resources.

At the same time I hope that all levels of government, as well as our private industry, agriculture, and labor, will be able to play an increasing and coordinated role in these programs so that the young people who most need skills and education will have their chance to receive them.

NOTE: The Vice President's report, in the form of a memorandum to the President, was also made public by the White House on August 15.

The Youth Opportunity Task Force was established by the President's memorandum of March 5, 1966 (Item 105 above). For the appointment of the Youth Opportunity Advisory Committee see the President's statement of April 11 (Item 172 above).

The Vice President's memorandum highlighted the following accomplishments of the youth campaign:

"I. *Youth Opportunity Campaign*

"On April 11, you announced the beginning of your 1966 Youth Opportunity Campaign to provide one million extra summer jobs for our 16-21 year olds.

"I am pleased to report that the goal you set for us has been exceeded—reports received directly from

employers, and from State Employment offices around the country, extra Federal hiring and Neighborhood Youth Corps allocations have yielded a total of 1,048,554 extra jobs for youth.

"The Labor Department's employment-unemployment reports confirm that success. 16-21 year old unemployment dropped from 12.3 in July 1965 to 10.7 in July 1966. Employment of 16-21 year olds in July 1966 exceeded July 1965 by 900,000.

#### "II. Recreation and Remedial Programs

"1. Operation Champ—A total of 1 million dollars was funded for this program in 10 cities (each city received approximately \$100,000). Over 250,000 youths will be served in this program. The Department of Labor also provided each city with 250 Neighborhood Youth Corps workers as well as junior and senior counsellors.

"The program is being focused on deprived areas of the 10 cities (New York, Detroit, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Houston, San Antonio, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore). National sports figures have been participating fully in all aspects of Operation Champ (e.g., Rocky Marciano, Wilma Rudolph, Eddie Le Baron, Ollie Matson, Donna de Varona).

"2. Headstart—Some \$27.2 million was allocated for the summer Headstart programs. 200,000 pre-school children were enrolled in the special summer

program. The total Headstart program for the year will involve 573,000 children.

"3. Summer Recreational and Remedial Programs—A total of \$19.8 million was approved for the OEO summer recreational and remedial and educational programs. It is estimated that between 500,000 and 1 million people will be served by these various programs.

"4. Neighborhood Youth Corps—Jobs for 85,700 youths in the NYC special summer program are expected to be filled in the 34 cities and the Cumberland Area. The total cost of the program is approximately \$34 million.

"5. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I)—A total of about \$44 million has been allocated to the 34 cities for various educational projects during the summer. It is estimated that 300,000-500,000 youths and adults will be served by these projects.

#### "III. Back-To-School Drive

"I would recommend that you again launch a Youth Opportunity Back-to-School drive to reaffirm the need for as much education as possible and to caution against taking today's job in preference to preparation for tomorrow."

The complete text of the report, including four attachments, is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1071).

## 386 Remarks at a Ceremony Marking the Fifth Anniversary of the Alliance for Progress. August 17, 1966

*Mr. Secretary General, Mr. Vice President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

The health of this hemisphere is the business of the house in which we have assembled this morning to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress.

From this building, Dr. Horwitz and his staff reach to the far corners of our continent to combat disease and to minister to the medical needs of people. They know that not only the claims of compassion and personal dignity but the promise of economic prosperity always demand sound bodies and healthy environments.

In the field of public health, the Pan American Health Organization was an early forerunner of the Alliance for Progress. Today it is a very integral part.

Five years ago the American governments embarked on this audacious experiment. We were neither cautious in concept nor timid in scope. Because we knew that our common purpose was to make a new kind of revolution.

The great question of the hemisphere was: Can sweeping change come about peacefully and constructively in freedom, or must it rise from the wreckage of violence and destruction?

Our answer began with the Act of Bogotá in 1960.

The Charter of Punta del Este and the progress of 5 years since then have clearly confirmed that answer. The republics of this hemisphere have shown that deep social change is compatible with peace, is consistent

with democracy, and is consonant with individual liberty.

We have sounded a sure and a certain note; namely, that great change can be wrought by reason and not rifles, by builders and not bullets.

The Alliance is not a Marshall plan to rebuild war-torn economies. Nor is it a program of handouts to just bolster the status quo. The aim of the Alliance is to build new societies. And its method is to build democratically through a partnership of all. Today, the Alliance is a revolution at work—it is creating, building, transforming, reaching forward; it is touching the lives of hundreds of millions of our fellow citizens.

We are encouraged today that the average Latin American growth rates are now exceeding the minimum goal of 2½ percent per capita that was set forth at Punta del Este. But we do know that growth charts and statistics never tell the whole story. The true measure of our work is in its impact upon our peoples.

We see in it the teacher and her pupils as they move into new classrooms in the mountain plateaus of the Andes and the *barrios* of the cities; we see it in the isolated Indians of remote villages that are striving to become part of larger national communities; we see it in the laborers that are carving roads on the eastern slopes of a vast mountain range to open up the heartland of South America; we see it in the farm extension agents and the *campesino*, who, for the first time, works a farm that he can now call his own. We see it in the workers and the managers that are building new and great and modern industries. We see it in families that are moving from the slums to a new apartment or a new house.

We see it in wholly new institutions such as cooperatives, development banks, and unions and see them unlock the energies

and the resources of thousands of people who learn the strength of a common endeavor. And we see it in new legislation to revamp outdated tax structures, to modernize obsolete systems of land tenure, and to renovate archaic institutions of government.

Beyond these visible accomplishments lie very profound changes in attitude from which the future development of this hemisphere will flow. For the Alliance has shattered the myths that 5 years ago threatened its promise.

It has shattered the myth that the status quo will not yield to progressive change as a way of life. It has shattered the myth that the nations of the hemisphere cannot look across national frontiers to their sister nations in the search for common solutions. It has shattered the myth that inflationary spending is the royal road to rapid development. It has shattered the myth that communism in this hemisphere is the wave of the future. The tragic plight of the Cuban people has shown communism's writ to be worthless.

The framers of the Charter of Punta del Este labored under no illusions. They know there are no panaceas for progress. And so they charted the right, but hard, course.

They called upon the hemisphere to mobilize public and private resources for diversified investment. They called for governments to modernize public services, taxation, and agriculture. They called for our nations to mount major programs in education, health, and housing. They called for Latin America to move toward economic integration. And they called for better trading conditions and increased external financial and technical cooperation for all of Latin America.

Every man and woman in this room knows that these are not easy tasks. But

we also know that the beginning of the beginning is already behind us. And now we must look to what lies ahead of us.

We have only begun to meet the needs of today, and these are but a small fraction of the needs of tomorrow.

If present trends continue, the population of this hemisphere will be almost 1 billion by the year 2000. Two-thirds—some 625 million—will live in Latin America. Whatever may be done through programs to reduce the rate of population growth, Latin America faces a vast challenge.

Farm production, for instance, should increase by 6 percent every year, and that will be double the present rate.

At least 140 million new jobs will need to be created.

Over a million new homes should be built each year.

More than 175,000 new doctors need to be trained to meet the very minimum requirements.

Hundreds of thousands of new classrooms should be constructed.

And annual per capita growth rates should increase to the range of 4 to 6 percent.

These requirements, added to the demands of the present, mean that new sights must be set, that new directions and renewed drive must be found if we are to meet the challenge, if we are to move forward.

In a few months the Presidents of the American Republics will meet to establish the priorities for the years that are ahead of us. Our governments are carefully and today thoroughly preparing the agenda for that conference. Some of the areas of very special concern are already emerging.

First among these is the economic integration of Latin America.

The question is whether progress lies ahead in unity or in isolation. Our sister republics in Latin America must decide that

question and they must decide it for themselves. For our part, we deeply believe that effective unity and not separation is vital to the needs of expanding populations.

In the total development of Latin America, national and local plans and projects are most important, but regionwide plans and collaboration are absolutely essential. Nineteen fertilizer industries, nineteen steel complexes, nineteen isolated markets, and nineteen different systems of tariffs—these would signify only stagnation and inefficiency, and in many instances pure waste.

We are ready, therefore, to work in close cooperation toward an integrated Latin America. As the other republics are forming their policies to accelerate this movement, at the moment we are now reviewing the opportunities for joint action throughout the hemisphere.

To my fellow Presidents, I pledge: Move boldly along this path and the United States will be by your side.

To all the hemisphere we say: Let the pace be quickened. Time is not our ally.

The path to economic unity and growth is manifold. We must first concentrate on those assets within our reach that are not being used to full advantage.

For instance, there are lands that are lying fallow or failing to yield their potential, at the moment, because of the inadequate techniques or because there is too little fertilizer or because there is not enough equipment.

There are factories that are standing idle or operating at reduced capacity because production is inefficient. The national market may be too small, or the purchasing power may be too little.

There are human resources that are unused because of the shortage of jobs or the absence of skills.

And while we meet these problems, we must also prepare to conquer the inner fron-

tiers which can provide living room and resources for generations that are yet to come. The eastern slopes of the Andes, the water systems of the Gran Pantanal River Plate, and Orinoco, the barely touched areas of Central America and of Panama—these are just a few of the frontiers which, this morning, beckon to us.

But not every frontier is geographic. My fellow American Presidents and I will be greatly concerned with all the other vistas before us.

For instance, there is education.

The Americas of the seventies and eighties will make large demands for trained men and women—not only for engineers, scientists, and agronomists to guide our paths, not only for electricians, carpenters, and machinists to use our tools, but for poets, artists, and musicians to enrich our lives.

All of us know that education is primarily a national task to be done with local resources. But there are endeavors where more is needed and where the Alliance must help: school construction, teacher training, and improved administration. The challenge of vocational and modern higher education is wide open—for management, technical, and administrative skills in government and in private business.

The Alliance so far has only scratched a thin mark on the great mass of illiteracy, although Latin America is the only continent in the developing world where the number and percentage of illiterates is decreasing each year.

Education, then, must become the passion of all of us. Let us approach this challenge completely dissatisfied with our traditional methods. Let us adapt the modern miracles of science, radio, and television, and audio-visual techniques, let us adapt these to the needs of our children and indeed, to the needs of our adults.

The time has also come to develop multinational institutions for advanced training in science and technology. For without these Latin America will suffer the continued “brain drain” of some of its ablest youth.

There is also for us the frontier of agriculture.

For too many years we have acted as if the road to prosperity runs only through the main streets of our large cities. Now we know that national prosperity is closely linked to the land and closely linked to those who cultivate the land.

In most Latin American countries it is in urban areas where poverty and despair catch our eye. But half of the people live in rural Latin America and half of them receive less than a quarter of the national income.

There is no reason why the land of the hemisphere cannot be made to fill the needs of our homes and our factories. There is no reason why rural population should not be full partners in modern economic life. And, looking beyond our hemisphere, there is no reason why the Americas cannot supply a larger share of the growing world market for food and for fiber.

This, of course, will require better planning of crops to fit the soil and to fit the markets available. It will demand better soil and better fertilizer and better water control. It will need a good extension service to educate farmers in new methods. It will require shared mechanization, better credit and markets, and better distribution.

The resources required for these tasks must not be needlessly spent on arms. Military budgets in Latin America are not exceptionally large by the general world standards, but there is a recurrent tendency to seek expensive weapons with little relevance to the real requirements of security. This tendency is often reinforced by competition among the neighboring countries.

And in these Americas, where by solemn treaty and by established practice our governments are bound to resolve disputes by peaceful means, we just must find a way to avoid the cost of procuring and maintaining unnecessary military equipment that will take clothes off the back and food away from the stomachs and education away from the minds of our children.

Well, these are some of the basic tasks, and only some, which lie before us as we try today to fulfill the promise of the modern world in which we are so privileged to live.

These tasks are going to be accomplished by concrete acts and not by rhetoric. We are not interested in the appearance, we are dedicated to the achievement. By specific steps we can strengthen and we can carry forward this great Alliance for Progress that was started 5 years ago.

This will mean democratic stability in which free men can labor without upheavals and without chaos. This will mean monetary stability so that the savings of the people can work effectively to develop all the resources. This will mean fiscal responsibility—that means an efficient public administration, a sensibly managed public debt, realistic exchange rates, and a market that's unhampered by artificial monopolies. This means progressive leadership—a government wise enough to insist on modernizing reforms and the most effective allocation of public resources.

This means, above all, personal freedom and human dignity. For if men are not truly free, if individuals are not protected against economic and political exploitation, then they do turn to violence and to extremism, whose first victim, then, is progressive reform.

So, as we meet here together this morning, we all recognize that change is everywhere throughout this hemisphere. We shall either

shape it or be misshaped by it. And along with change will come contrast and contradiction. One man will be orbiting the earth while below him, millions of his fellowmen starve. *Campeños* will be plowing the ground with oxen while a thousand miles away atomic power works its wonders. That is the kind of world in which we are living and this is the world that we are called upon to deal with.

So, I say to you this morning, let's go back to the original question, the basic question: Can sweeping change be progressive and be peaceful?

My own country knows of this question. We are going through such a change even as I speak. It began in the 1930's and it is continuing today. I lived here during the Great Depression. I remember the tattered soldiers going down Pennsylvania Avenue to Anacostia. I remember the poor who went hungry and formed our soup lines and the men and women who searched for work that they could not find.

I remember the loss of confidence and hope, the biting despair and the fear that gripped a whole continent. And if ever, if ever a great nation was tempted to surrender to authoritarian rule, if ever free people were tempted to barter freedom for bread, we were tempted in the United States in the early 1930's.

Instead, by peaceful, although sometimes very controversial means, we rebuilt our society. We shaped laws which preserved the freedom of individuals but protected them against the excesses of extremism. They are all so familiar in my mind. I remember the stock market regulations and the Stock Exchange and Securities Act. I remember the social security that so many people feared was so socialistic, and Federal housing and guaranteed bank deposits, and minimum wages, when we voted for 25 cents



an hour (many predicted our political defeat), when collective bargaining was insured by law, and when we rescued and saved and brought back to life the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Agricultural Extension Act, and many more.

We gave the lie in those years, and since, to Karl Marx's theory that the rich must get richer, and the poor, poorer.

Through a peaceful and a very progressive adventure, the poor have moved on upward, the middle class has broadened enormously, and prosperity has reached so many that we can afford to be concerned not only about quantity but about quality as well—the quality of our children's education, the quality of the medical care for our parents, the quality of our life in the rural and in the urban areas.

Now I would be the last to indicate that all of our problems are solved. Far, far from it. But with all the world watching us operate in this goldfish bowl, we are continually striving to fulfill our promises, to live up to our expectations.

Throughout the hemisphere this morning I think this same experience is underway. Our chosen instrument is the Alliance for Progress. It is not a recipe for instant utopia, as President Kennedy assured you so many times in his statements about his dreams. Perhaps only our children and theirs will finally know whether the Alliance really wins or not. But we do know this much: we are moving! We do know what must be done and we think we know how to do it.

We do know that social progress and economic change under liberty are the only ac-

ceptable roads to national vitality and to individual dignity. We do know that to achieve fulfillment a people must be free. And for people to be free they must be educated. And to learn, they must have bread.

We know that risk and danger are the marks of our time.

We know that what we do now will shape not only this generation, but generations yet unborn.

So I am very proud that you asked me to come here today and I am so glad that I am privileged to be here with you on this occasion.

A meeting like this, and like the conference of American Presidents that is ahead of us, does not, in itself, change the conditions in which we live. But if it changes us, if it renews our confidence in one another, if it inspires us and gives us strength to carry on and continue the grueling and challenging work that peaceful change requires, it will have served its purpose and met its responsibilities.

Thank you so much for indulging me.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. in the Conference Hall of the Pan American Health Organization building in Washington. In his opening words he referred to José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization, and Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States. Later he referred to Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director of the Pan American Health Organization.

The observance was sponsored by the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Alliance for Progress was established in August 1961 by the Charter of Punta del Este. The text of the Charter is printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 45, p. 463).

## 387 Remarks Upon Presenting the National Security Medal to Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr. August 17, 1966

*Admiral and Mrs. Raborn, Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have come here today to recognize the character and the accomplishments of a man who exemplifies the highest traditions of public service.

Your career, Admiral Raborn, has been long and it has been outstanding. You have excelled as a Navy officer in combat. You have distinguished yourself in high command. You have inspired and directed the highest order of technical achievement culminating in the triumph of the Polaris submarine which, under your personal guidance, was built and put into operation well before most of the people thought it could be done.

Then, when you had gone to a well-earned retirement—you had taken up another congenial occupation—I called you back to Washington, once again asking you to undertake for your country what may have been the most formidable task of your career.

You had no particular occasion to become intimately familiar with the work of the Central Intelligence Agency, but you were willing to serve your country again. And you asked only that you might leave when a permanent director had been selected.

In carrying out this assignment, Admiral Raborn, you gave to the Agency the benefit of those qualities and skills in which you are preeminent. Above all, you brought your truly extraordinary capacity for management, for looking to the future, for planning the further creative development of an intricate organization.

And I know that you leave with your associates the impression of a warm and a sympathetic human personality. They came

to hold you in high regard and in esteem.

Your countrymen know of your role in the development of the Polaris, but they cannot know of your accomplishments in the equally crucial business of the Central Intelligence Agency. For it is the lot of those in our intelligence agencies that they should work in silence—sometimes fail in silence, but more often succeed in silence.

Unhappily, also, it is sometimes their lot that they must suffer in silence. For, like all in high public position, they are occasionally subject to criticism which they must not answer.

Secrecy in this work is essential. Achievements and triumphs can seldom be advertised. Shortcomings and failures often are advertised. The rewards can never come in public acclaim, only in the quiet satisfaction of getting on with the job and trying to do well the work that needs to be done in the interests of your Nation.

The best intelligence is essential to the best policy. So I am delighted that you have undertaken, as far as security permits, to tell the public that it is well served by the Central Intelligence Agency.

I am glad that there are occasions from time to time when I, like my predecessors in this office, can also express my deep confidence in the expert and the dedicated service of the personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Admiral Raborn, for your contribution to this Agency, for your entire career of patriotic duty and high achievement, I give you now the National Security Council Medal and its citation. And I shall read it:

“Summoned back to the councils of Government after his retirement from a brilliant career in the naval service, Admiral William

F. Raborn was named Director of Central Intelligence in 1965. With great ability and with wisdom gained from past accomplishments, Admiral Raborn developed within the Central Intelligence Agency an imaginative and systematic management program resulting in incisive planning of long-range intelligence needs and objectives. Ever conscious of opportunities to improve the timeliness and usefulness of the intelligence furnished to the leaders of our Government, Admiral Raborn directed the establishment of new and improved methods for continu-

ous and timely monitoring of international developments and for supplying United States Government leaders with rapid assessments of those developments. As Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Raborn once again demonstrated his ability to inspire subordinates to achieve high levels of accomplishment. His distinguished achievements reflect the highest credit on him and enhance the finest traditions of patriotic service to our Nation."

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:10 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

### 388 Remarks to the Summer Interns in the White House Seminar Program. *August 18, 1966*

*Chairman Macy, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am very happy this morning to pay my respects to the biggest group of Washington summer interns in our history—and I hope the busiest group.

You are nearing the end of your Washington summer. You have had experiences here that are as diverse as the regions that you come from, and as various as the issues which face this great country of yours.

But before you wear out your last type-writer eraser; before you ruin the last mimeograph stencil—before you pack your guitar and leave town—I hope that each of you will consider what this summer has meant to you and, really more important, what it has meant to your country.

I am told that no other nation in the world has a program like this one of which you are a part. No other country invites its younger citizens to share, to the extent that you have done, in the daily operation of government.

You are here because your fellow citizens have faith in your ability not to just learn about your Government, but to make a con-

tribution to your Government.

And I hope and I believe that you have done both.

You have learned that the business of governing a Nation of 200 million people can be tedious and undramatic. But you know also that, in the routine, in the seemingly trivial tasks of thousands of offices—a great Nation is moving forward and is forging history.

You may have seen much that you like; much that is right in Washington. But I hope also that you have seen some things that are wrong; I hope there was born in you this summer a desire to cure the ills and to right the wrongs.

We depend on you for that.

We know that the freshest ideas often come from the freshest minds on the job.

For this reason, we have established the White House Fellows program, which this year will bring from all corners of the Nation 18 of the Nation's brightest young leaders to serve in Washington—at the side of White House officials and Cabinet members. I

hope that before long some of you will apply for these fellowships, and that your next trip to Washington will be to begin your year to start contributing your efforts to this bold and this exciting adventure. I am announcing today the beginning of this year's search for the best for next year's White House Fellows.<sup>1</sup>

It is not enough for our student generation to inherit America on some future day. They must help shape it—and shape it today.

It is not enough for our young people merely to prepare for tomorrow's life. They must be living life—and they must be making it better for all men—now.

Around the world, as we stand here this morning, the winds of change are stirring. The cry for justice grows louder and clearer and more insistent every day. That cry will

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<sup>1</sup> The White House Fellows program, designed to give outstanding young Americans top-level experience with the workings of the Federal Government, was established by the President on October 3, 1964 (see 1963-64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 622).

On February 25, 1966, the White House announced the names of 38 finalists, chosen from over 600 qualified applicants, who would compete for selection as White House Fellows for 1966-67. The release stated that the finalists would be brought to Washington March 27-29 to meet with the Commission on White House Fellows headed by Douglas Dillon, former Secretary of the Treasury (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 265).

On March 29, 1966, the White House announced the names of the 18 new White House Fellows, including the first woman, who would begin their Government service on September 1, 1966. The program, the release pointed out, was based on an idea by John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and former President of the Carnegie Corp. (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 463).

The start of another nationwide search to choose the White House Fellows for 1967-68 was made public by the White House on August 18, 1966. The release added that 11 regional panels, composed of distinguished citizens, would review applications, interview candidates, and recommend the most outstanding for further consideration by the Commission (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1085).

not die—and we will not deny it. For 190 years ago, with our declaration that all men are created equal, we sent it ringing down through the centuries.

Justice means that every man should have a share in creating his own destiny.

Justice means that those who live by the rules should have a part in making those rules.

This idea—that men must have a stake in the decisions which affect men—is an important idea for America's younger citizens.

A Presidential advisory commission has already begun its work on a matter which deeply concerns every young American: the Selective Service System.

I know that for most of you, the quality of that system will influence the course of your life in the years to come.

Our present system has served this Nation and the national interest since 1948. In many ways it has become a crazy quilt, applying to some but not to others.

We have inherited that system—but we need not be wedded to it.

We are not interested in just a system. What we do want and need is a just system.

And this is why I have called for some fresh and hard questions and some creative thinking about the draft:

—Does the present system have flaws or inequities which could and should be corrected?

—Can we make the draft fairer and can we make it more effective?

—Can we—without harming our Nation's future or our national security—establish a practical system of nonmilitary alternatives to the draft?

Student leaders and young citizens, I think, should have an important part in answering these questions.

I have, therefore, asked Mr. Burke Marshall, the distinguished attorney, to be Chair-

man of the Commission on Selective Service, to consider the recommendations of those that are most directly concerned with these questions: our students and our younger citizens.

But one thing I want to make clear this morning: No one contributes more to his country or deserves more from his country than the young man who serves in his country's armed forces any time that his country needs him.

Thirty-five years ago I came to Washington as a kind of intern. In those days the Government did not offer so wide an opportunity for the young man or woman who wished to serve an apprenticeship. But as I look out there at you today, I can see that we have come a long way.

Never has the day of the young person in government, in my judgment, been so promising. And never has the need for able, young, dedicated, trained people been more urgent for your country.

Over the next 4 years the Federal Government will need 30,000 more scientists and engineers. It will need 6,000 more specialists in health and technology and education.

When I came here they weren't sure they were going to need anyone else. Some think they didn't get much, either.

But by 1970, as you look down the road, our State governments alone must grow 600,000 to keep pace with the times; and employment just for State and local government will exceed 10 million persons.

Over the next 10 years our Nation is going to need 200,000 new public school teachers each year—200,000 new teachers each year!

The call then for public service cannot be met just by professionals alone. Therefore, we must revive the ancient ideal of citizen-soldiers who answer their nation's call in time of danger.

Today's citizen-soldier will join the

Teacher Corps in serving children who never heard the promise of equality—or received it.

Today's citizen-soldier will enlist in the Peace Corps to bring the miracle of medicine to millions whose life span rarely reaches half the Biblical three score and ten.

On many fronts and in many ways, the citizen-soldier will find his role.

Next year I plan to recommend to Congress a program to assist all those who want to train for public service. Because I am determined that my term in office will mean a greater role for young people. But I warn you—it will also mean greater responsibility for young people.

Your time is one of very serious testing for Americans.

In too many places—in our cities and our slums—justice seems slow to come. Violence and disorder threaten to kill our hopes and threaten to undo all the good things that we have done so recently.

In Vietnam this morning we face a challenge which could bring even more pain before we can end it. You and I would prefer that the answers for the future of Southeast Asia be written in treaties, in plans for regional development—in the works of peace, as I outlined in my Baltimore address and many times since. But standing against that wish are men who would rather write it in blood and in terror. They must—and they will—be answered.

The determination and the optimism of our people today are high. Our country has never had as many employed, eating more, wearing more, doing better, more prosperous, generally a happier progressive nation with goals and objectives and with programs in their reach, and with jobs to be done and people here to do them. We know that this time of testing—like every other time—is one very rich with promise.

We believe that man has the means to

solve all of his problems. What he needs is the will.

We believe that freedom—and not tyranny, not dictatorship, not terror—will triumph; that we need only give force and power to the idea of freedom and liberty.

We believe that nothing is impossible for a free people who keep their determination, who keep their devotion, and who keep their spirit.

And wherever I look today, I see that spirit.

I see it in the determination of our Armed Forces. I saw it in the face of General Westmoreland when he spent Saturday and Sunday with me and told me of the young people that were marching with him to try to keep tyrants and terror from prevailing over free, innocent people.

I saw it in the letter of a young soldier in Vietnam who wrote me just a few days ago and he said: "Maybe there are other reasons for our being out here that we do not know about; but for us, freedom, freedom is cause enough."

I see it in the energy which you young people have shown this summer and the dedication that you have given to the principles of democracy. And as your President, I am grateful to you for it and pleased with the example that you have set.

Without that spirit, nothing is really possible. With it, nothing is impossible.

In a few weeks most of you will be returning to your campuses.

I hope that you will take back with you a new insight and a somewhat new apprecia-

tion for both the problems and the possibilities of your Government. I hope you return to your classes with a new concern not only for your own future, selfishly just for yourselves, but I hope you will have a concern for the future of all men, all humanity, everywhere.

I hope that when you leave this Capital, when you march from the shadows of this great monument which represents everything that is dear to us, that you will leave stronger in your conviction, more determined in your approach, believing that though there may be other reasons for your being here, "freedom, freedom is cause enough."

If you do that, your country will profit, your people will be proud of you, your summer will have been a success, and your Nation will be richer because you came this way.

You will have come, you will have seen, and you will have conquered.

And I hope you will come back again.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds. In his opening words he referred to John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who was in charge of the seminar. Later he referred to Burke Marshall, former Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, and Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

The group was composed of approximately 14,000 young people, ranging in age from 16 to 23, who had been employed by Government agencies during the summer months. The seminars are held each year to stimulate interest in careers in public service.

389 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker on Combat Pay Tax Exemption for Officers. *August 18, 1966*

*Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)*

Both as President and as Commander-in-Chief, I am today asking the Congress to correct a tax inequity that exists among our fighting men in Viet Nam.

Under present law, the pay received by enlisted personnel while serving in a combat zone is fully exempt from Federal income tax. Commissioned officers, however, receive only a \$200 exemption per month.

When these exemptions were set—during the Korean Conflict—they were designed to put officers on an equal footing with senior noncommissioned officers for tax purposes. But we have had seven military pay raises since then, and some enlisted men are now earning about \$500 per month, tax free.

The bill I am today submitting would restore the traditional relationship by raising the combat pay tax exemption for officers to \$500 per month.

Under any circumstances, fairness would lead us to take this step. But when we are dealing with Americans in combat—daily risking their lives for the cause of freedom—then fairness compels this action.

There is no true measure of the heroic efforts of our servicemen in Viet Nam. But we can at least assure them—by such proposals as this—that everything we can do for them will be done.

We have given them the G.I. Bill—to provide concrete help in getting a fresh start through education and training upon their return.

We are speeding their mail—more than

two million pounds are delivered each month.

We are providing the fastest and most modern medical care in the world—the lives of almost 90 percent of those wounded are saved, the best record in any conflict in history.

We have sent them our most able military leaders.

I talked to one of those leaders last weekend: General William Westmoreland, the Commander of our forces in Vietnam. He told me that the American troops in Vietnam today are the best trained, best equipped, and best disciplined men with whom he has ever served. Their morale is high, for they know why they are there. Their determination is certain, for they know they will succeed.

I asked General Westmoreland—for myself, for the American people, and for members of Congress—to carry back to them the message that their determination will be matched by renewed resolve and increased support at home.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the draft bill was also made public by the White House.

A bill "to amend section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$200 to \$500 the monthly combat pay exclusion for commissioned officers serving in combat zones" was approved by the President on November 2, 1966 (see Item 571).

390 Statement by the President on the Stockpile Disposal Program.  
*August 19, 1966*

I HAVE TODAY signed a bill authorizing the disposal from our national stockpiles of 1.9 million tons of surplus metallurgical grade manganese ore.

This manganese can now be made available to our steel mills and other consumers. And it will return substantial funds to the Federal Treasury when the sales are made.

I am especially pleased to note that this is the 19th such stockpile disposal bill I have signed this year, out of the 26 placed before the Congress.

I also received today a report from the General Services Administration summarizing the results of our stockpile disposal program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

It is a record of outstanding achievement.

The \$1 billion sales goal set for fiscal year 1966 was not only met, but surpassed. The Government sold \$1.028 billion worth of metals and materials no longer needed in our stockpiles—an amount nearly equal to all sales made since the stockpile disposal program began in 1958.

Under this program, over \$925 million in cash was returned to the Treasury in fiscal year 1966. This is welcome news for every taxpayer. And more than 1,000,000 tons of surplus materials moved from stockpiles to factories and smelters, including 273,000 tons of aluminum, 528,000 tons of copper, 130,000 tons of rubber, and 179,000 tons of zinc.

Our stockpile disposal program has helped to strengthen our unparalleled prosperity and abundance. To our fighting men in

Vietnam, it has helped assure a steady flow of arms and equipment. To factories and mills across the Nation, it has meant the availability of a wide range of key materials in short supply—from aluminum to vanadium.

It is renewed testimony to the gains that can be achieved when the Congress, industry, and the executive branch work together with unity of purpose, and with will and determination.

I hope that the Congress will write a perfect record by adding the seven remaining bills to the 19 it has already passed.

Every American taxpayer has cause to be grateful to the Congress, to GSA Administrator Lawson Knott, and to all the people, in Government and out, who have helped us reap the benefits of prudence and economy.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 13772) is Public Law 89-539 (80 Stat. 348).

The statement was not made public in the form of a White House press release. As printed above, it follows the text made available by the White House Press Office.

For statements by the President upon signing previous stockpile disposal bills, see Items 173, 206, 218, 283.

Prior to adjournment on October 22 the 89th Congress enacted 4 of the 7 remaining bills, which the President signed on November 2 (see Item 572). With respect to the last three bills (for the disposal of silicon carbide, metallurgical grade bauxite, and diamond tools), hearings were held by the House Armed Services Committee, but the bills were not reported out.

The text of the General Services Administration report to which the President referred was not made public.



391 Statement by the President on the Continuing Water Crisis in the Northeastern States. *August 19, 1966*

A YEAR AGO the Northeastern United States was threatened with disaster as a result of 4 years of unprecedented drought. To map out a plan of action, I met with the Governors and mayors concerned.

We laid out a five-point plan.

First, I took action to declare as a drought disaster area the portions of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware within the Delaware River Basin and its service area.

Second, I authorized emergency action to meet the critical water crisis in northern New Jersey.

Third, we reached agreement on a "strategic water bank" for reserve use of New York or Philadelphia, as determined by the Delaware River Basin Commission.

Fourth, provision was made for speeding up construction of the Philadelphia-Torresdale water intake.

Finally, and in many ways more important, the Governors and the mayors of the drought-stricken areas increased their efforts to conserve their existing water supplies.

In addition, Federal agencies have provided continuing assistance to both urban and rural drought-stricken communities.

The drought has continued. June and July of this year have been especially hot and dry. The drought region now extends along the east coast from New England to Virginia and into West Virginia and Tennessee. The Potomac River at Washington reached record low flows early in August.

Even so, the amount of water stored in reservoirs in the drought region is substantially above that at the end of July 1965. This

improvement is due in part to higher runoff during the past winter and spring. However, major credit must be given to better management, widespread conservation measures, and positive actions at all levels of government.

General rains in the last few days averaging about 1 inch over the drought area offer hope for eventual alleviation of the drought situation. But it will take a prolonged period of above normal rainfall to overcome the accumulated effects of 5 years of drought. We must continue our management and conservation measures and stand ready to take immediate action if the drought should become worse.

Therefore, I am extending to March 15, 1967, the drought disaster declaration for certain portions of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

I am asking all Federal agencies, the States, cities, and the Delaware River Basin Commission to continue their careful water management and conservation programs until the drought-relieving effects of next winter's snows can be predicted.

I am asking the Water Resources Council to continue its surveillance of the drought and in consultation with the affected States to recommend any further emergency action that may be necessary.

NOTE: The President met with the Governors and mayors affected by the water crisis in the Northeastern States on August 11 and again on August 18, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 418, 434). The original drought disaster declaration, announced at the second of these meetings, expired on August 18, 1966.

The President's statement was released in Buffalo, N.Y., where he was beginning a 3-day trip to New York and New England.

392 Remarks in Buffalo on Beginning a 3-Day Trip in New York and New England. *August 19, 1966*

*Governor Rockefeller, Congressman McCarthy, Congressman Dulski, Congressman Smith, Mayor Sedita, Mr. Crangle, ladies and gentlemen:*

I always enjoy coming to Buffalo and this great area of the State of New York.

I want to particularly thank Governor Rockefeller and the Congressmen from this area, the distinguished Mayor, the county chairman and all of the good citizens of all religions, of all races, of all parties, for the wonderful welcome that they have given me here this afternoon.

We have come here to look at a very important part of this great land of ours. We will be in 5 States in the next 3 days.

And before the leaves begin to turn brown, we will be in many more. We will be looking, we will be listening, and I suspect we will be talking some of the time.

I wish everyone could get the kind of look at the land that we will be getting in the next 3 days. A look at people as well as places.

We are not here this afternoon to look at an America that is without problems, but what we see here is not an America of only problems.

In a few minutes we are going to be on a Coast Guard cutter to see the pollution at Lake Erie that Max McCarthy talked about. Max is a man who has loved Lake Erie since he was a boy and who went to Congress determined to clean up this lake. He is one of the brightest and ablest young Congressmen, and I am having trouble keeping up with him with my own program.

Ted Dulski is the people's Congressman. He was born over here on the east side of Buffalo and he is a man who knows and understands human beings and their needs.

And I am very happy that Congressman Henry Smith, a distinguished Republican, a former judge, came with me today because he has rendered outstanding service on the Judiciary Committee.

I know that you have a great mayor. I know at least he is great with numbers, and I appreciate that very generous estimate he gave us this afternoon.

And Mr. Crangle, for whatever you had to do with this crowd I salute you, sir.

Now there is certainly a problem that we have to deal with. A problem for the people, not just of Buffalo, but of Cleveland and Toledo.

It is a problem we are facing, but a problem that our States and cities must face so that this great inland sea will sparkle again some of these days.

Like so many of our problems, the pollution of Lake Erie is a result of our abundance. It has been caused by the great industrial might of Buffalo and Cleveland and Toledo, and a dozen other cities.

That industrial might has helped to create the kind of good life which so many people enjoy in Buffalo. It has given us good homes that we own, and cars and sailboats and powerboats and steel for schools and the economic abundance to pay schoolteachers, and the ability to use that abundance to help improve our cities and to help more Americans earn what many Americans already have.

But for the first time, we are attacking head-on the massive problems of water pollution in the United States and I am glad to come here this afternoon and enlist under that banner.

The steady decline of Lake Erie is one pollution problem which I know has a spe-

cial meaning to every person here.

What happens to Lake Erie will alone affect the lives of 25 million people in the State of New York, in the land of the United States, and in our neighbor, Canada.

So, Lake Erie just must be saved. And if we work together—the Federal Government, the State governments, the towns, the cities, and the local communities—we can save Lake Erie.

We are taking a first major step today in that campaign to save Lake Erie. The Department of the Interior of the United States Government is today giving the green light to the Rand Development Corporation for the construction, right here on the shores of Lake Erie, of an entirely new type of filter system in the United States.

This system will at once prevent raw pollutants from entering your lake and it will purify at an economical cost the water that does reach it.

This is the first construction contract awarded under the authority given to us by the Water Quality Act of 1965 which I sponsored.

It will be in effect on Lake Erie, now, within a matter of a very few weeks.

The Great Lakes constitute the largest body of fresh water on the surface of the earth. They have nurtured the growth of two great nations. So, today, I am proud to say that we are on our way toward restoring this precious international asset to a pure condition.

We can have the industrial might of Lake Erie and we can have a Lake Erie where people can swim and where they can fish, and where they can sail. We can have both, we should have both—and we are going to have both.

So, we come here to work for pure water and for productive industry, for good earn-

ings and leisure so that people can enjoy nature; for conservation efforts so there will be nature to enjoy. We are looking for economic progress so people can afford automobiles, and for modern highways so they can travel without endless traffic jams.

And this is what we see in America today: a powerful drive to clean up the very problems that our progress has created. So much of American ugliness and impurity, so much of the contradictions of American life, are caused by just this: the eager and aggressive spirit by which we tamed this continent of ours.

These are the two sides of America that we expect to see on this trip we are just beginning.

We will be looking at the problems, so many of which our own vigor has created, but we will know that this vigor has also created a society that is unmatched in human history.

I am taking this trip not only to see New York, but I am taking it to see New England. Because it is every President's duty to tell the people about his program and to go out and exchange views with them—and here we are and we are so glad to see you here today.

I particularly want to thank all the members of the New York delegation who could come with me today, both Democrats and Republicans. I am sorry that our two United States Senators, Senator Javits and Senator Kennedy, who had planned to be here, could not come, because they are today fighting on the floor of the United States Senate for the demonstration cities bill which will be of such great importance to every city in the United States.

But I want to talk to you this afternoon about a program that has touched the lives of millions of Americans.

The Psalms say, "Cast me not off in the time of old age." And we are taking that literally.

A few years ago, almost one in two older Americans had little or no financial protection against the high cost of illness. This was the greatest single threat to their economic security. But it also threatened the economic security of Americans who were faced with the harsh decision of paying for parents' hospital bills or for a child's tuition.

The action we took to meet this problem, just a few months ago in the Congress, was Medicare.

After more than 30 years of national debate in the United States, 19 million older Americans have now crossed the line from the shadows of uncertainty to the land of security.

Medicare has brought basic coverage for hospital costs, it has brought us home health services after hospitalization, it has brought us outpatient diagnostic services, and it has brought us skilled care in our nursing homes.

Nine out of ten of our older people have signed up for the voluntary medical insurance protection. They now pay \$3 a month for this coverage and the Federal Government matches them dollar for dollar.

Every year 100,000 bright young people could not go to college after high school because they simply did not have the money. Others already in college dropped out for the same reason.

They lost, and so did the Nation lose. And each one of them gave up almost \$170,000 in the additional earnings that they would have made, if they had gone to college. So this Nation not only lost millions of dollars in productivity, but it lost a very important asset: It lost better educated citizens throughout this great land.

The action we took in the Congress to meet this problem was the act that we spon-

sored called the higher education act of 1965.

So now more than 400,000 students in colleges and universities all over America receive loans under the Higher Education program. Two hundred thousand students have been able to work part time because of the work provided by that law.

When classes open in September, two more new programs are going to take effect. Opportunity grants will help 135,000 additional students. And more than a half a million students will borrow more than \$600 million to help them stay in college next year.

The cruel truth of education today is that too many underprivileged schools serve too many underprivileged children. Cultural and economic poverty erode the ability of poor children to learn. And slow learners have little opportunity of catching up.

And that is why 11 times as many poor children are too old for their grade; that is why 6 times as many fail their elementary school subjects; and that is why 1 out of every 3 drops out of school before he gets through the fifth grade.

The action we took was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965—another great law passed by another great Congress for a great people, the people of the United States.

And now 7 million deprived children have been given intense courses in reading and writing. The handicapped and the disturbed have been able to go to special classes. More than 3 million have had extra attention during the summer months.

Because low income often means little medical care and little dental care, it also means too much illness. More than twice as many poor adults suffer chronic ailments as those who earn a good income. Twice as many poor children grow up with serious

ear and eye defects as more fortunate children, and half as many more poor children grow up crippled. Six out of ten children from low-income families have never gone to a dentist.

What action could we take to deal with problems like this? Well, we took action with the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Within less than a year, more than a dozen States—including New York—have already launched new medical programs. Twenty other States will follow by the end of this year. They will make it possible for more than 8 million needy Americans to receive medical service. And half of these 8 million will be 4 million of our children.

Now these are just a few of the health and the education and the pollution problems that face America. And these are just a few of the examples of the things that your Congress and your governments, State and Federal, have been trying to do to help. These are just some of the efforts that we are making to solve the problems that confront the people of this country.

That is why I am proud that you responded 2 years ago when I came to Niagara Square and asked the people of Buffalo to help us get going, help us start moving, help us get a greater society in this land of ours.

You did help. You helped give us the most productive and the most creative Congress in the history of our country.

The men there, on both sides of the aisle, have worked with statesmanship and patriotism.

American history textbooks talk about the action Congresses. They talk about the Congress of Theodore Roosevelt, they talk about the Congress of Woodrow Wilson, they talk about the Congresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. And they were action Congresses.

But let me tell you this afternoon that the lawmakers in Washington today have enacted more important legislation, have faced up to more national problems, have presented more solutions to those problems, have helped more people than any other five Congresses put together in the entire history of this Nation.

Now what are the results? What is the impact?

Well, I haven't come here to talk party politics. But I have come to talk about the problems of our country, the problems of all parties. And I am here to say that in the last 10 years we have tripled our Federal assistance to State and local governments from \$4 billion a year to \$14 billion a year.

In the last 3 years our most essential programs—health, education, labor, welfare, housing, community development—have risen by more than \$6 billion as a result of what these good Congressmen that sit on this platform have done for you.

Money and laws, of course, are not the final answer to all of democracy's needs. To pass a law is not to achieve a final result. To spend money is not to guarantee success. We will need more of each, but we must never forget that our most essential resource is invisible: It is our bond as citizens of the same Nation, it is as members of the same human family.

It is this bond that compels us to seek new ways of relieving our brother's plight. It is this bond that makes it impossible to quit the fight for an even greater America. For as long as one of our fellow citizens—as long as *any* one of our fellow citizens—is in distress, as long as one member of our family is in need, we must be concerned, we must persevere, we must do something about it. And this, I pledge you this afternoon, we are going to do as long as I am your President.

Living in a world of many nations, we have many problems. They are distressing. They concern us. They keep us awake at night. But when you look around the world, and look upon the map and you see the plight of other peoples, there is not a nation in the world that I would want to trade problems with.

And while we have dissent, and while we have distress, and while we must go along each day trying to measure up to our responsibilities, we must never forget that we live in the most prosperous nation in all the world.

We have more liberty than any people that ever breathed free air. We have more people working in this country at better jobs with better homes, with better health, with better education, than live under any other flag in any other land, and we ought to be thankful for it.

In the great State of New Hampshire tomorrow our plane will carry us not far from

Franconia Notch, where more than 100 years ago Daniel Webster looked up at the rock formation called the Old Man of the Mountain and said, "Up in the mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign that there He makes men."

Well, he still does make men, not just in New Hampshire, but in all of America. And that is what America is really all about in the 1960's: To see if we have the people to match our problems—to see if we have the men to match our mountains.

I believe we do. I know Buffalo has.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. at Niagara Square in Buffalo, N.Y. In his opening words he referred to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Representatives Richard D. McCarthy, Thaddeus J. Dulski, and Henry P. Smith III, all of New York, Mayor Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo, and Chairman Joseph F. Crangle of the Erie County Democratic Committee. Later he referred to, among others, Senator Jacob K. Javits and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, both of New York.

### 393 Statement by the President Upon Arrival in Syracuse: Conservation of the Nation's Water Resources. *August 19, 1966*

THE PIONEERS who settled our country found a land blessed with magnificent forests, broad and fertile lands, and great rivers and lakes that provided abundant fresh water and highways for their travel and commerce. Their communities and cities grew beside these rivers and streams. Their pure waters supported growing populations and the establishment of industries to strengthen the sinew of our national prosperity.

But these natural resources proved destructible. The multitudes of our people, and the vast production of our industrial machine, are pouring an ever growing flood of waste products into our waters. Vast

quantities of complex products from our technological society are polluting our streams and lakes and, indeed, endangering our strength and our health.

Here in the Northeastern United States, where pure water in sparkling abundance was so long taken for granted, we have learned through harsh experience that those who would command tomorrow must not be idle today in the total development and maximum preservation of our resources.

For those resources, even though bountiful, are not inexhaustible. And they are peculiarly vulnerable to man's abuse.

Just last summer, when drought struck the eastern seaboard, millions of Americans

learned for the first time what those in the arid West had long known—that water is life, and that its constant future availability can be no more certain than man's vision to foresee and his determination to forestall.

The rivers and harbors omnibus bill, which I approved October 27, contains as its very first provision the creation of a regional plan for anticipating and meeting the future water needs of vast metropolitan growth.

In taking this step, we have crossed a new threshold in national policy. We have recognized that the impoundment and movement of our waters, their maximum purification and development to power our industries, float our barges, quench the thirst of our growing cities, and renew the earth from which our food is grown, must be undertaken as a coordinated whole.

No longer will piecemeal or halfway efforts suffice.

Last year Congress enacted, and I signed into law, the Water Quality Act of 1965, to help us control and abate the pollution of our waterways.

In May we consolidated and reorganized the Federal Government's water pollution activities under the Interior Department to make them more effective.

The House Committee on Public Works is meeting almost daily to consider a new and expanded clean rivers bill, already approved by the Senate, to provide greater impetus and financial assistance for our war against pollution of our national waters.

Today, here in Syracuse, the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Congressman Robert E. Jones, has been sitting in hearings to consider new means of protecting the water quality of the Great Lakes.

In the United States, at least 20 billion gallons of water are wasted each day by pollu-

tion. This is water that could be used and reused, if treated properly. Today, it is ravaged water—a menace to the health. It flows uselessly past water-hungry communities to an indifferent sea.

Citizens of our largest city, in the midst of last summer's drought, could only look wistfully at the broad Hudson River as it rolled through their city. Clean and usable, it could have provided for all of their needs. But it could not be used, because it was too contaminated for human consumption.

This 20-billion-gallon daily waste of water amounts to only about 6 percent of the Nation's total water needs, when we consider the requirements of industry, irrigation, and power. But it is an extremely significant 6 percent, since it constitutes better than one-fourth of the pure water needs of our country. Its loss adversely affects the lives, the economy, the health, and the pleasure of far more than half of our population.

Here in the area of the Finger Lakes and in the drainage basin of our Great Lakes, you have seen the sad spectacle of these magnificent bodies of water beset with decay.

Lake Erie contains at its central core a 2,600 square mile area which can be described, for all practical purposes, as a "dead" body of water. It is so lacking in oxygen that marine life entering the area is doomed. It is a vast underwater "desert," and daily this contaminated area spreads.

Nor is Erie the only one of our Great Lakes beset with decay. It is merely the most advanced case. The water level in all five of them has dropped to the lowest point in recorded history.

Clearly, the time for action is at hand. The problems are made by man and can be solved by enlightened man. They are in many ways a reflection of our fantastic growth, our very affluence, our way of life.

But we will not yield to carelessness or

greed in our determination to preserve, unspoiled and unsullied for future generations of Americans, this natural inheritance which we received as our national birthright.

There is enough water falling annually upon our land to sustain us as a nation for all future time, if we are sufficiently able stewards of the treasure to form an intelligent partnership with nature—to impound it, purify it, conserve it, move it to our areas of need, and thus make it serve our future.

We are determined to preserve our great national water resources. We shall not permit the growing specter of drought, polluted waters, and blighted streams to rob us of our birthright. We shall develop our waterways, as we are doing on the St. Lawrence

River. We shall harness the power of our rivers, as we are doing at the Dickey-Lincoln School project. We shall clean up our polluted rivers and lakes. We shall preserve this national treasure for ourselves and for our children. Every one of us has this responsibility. With your cooperation, I know we shall succeed.

NOTE: For the President's statement and remarks upon signing the omnibus rivers and harbors bill and the Water Quality Act, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 587 and 543.

The Dickey-Lincoln School project in northern Maine is part of the Passamaquoddy-St. John River Basin development plan. For the President's letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting a report on the progress of the plan, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 350. The report is printed in House Document 236 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

## 394 Remarks at Columbus Circle, Syracuse, New York.

*August 19, 1966*

*Mayor Walsh, Mr. Mulroy, one of our great publishers, Mr. Rogers, ladies and gentlemen:*

Two years ago I came to Syracuse to receive an honorary degree from your great university here. And I am glad that you invited me back. I hope that I can come again at some future date.

I want to thank the Members of Congress who have come here with Congressman Jones and the National Resources Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee of the House. They have done great work on behalf of the Nation. And I am delighted that they have come here to upstate New York today to continue their hearings to seek information that will be helpful to the entire Government in meeting this very serious problem.

I also want to express my deep appreciation to several other Congressmen who have come with me and have extended the warm

hand of New York hospitality to me. I should like for each of them to stand, because I want you to know them.

They have been very helpful to the President. They have served the cause of democracy in the Capitol in Washington. And they deserve the recognition and respect that I know you will want to give them.

Congressman Multer of Brooklyn, Congressman Murphy of Brooklyn-Staten Island, Congressman Theodore Kupferman of Manhattan, Congressman Bingham from the Bronx, Congressman John G. Dow of Rockland and Orange, Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick of Ellenville, where we'll be in a few minutes, Congressman Seymour Halpern of Queens, Congressman Bob McEwen of Ogdensburg, Congressman Frank Horton of Rochester.

I want to thank Congressman Hanley for that first-rate introduction. I recognize that Congressman Hanley is a first-term Con-



gressman who has already made his mark as a man who knows the problems of his district and he works long and hard for his people. And I do appreciate the chance to come here with him today and to meet his friends and constituents.

I am also glad to have my old friend Sam Stratton with me. I have known him for 25 years. He headed the House Armed Services Committee which went to Vietnam and came back with some very penetrating recommendations. He is a courageous Congressman and he is a true patriot, and I am happy that he could be here with us today.

I want to talk to you this afternoon about the center of our society—the American city.

Your two very able and distinguished Senators from New York will join us very shortly, but they couldn't leave Washington with us this afternoon because they had to stay there to try to pass a bill through the Senate.

They were successful in passing it by about a 2 to 1 vote which will mean something to every city in America. And I want to talk to you about the cities of America this afternoon.

Senator Javits and Senator Kennedy, I hope, can join us. And I want to thank them in advance for staying at their post of duty and doing a good job.

For 3 years my administration has been concerned with the question: What do we want our cities to finally become?

For you and your children, those of you who have come here in this hot sun, the question is: What kind of a place will Syracuse be some 50 years from now?

As I drove in from the airport, your publisher and your distinguished mayor and others were talking to me about the plans that you have for this great, growing city.

Syracuse can be a community where your lives are enriched. Syracuse must be a place

where every person can satisfy his highest aspirations. Syracuse can be a place to advance the hopes of all of your citizens.

Now this is what we want Syracuse to be. And that is what we want every city in America to be. I think one word can best describe the task that we face—and that one word is "immense." Until this decade, we did too little too late. By 1975 we are going to need 2 million new homes a year in this country, we are going to need schools for 60 million children, we are going to need health and welfare programs for 27 million people who will be over 60 years of age, we are going to need transportation facilities for the movement of 200 million people, and they will be driving in more than 80 million automobiles.

In less than 40 years—between now and the end of this century—the urban population of this country is going to double, city land will double, and we will have to build in our cities as much as has already been built since the first settler arrived on these shores.

What it has taken us almost 200 years to build, we are going to have to build again in the next 40 years.

That is in your lifetime. We had better get started on it and we had better start learning about it and be interested in it right now.

Let me be clear about the heart of this problem: It is the people who live in our cities and the quality of the lives they lead that should concern every public servant today. We must open new opportunities to all of our people, so that everyone and not just a fortunate few will have access to decent homes and decent schools and good parks and good jobs.

This is a problem that must be met not only by the Federal Government, but by every government, State and local, and by all

the people of America. That is why I have enjoyed my afternoon with the Governor of your State, with the mayors of your cities, with your county leaders, with your civic leaders without regard to race or religion or population, or even the name of your town.

I came here today to pledge to you that the Federal Government, as long as I have anything to do with it, is going to meet its responsibilities.

At the same time I came here to ask your local government and your State government and every individual in those places to meet their responsibilities, too.

Now many of the conditions that we seek to tame should never have come about. I think it is shameful that they should continue to exist. I think it is wrong for some people to line their pockets with the tattered dollars of the poor.

So, the first thing we should pledge ourselves to do is to take the profit out of poverty. And there are several steps that we can take.

The first one: I am asking the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Robert Weaver—whom President John Kennedy stated he intended to appoint to the Cabinet office if the Congress would create it—I'm going to ask Secretary Weaver to set as his goal the establishment, in every ghetto of America, of a neighborhood center to service the people who live in that area.

Second, I am going to ask the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Mr. Sargent Shriver, to increase the number of neighborhood legal centers in the slums of this Nation. I want these legal centers to make a major effort to help every tenant secure his rights to safe and sanitary housing if he lives in the United States of America.

Third, I am asking the distinguished Attorney General, Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, to call a conference to develop new proce-

dures to insure that the rights of tenants are fully and effectively enforced. And we will have at that conference the best legal minds in this country to work with our State and city officials, with our Governors, with our mayors, with our local councils.

Fourth, I will appoint a commission of distinguished Americans to make the first comprehensive review of codes, zoning, taxation, and development standards that has been made in more than two generations. I proposed the establishment of such a commission in my recommendations and in my message on the cities in 1965. Both Houses of Congress this week in conference agreed to fund this effort. It is coming late, but it is coming. We haven't given up and we are going to get on with the job.

I pledge to you and I pledge to the people of the cities of America that the work of this commission will begin immediately upon enactment of this legislation.

While I am at it, I want to thank the good people of Syracuse for giving to the Cabinet one of our abler and wiser executives, Mr. Jack Connor. He is a proud son of this city. And he and Mrs. Connor lend dignity, strength and ability to the Cabinet and leadership to the people of this country.

I told you about some of the steps that we are taking. But let me be perfectly candid with you: This job cannot be done just in Washington alone. Every housing official, every mayor, every Governor must enforce their building, and their health, and their safety codes to the limit of the law. Where there are violations, the exploited tenants must be assured swift and sure action by the courts.

Not even local officials can change these conditions. And unless you become indignant, unless you people are concerned with the treatment of the poor in your town, unless you can get a boiling point, unless you

can go out and look after your neighbors, unless you can make justice for others a deep, personal concern of our own, poverty will profit from those who exploit the poor and who have been exploiting them for all of these years.

We have made important new starts in many vital areas. We no longer just talk about poverty. We came up and recommended a program to the Congress. And we spent \$750 million the first year, \$1½ billion the next year, and we have asked for \$1 billion 750 million for this next year, working at the war on poverty, in assistance to law enforcement, and in our attack on pollution.

We talked at some length today in our speech in Buffalo about pollution. I hope some of you will observe that in your papers in the morning. This distinguished committee that is meeting here with you today is concerning itself with that problem here. Only yesterday, the committee made a report. The Senate has already acted upon a bill. And I hope the House will act upon one very shortly.

We are making great progress in the training of our manpower. Our unemployment has dropped from 6 or 7 percent down to a little over 3 percent—between 3 and 4. We have passed an elementary education bill and we are concerned with the education of our children.

We have passed 24 different health measures, including Medicare, to look after the health of our people.

But not all of these answers are in yet. Not even all of the questions have been asked. So we must continue to search and to probe, to experiment and to explore. We need constant study and new knowledge.

And that is why for the first time in our history our cities have a place in the Cabinet of the United States. More than a century after Abraham Lincoln created the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, you have a voice in the Cabinet and your voice is being heard.

I have directed every member of the President's Cabinet who can help with the city challenge, with the urban problem, to meet at least once a week in the White House—or as often as necessary—to keep our cities program moving. I have asked each one of them to go out into the cities and to see the needs for themselves, and to come back and tell me what he finds.

One morning last week I spent the morning with the mayor of Milwaukee. That evening I spent the evening with the mayor of Baltimore. Each day we are meeting with the mayors of these cities that have these terrific problems. We are trying to coordinate the efforts of the local city council, the mayor, the Governor, the Federal Government, so that we can get on with the biggest task facing us. And don't be surprised if you see a lot of my Cabinet members in the months ahead.

That is why we have taken steps to set up summer programs for our young people. We are keeping the playgrounds open later at night in most of the cities over the country. We are opening swimming pools and fire hydrants on hot summer evenings with the cooperation of the local council and the services in some instances.

These temporary steps did not take an act of Congress. Any city could take them and I urge every city in this country to take a new look and see what it can do to provide a more beautiful city, to beautify the area, to open more playgrounds, to open more swimming pools, to give more supervised play to the youngsters that are growing up today who are going to be the leaders tomorrow.

Our administration has proposed to the Congress the most sweeping proposal that has ever been made by any President to meet the needs of our cities. And I am happy to

report to you that early this afternoon the Senate passed one of the most important parts of that program. By a 2 to 1 vote the Senators enacted the demonstration cities bill and passed it through the Senate.

The House has reported that bill. I hope the Members of Congress—we almost have a quorum of them here on the platform this afternoon—I hope they get back to Washington next week and get it passed through the House.

Congress has given us the money to start the rent supplemental program that I proposed last year. Every \$600 of rent supplements will let private enterprise build a housing unit worth 20 times that amount.

By this we are just beginning. I have laid before the Congress a broad program to help solve the problems. So, I want to say to Congress this afternoon: Give us action. Give us progress. Give us movement. And American cities will be great again.

Give us funds for the Teacher Corps and let our well-trained, skilled teachers bring knowledge and a quest for learning to those children who need it most.

Give us more resources for rent supplements—and let us provide better homes for so many who now live in substandard housing.

Give us the civil rights bill—and let us break the chains that bind the ghetto by banishing discrimination from the sale and rental of housing.

Give us the means to prosecute the war against poverty—and let us provide jobs and training for adults and a good head start for the very young people of this nation.

Give us the child nutrition act—and let us offer breakfasts and hot lunches to needy children who can be encouraged to stay in school.

Give us the legislation—and we can help overcome a shortage of trained medical per-

sonnel in this country.

Give us the hospital bill—and we can build and modernize hospitals in every city in this land to serve our citizens who live in these cities.

Give us the money for urban mass transit—and our cities can begin to provide adequate transportation for their people.

Give us a just minimum wage—and more American workers will earn a decent income.

Give us better unemployment insurance—and men out of work can be trained for jobs that need workers.

Give us a truth-in-lending bill—so that customers especially those who are poor, can know the honest cost of the money they are borrowing.

Give us the truth-in-packaging bill—so the hard-earned dollars of the poor, as well as of every American, can be protected against deception and against false values.

Yes, we have an agenda for action. We have taken the first steps toward great cities for a great society. And now if Congress will give us the power to move ahead on these fronts, we will get going.

This is no time for delay. This is no time to relax our efforts. We know that there is no magic equation that will produce an instant solution to the blight and the poverty and the want that is deposited in our cities by decades of inaction and indifference.

But we also know there is no substitute for action.

I do not know how long it is going to take to rebuild our cities. I do not know that we can. But I do know this: it must not—and will not—take us forever. For my part this afternoon as your President, I pledge that this administration is going to do all that it can to build great cities for a great society.

We hope the next time we return to Syra-

cuse it will be an even greater city than it is today.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5 p.m. at Columbus Circle in Syracuse, N.Y. In his opening words he referred to Mayor William Walsh of Syracuse, John Mulroy, Onondaga County Executive, and Stephen Rogers, publisher of the Syracuse Herald Journal. Later he referred to, among others, Representative James M. Hanley, Senator Jacob K. Javits, and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, all of New York, Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor, Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee, and Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore.

For the President's remarks at Syracuse University upon receiving an honorary degree, see 1963-64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 499.

The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 were both signed by the President on November 3 (see Item 574).

Funds for the Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation and Development Standards were provided by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, signed by the President on September 7, 1966 (see Item 439). The President announced the establishment of the Commission in a statement made public on January 12, 1967.

### 395 Remarks at the Dedication of the Ellenville Community Hospital, Ellenville, New York. August 19, 1966

*Mr. Chairman, Congressman Resnick, Senator Javits and Senator Kennedy, distinguished members of the New York delegation, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Mayor Glusker, I am delighted that I should have received this invitation to come here and visit with your people this evening.

I am especially grateful to you and your city for this generous display of typical New York hospitality. And I and my family shall long remember it.

I am particularly honored that Senator Javits, a man with whom I have served in the House and Senate for many years, one of our most respected Senators, a true progressive and a devoted American, and the senior Senator from New York, is here, and what really pleases me is that a Republican Senator would be here on the platform with a Democratic President.

But today, we have been dealing with the problems of not Republicans or Democrats—and both of us have plenty—but we have been dealing with the problems of Americans. And we are all Americans before we are Republicans or before we are Democrats.

We have been talking about pollution—

and what we can do about it. We have been talking about educating our children and building their minds—and what we can do about it.

We have been talking about the health of our citizens, the care of their bodies and building strong constitutions—and what we can do about it.

We have been talking about beautifying our land and bringing peace to the world—and what we can do about it.

On all of those things, both Senator Javits and Senator Kennedy are there in Washington, not as Republicans or Democrats—as are other Members of Congress from both parties here tonight—but they are there as Americans.

I am very pleased that Senator Robert F. Kennedy, a young man for whom I have the deepest respect, an extremely able and effective legislator, should have joined us this afternoon, after he and Senator Javits and the other Members of the Senate passed a very remarkable bill, the demonstration cities bill, through the Senate.

They came here to make these appearances with us and they are already, I expect,

about an hour late to engagements that they had before they knew I was coming here.

So I want to express to all the Members of Congress present my sincere gratitude for their coming here and being with us.

All of us deplore cruelty to animals, but Joe Resnick not only deplores it, he does something about it.

His new humane treatment bill, already passed by both Houses, is a most unusual achievement for any first-term Congressman.

I share your pride in your Congressman. He has one of the finest records of any man in the House of Representatives.

I am also happy and proud of the other members of the New York delegation who are here with us tonight. And I want to now present Congressman Abraham J. Multer of the Brooklyn district—Congressman Multer, will you stand up?—Congressman John M. Murphy of Brooklyn and Staten Island; Congressman Theodore R. Kupferman of Manhattan, and Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham of the Bronx.

All of these men have been my friends through the years, particularly the man I am about to introduce now—Congressman Seymour Halpern of Queens.

Have I missed anyone that came with us?

Congressman John Dow is here. Now he has really made a sacrifice. All of the people of his district turned out to see us over there. And I knew that he was hospitable, but I didn't think he would leave those warm people in his own Congressional district and come on over here to see us have a good evening.

But I thank you just the same, John.

Jim Hanley and Sam Stratton are also here. They have been with us through the day.

Mr. Lonstein and friends, this hospital that we have come here this evening to dedicate is not only a modern, new facility, it is

a temple to life and health. It is a monument to all the goals that men can attain when they work together for the common good.

This hospital was built at a cost of more than a million dollars. More than a third of its construction money came from the Hill-Burton hospital funds provided by your National Government.

And I think most of the people here this evening, the men and women, the boys and girls, can remember when this was not possible.

Twenty years ago, the Hill-Burton program was only an idea that was shared by a few men. But it was started with the same kind of faith and the same kind of spirit that we have had displayed among us all day.

Someone asked me one time what my political philosophy was. And I said, "Well, I am a free man first, an American second, a public servant third, and a Democrat fourth—in that order."

And in that order Senator Hill, a Democrat from Alabama, who has done more for the health of the people of this country, I guess, than any single man, and former Senator and Justice Burton, a Republican from Ohio, joined together to share this idea and to bring these hospitals all over our land.

As always, there were doubters, doubters who just said it couldn't be done. They said the Hill-Burton program would stifle local initiative. They said it was socialistic.

Well, you and I know they were wrong.

We know that Hill-Burton has added more than 8,000 facilities to serve 4,000 communities. This particular facility is number 6,635. And no one can estimate just how many lives have been saved and how many bodies have been healed and how many pains have been tempered by this movement.

But a great many have, and I am thankful for every single one of them.

Last year your Congressmen and the Johnson administration declared that the time for Medicare is now; that from now on, our older citizens should get hospital care—not as charity cases, not on an admission slip from their son-in-law, but as insured patients.

We had talked about this wonderful idea for 20 years. We had all appeared in public presentations throughout the Nation for more than 20 years.

But tonight we are no longer talking about what we are going to do. We have done it. It is no longer a plank in a platform, it is a fact in the community.

Well, the doubters rose up again. They forecast that if Medicare passed, if the Congress ever followed the President and enacted Medicare, that medicine in this country would be ruined, that doctors would be regimented, that free enterprise system would be wrecked.

Well, they said most of those things about social security. They said them about the 25-cent minimum wage when we first started that. But, tonight we are taking stock.

Now what really did happen? Despite all of this, one critic put us on notice that on July 1st, when it took effect, the first day of Medicare, and I quote him, "A line of patients will stretch from Chicago to Kansas City."

One estimable magazine predicted "a mammoth hospital traffic jam." There were lots of frightened people.

But those in your Government organized a round-the-clock crisis team and put them in a center in Washington, to receive the flood of complaints that were forecast that would flow, in order that they could deal with the coming national hospital emergency.

I called a dozen different meetings of Cabinet officers, medical officials, officials of

the American Medical Association, of the hospital associations throughout this country. They came to the White House to help us deal with this crisis—which didn't happen.

Nothing went wrong. There was no crisis for the crisis center to meet.

In 1 month not one single call came into that crisis center.

And I said to our very beloved and able Secretary of HEW, John Gardner from New York, and a Republican, incidentally—I didn't know it until I had offered him the job. I was talking to him and it just happened to occur to me I had better ask him because I was going to send his name up to the Senate. And he kind of blushed a little bit, I guess because when I asked him what party he belonged to—a Democratic President was going to appoint him—he said "a Republican." And I said, "That is just what I need."

Thirty-five percent of the Republicans voted for me. I hope he was one of them.

But I said to John Gardner, "The men on that crisis staff are the most underworked men in all America." So, we closed the crisis center before Congress investigated us.

In the next 60 days, more than half a million Americans—500,000—will have already entered hospitals for treatment under Medicare.

In this first year we expect that more than 9 million hospital bills and 30 billion doctor bills will be paid under your Medicare's insurance program.

More than 6 million children and needy adults have begun enjoying benefits under other portions of this most remarkable law.

The doubters predicted a scandal; we gave them a success story. They predicted an emergency; we gave them efficiency.

Where are the doubters tonight? Where are the prophets of crisis and catastrophe? Well, some of them are signing their ap-

plications; some of them are mailing in their Medicare cards, because they now want to share the success of this program. And we will welcome them all with understanding to the big tent.

Because I can't come to see you very often, tonight I am going to ask your indulgence while I talk about some of the things that are on my heart. And I, at this moment, want to tell you another blessing that I think Medicare brings this country of ours.

It used to be, in many places in our land, that a sick man whose skin was dark was not only a second-class citizen, but a second-class patient. He went to the other door, he went to the other waiting room, he even went to the other hospital.

But tonight that old blot of racial discrimination in health is being erased in this land we love. Under this administration's Medicare program, the hospital has only one waiting room, it has only one standard for black and white and brown, for all races, for all religions, for all faiths, for all regions. And I think that is a victory for all of us; that is a victory for America.

The day of the second-class treatment, the day of the second-class patients is gone. And that means that we are reaching a new day of good health for the people of America.

So I have come here tonight to say that we are ready to practice what we have preached so long. And that is this: that good medical care, good medical attention is the right of every American citizen.

Mr. Rayburn, who served 50 years in Congress, said that when he first went there he went to Senator Hayden, who had come in the Congress when Arizona came into the Union in 1912. Mr. Rayburn asked, "How do you get along in Congress?" Senator Hayden said, "Well, the first thing you have got to learn is that Congress is just

like back on the farm. There are two kinds of horses, work horses and show horses."

Well, we have been work horses in this Congress, and I don't say just the Democrats in the Congress. I say the Democrats and the Republicans and the independents and the whatnots. I say this Congress, the 89th Congress, is the best Congress, I think, that has ever been assembled—and it is made up of members of both parties. I say that with full knowledge that if some of these Republicans get a Democrat breathing down his neck, he is liable to quote me on that. And I expect him to, because it is true.

In the last 3 years I have signed 19 different landmark laws in the field of health that the Congress passed upon our recommendation—19. And before this session ends I plan—with the help of my friends in the New York delegation, members of both parties—to sign a few more health laws.

So I say to you tonight, the light from these great measures has just begun to shine.

We are interested in building better minds, we are interested in building better bodies, we are interested in building a better country and a more beautiful countryside.

Thomas Jefferson said that he would like to have on his tombstone that he had been the father of the University of Virginia. And when all is said and done, I want our period to be remembered as the time when we built better minds and educated our little children; when we built better bodies and took care of our sick; when we loved health and education and food so much that we wanted everybody to have a little of it; when we prized freedom so high for ourselves that we thought other human beings in the world were entitled to it also.

We were a little slow in living up to our responsibilities in World War I. And Hitler had already gone through Poland and gobbled up liberty-loving people before we



got there in World War II. But we learned our lesson then and we want to live in a world of 3 billion people, and we would like for that world to be made up of 3 billion free souls, free people.

In 1900, 8 years before I discovered America, 1 baby in 7 every year died. And for Negroes the toll was just double, just twice as high because their skin was black.

Today, only 1 baby in 40, not 7, 1 baby in 40 dies before the age of 1.

Early in this century a newborn child had a life expectancy of less than 50 years. He had only 33 years if his skin were colored. Tonight, a child can expect to live 70 years or longer.

Think about how many more years of happiness, pleasure, and satisfaction he has with his grandchildren.

If you want to look at it selfishly and get your dividends, think about how many more years he can pay taxes.

In the face of such progress, why shouldn't we be satisfied? Can't we be satisfied? Well, the answer is no, we are not.

With so much unfinished business in health, we just must not be satisfied. When our infant mortality rate is not the lowest in the world and until it is the lowest in the world, you and I have a big job to do. And we are going to get at it and we are going to do it.

I am trying to speak in terms that we can all understand, and all remember, and all do something about. When a Negro man lives 7 years less than a white man; when 4 times as many Negro mothers die in childbirth; when twice as many Negro babies die in their first year; when there are not enough doctors, not enough nurses, not enough hospital beds—you and I and all America have a job to do and we are going to do it.

You haven't been hearing that every year by Presidents for the last half a century. But

you are going to hear it every week as long as I am President until we do have enough.

Because it is not any more difficult to get hospitals like this to take care of all of our health needs than it was to get the elementary education bill passed. That is the most difficult job I ever undertook.

And if I may just tell you a little story off the record to loosen this thing up a little bit and let us all enjoy ourselves, I'll tell you a very, very amusing incident.

The B'nai B'rith wanted to give me an award because they were very pleased at the civil rights program that I had enunciated and bills I had passed. And so I finally, reluctantly, agreed to go out of the White House out in town to a hotel to receive this award.

And I went out and I made, I thought, the greatest speech of my life. And they stood and applauded me and took my picture and gave me the award. And I came on back home and worked hard the next morning—and picked up the afternoon paper that night and I saw "B'nai B'rith Denounces Johnson's Education Bill." And I was rather distressed.

And then the next thing I heard, some of the Catholics were upset because they couldn't get the books and the regulations in the bill and because of provisions in the bill that were obnoxious to them. And so we talked to a few Cardinals and we worked very hard on the matter and we worked out an arrangement where everybody could get a peep at the book a little bit and we got them adjusted. And I thought, "Now if this line just holds for a few hours, maybe I can get a rollcall."

And lo and behold, a friend of mine down in Texas—a very prominent doctor who is leader of the Baptist faith—heard about what had happened and the Baptists, they were going to get—the Catholics were going

to get to see some of these things. He called me up, called up one of my assistants, and said, "What in the world has happened? Has the Pope taken the President over?" My assistant said, "No one has taken him over. The President is out swimming."

"Well," my friend said, "I've got to talk to him on the phone." It was in the middle of the day. And my assistant said, "Well, I can go out and interrupt him—he is swimming."

"What's my President doing swimming in the middle of the day with all the work he's got to do?"

"Well," said my assistant, "he's out there with Dr. Graham."

And he said, "Which?"

My assistant said, "Dr. Graham."

He said, "Is that *our* Billy?"

Well, it was "our Billy," one of the great religious leaders of this country.

So before the sun went down that night we had the Cardinals and we had the Rabbis and we had "our Billy." And they were all aboard—and the greatest educational measure ever to be considered by any legislative body became the law of the land.

And to you working people and to those of you who look to the working people to protect you, let me say tonight that we are spending this year, appropriating this year, \$10 billion more—that is twice the entire Herbert Hoover budget when I came to Washington—than was being spent 2½ years ago by the Federal Government for just health and education. And don't tell me you can't get results with \$10 billion!

Now we have proved that we can do that job if our visions are bold enough, and our plans are big enough, and we have enough patience to talk to all the groups and let them see that united we stand, divided we fall.

Ten years ago we faced an urgent crisis of overcrowded mental hospitals. A national effort in research and treatment, led by our Federal Government's National Institute of Mental Health, sharply reduced the number of patients in all of our mental hospitals.

Twelve years ago, 34,000 children and adults were struck down by that terrible disease, polio. Our great President bore the scars of that disease for many years before Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, was taken from us. But a national effort killed that killer and the number of polio victims this year is practically zero. And you can't compute the value of that in your bank account!

Pneumonia, typhoid, dysentery, and cholera once stalked thousands of citizens into their graves. But tonight, because of a national effort, here in America with national leaders telling the people the truth—the truth will make you free—the threat of these diseases is drastically reduced.

But we cannot and we must not stand still and we are not going to stand still.

So I would like to ask this Nation tonight, through you, to lay down a challenge to the future: Let us declare that the American goal in the next 10 years is modern, competent, medical care for every person of every age, whatever his means.

And let me repeat that: Let us declare that the American goal in the next 10 years is modern medical care for every person, of every age, of every race, of every religion, of every region, whatever his means.

Our goal in the next 10 years is for every child to have a normal life expectancy of 5 years more than the child born this year. Can you imagine a more satisfying or gratifying experience than to have played a part in adding 5 years to the life expectancy of every child born this year?

Our goal is for the United States to have the lowest, repeat, *lowest* infant mortality rate in all the world. Our goal is for the child that is born in America tomorrow or tonight, to no longer fear smallpox, or measles, or diphtheria, or whooping cough. Our goal is for children to no longer suffer the heart damage that is caused by rheumatic fever or to fear tuberculosis as a serious threat to health and happiness.

And our goal within the next 10 years, announced tonight, is to reduce, to cut the kill rate, the death rate, from heart disease, cancer, and stroke by 300,000 men and women each year.

And even with prices rising some, wages have risen more, and nearly everyone has a job. Unemployment is practically gone. And just think about how much better it is going to be in this country if we stop killing those 300,000 each year and let them pay taxes a few years longer.

Now I believe that we can meet these goals. I believe that we can bring to our people not only a longer and a healthier life, but a more prosperous life and a happier life as well.

No nation at any time has ever enjoyed a higher standard of living with more of its citizens working at better pay with better hours, with better working conditions than our Nation enjoys tonight—but we are not satisfied. We are going to make them better.

Now we bear very great burdens at home and I am not unaware of the burdens that we bear around the world.

We have more than 40 alliances that require responsibilities and sometimes require that we keep our word. We have alliances with some nations that are nations of a few thousand; some nations that are only a million or two million; some nations like Vietnam have 10 to 15 million; and

some nations in the NATO Alliance have many millions.

But whether our word is good or bad is not determined by the number of people in a nation. Brown men love freedom just as much as white men. Once you give your commitment and once you announce your doctrine, you have to stand up—even when you have to pay the price.

And if you turn the other cheek in Vietnam and you look the other way—because the price is heavy, and unpleasant, and ugly—what do you do when the Indian nation calls upon you for assistance and help? What do you do when the NATO nations call on you for assistance and help? What do you do when the hemispheric nations call on you for assistance and help? What do you do when little Israel calls on you for assistance and help?

I'll tell you what you do. You do what is right. You keep your commitment. You stand up for freedom, whatever the price.

A great American came into my office the other day. He'd been out to the front with the troops, with the men that are dying (and there are a hundred die every week in Vietnam for you so that you can peacefully assemble out here tonight). But Georgie Jessel had been out entertaining the troops. And he came in, in his uniform, and he was reporting to me on what he had seen and heard. When he got ready to leave he turned around to me and said, "Cheer up, Mr. President. I hoped I could make you laugh. But I didn't today.

"But I just want to say this to you: if I can't make you laugh, I want to make you think. You may feel that you do not have the capacity or the fortune or the understanding or the great character that some of our other Presidents have had that have borne these burdens. And I doubt that we will ever have many Lincolns produced in this

country. But you and Lincoln had one thing in common. You both had many problems, you both had dissents, you both had divisions, and you both had disturbances and frustrations among your people. Remember that almost half of the people of the country were against Lincoln when he was so right in the war that was right. So be patient, be tolerant, be understanding."

I said, "Georgie, my job is never a question of doing what is right. Any President's greatest ambition is to do what is right when he holds that high office. My problem is knowing what is right." And I try my best to know what is right and I get more free and unsolicited advice than anybody in this country.

I try to consider all that I can read, and then I try to do what I think is right. And I believe that we are doing that. I know that no other age, before this one in which we live, has ever been so bright with promise or has ever held out so much hope for happiness, for health, for peace, and for prosperity as the one in which we live tonight. And we ought to be thankful.

So, give us your prayers; try to give us your understanding; give us your thoughts.

A great President of this country said, "The judgments of the many are much to be preferred to a decision of the few." And that is why I have come to three great areas in New York today, Buffalo, Syracuse, and here with you tonight.

That is why I am going to five States this weekend. My name is not on the ballot. I have already been elected. (Some of you may wish you could retract what you have done, but I'm there until January 1969.) But I came to talk to you and tell you my

thoughts and to pick up some of yours. Those of you that don't have a chance to give them to me tonight, give them to me by letter. I read a hundred letters every week from the men who are out in the rice paddies who have time to write. And nearly every one of them realizes this could be the last letter that he ever writes.

But I believe that history, when it is written of our generation, remembering these crowning years of the 20th century, I believe that history will say: They did their job; they met their responsibilities; they recognized their duties and their obligations; they kept faith with their fathers; and by their work they earned for themselves and for their children a healthier, a happier, a more peaceful, and a more secure United States of America.

Anything that you can do to help me help bring that about will be very much appreciated. And if you don't get to see me personally, I will get Joe Resnick to come home early every weekend and you tell him to bring me the message.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:14 p.m. at the Community Hospital in Ellenville, N.Y. In his opening words he referred to Harry Resnick, chairman of arrangements for the dedication ceremonies, his brother Joseph Y. Resnick, Representative from New York, Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy, Senators from New York, and Eugene Glusker, Mayor of Ellenville. During his remarks he referred to, among others, James M. Hanley and Samuel S. Stratton, Representatives from New York, Benjamin Lonstein, director of the hospital, Lister Hill, Senator from Alabama, and Harold H. Burton, Senator from Ohio (1941-1945) and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1945-1958). Senators Hill and Burton were cosponsors of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1040).

For remarks of the President upon accepting the America's Democratic Legacy Award of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, see 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 44.

396 Remarks Upon Receiving an Honorary Degree at the University of Rhode Island. August 20, 1966

*Dr. Horn, Governor Chafee, Lieutenant Governor Folcarelli:*

Rhode Island may be the smallest State in the Union, but it has given us some of our biggest men. One of them is my favorite keynoter, your most distinguished United States Senator, John Pastore.

I am grateful that I could be here with your junior Senator, Claiborne Pell, today, who is working so hard and so effectively to fill the shoes of that great, late, lamented statesman, Theodore Francis Green.

I am pleased that I should be accompanied by Congressman Fernand St. Germain, a man who has helped as much as any man in Congress to enact one of our most important bills, the demonstration cities bill, which will be one of our strongest weapons in our war on poverty in this Nation.

I am very pleased, too, to recognize a great many other distinguished and patriotic leaders who have come to be here with us on this campus this morning: Governor John King of New Hampshire, Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont (Senator Aiken is with us on his birthday), Senator Winston Prouty of Vermont, Governor Philip Hoff of Vermont, Senator Mike Mansfield, the distinguished majority leader from Montana and Mrs. Mansfield, Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Senator Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire and Mrs. McIntyre, our friend, Representative Robert Stafford of Rutland, Vermont, Representative Stanley R. Tupper of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and Representative William Hathaway of Auburn.

It is a very special pleasure for me to be in this beautiful State. I have never come here without feeling your very special

warmth, and I have never left here without real regret.

By now I seem to be something of a commuter, having campaigned here, having accepted two honorary degrees here, and having sent my heart here when the returns came in, in November 1964.

I want to speak to you this morning about our society—about some of the stress that it is undergoing and about what I believe that we must do if we are to preserve civil peace and if we are to serve social justice.

If there is a single word that describes our form of society in America, it may be the word "voluntary."

The American experience has been one long effort to open up new and better choices for our people. Generally, though not universally, we have succeeded. Most men are free to pursue any calling they choose, to do with their lives and their properties what they will.

The results are mixed, but the tremendous prosperity that we enjoy, and the personal liberty that we cherish, are at least good evidence that the American system seems to work.

Yet, that prosperity would soon collapse, and liberty would become a hollow word, if our people did not understand in their hearts that personal responsibility is forever bound to personal rights.

Most of us know this, believe it, prefer it, and practice it.

Most of us know that our own safety and our own well-being depend upon a fabric of responsibility woven between man and man. And where it is torn by violence or avarice or carelessness, each of us suffers—not the least him who failed in his responsibility toward the rest of us.

Because most people are fair and do not, as a moral matter, want to do harm or to take unfair advantage, the fabric of private responsibility holds fast.

Yet, our society grows more and more complex and the fabric is sometimes strained. Great forces are released that threaten to destroy it—forces of technology, of population growth, of immense and anonymous institutions. And as the prosperity of the majority becomes more evident, the poverty of the minority becomes more unbearable.

People who have been denied basic human rights for centuries begin to demand a share in the society. And the gap between what they want and what they have is boldly revealed. The proud assertions of our democracy are then challenged.

To many more fortunate people, the call of the poor minority for justice is the occasion for fear. They believe that it cannot be answered without depriving them of what they possess by birth or hard work. They see political rights and economic well-being as a cake whose size is constant. If the poor minority is granted a piece of it, the share of the affluent majority will be diminished.

In a sense, they are right. If one man—one king or dictator—holds all of the political power in a country, granting five people the right to vote and shape their destiny does reduce his power considerably. Granting that right to every man reduces it drastically.

Yet, we long ago decided that our concept of man's integrity required this sharing of political power. The majority ought to determine the course of the state. We are working now to make that possible in every part of our land—and we are doing it for the first time since slaves set foot on our soil. And we shall succeed. No power on this earth can prevent us.

Far more difficult, because it is far more widespread and complex, is the question of economic rights. We decided long ago that our economic system should not be controlled by government decree. We chose freedom in the marketplace, just compensation for all, and for all a chance to share in the country's wealth.

And if that share can be obtained through the free markets, so much the better. But where it is denied to some because of the wretched circumstances of their birth, or the poverty of their education, or the foul environment that surrounds them, the sickness that weakens and the despair that crushes them, we believe that the Nation should act.

We believe that just as a man has the right to choose those who shall govern the state, so does he have the right to live in a decent environment, so does he have the right to acquire the skills that useful work requires, and so does he have the right to secure and to hold a job despite the color of his skin, or the region of his birth, or the religion of his father.

There is a moral as well as a practical basis, I think, for this belief. One of the holy men of our years, Pope John XXIII, described it in a great message to mankind.

He wrote, "One may not take as the ultimate criteria in economic life the interests of individuals or organized groups, nor unregulated competition, nor excessive power on the part of the wealthy, nor the vain honor of the nation or its desire for domination, or anything of this sort. Rather, it is necessary that economic undertakings be governed by justice and charity as the principal laws of social life."

Justice and charity both demand that political and economic rights be granted. But justice and charity demand also that political and economic responsibilities be accepted.

For our society cannot maintain itself or guarantee justice and fairness to any man where only rights are acknowledged.

In the law courts, in the city halls and schoolboards, in Congress and in the White House, men are constantly trying to balance one man's rights fairly with another's. And this entire work of balancing—of seeking justice between men—rests on the acceptance of responsibility among men.

In our system of government ordinary men and women are required to behave in an extraordinary way. They can express their vigorous dislikes of politicians and policies, but they must allow others to express their equally vigorous approval. They can assert the right to shout, but they must concede to others the right not to listen.

So, men have the right to protest the condition of their lives, but they also have the responsibility not to injure the person or the property of others in making that protest.

Men have the right to seek work wherever they can find it, but they also have the responsibility not to deprive others of their livelihood by violence.

Men have the right to use the law, but they also have the responsibility to obey it.

This lesson has particular meaning for those who are filled with anger and frustration because of the deprivation of centuries—in our own country and throughout our own world.

No one needs the law more than they. Yet, to many, the law is the symbol of the society which they have been unable to enter—the protector of the status quo, the defender of those who have gouged, drained, persecuted, and who have denied them.

They seek to strike out against that society, to bring down the law that is its bulwark. Their mistrust of the law, and those it protects, is as deep as their despair, as profound as their frustration.

Now their demands, once whispered, have risen to a shout and no one who enjoys the benefit of our society can truthfully say that we have done enough to answer those demands. We have done much in our time; we have done much recently; we have done much in the last 3 years; we are willing to do much more; we know that we must do more. But still the vicious cycle of poverty persists, hobbling the human personality from generation to generation.

If a single act of government, or a single program or combination of programs, could break that chain overnight, I would recommend it to Congress within the hour of its discovery.

But the causes and the conditions of poverty are too deep, too various, too subtle, and too firmly interlocked for simple remedies. We deceive ourselves and we deceive the poor as well, if we imagine there is some magic sword, some system of Federal funds that can cut this chain and cut it with just one stroke.

Does this mean that we should not put new billions into schools and into health care and into housing? Of course it does not mean that.

What it does mean is that breaking the chain of poverty is going to require patience, time, and wise planning, and a degree of daring experiment, and the long-term commitment of our immense resources directed by our patriots of all parties and all classes.

It means that a major goal of Government must be to secure the right to social justice for all of our people—and for all of us to help these people fulfill that right. It means that our laws must be wise and their enforcement must be fair.

Yet, if all of these are forthcoming, as I genuinely believe they will be, it will avail us nothing if our society is torn and destroyed by violence and by discord.

The Molotov cocktail destroys far more than the police car or the pawn shop. It destroys the basis for civil peace and the basis for social progress.

The poor suffer twice at the rioter's hands: first, when his destructive fury scars their neighborhoods; and, second, when the atmosphere of accommodation and consent is changed to one of hostility and resentment.

The Negro American has made gains in the past decade behind the banner of peaceful protest. The fury of bigots and bullies to these gains has only served to strengthen the will of the American people that justice be done, because basically we are all a fair people in the United States of America.

The vivid contrast between lawful assemblies and lawless mobs has spurred America's conscience. And we have begun to act, at last, to open real opportunities for the Negro American, and other minorities, and to help them move to achieve those opportunities.

We shall continue, multiplying and enlarging our efforts as we go along. Yet, I

warn you they can succeed only in conditions of civil peace. And civil peace can exist only when all men, Negro and white alike, are as dedicated to satisfying their responsibilities as they are dedicated to securing their rights.

For we are, after all, one nation. It is our destiny to succeed or to fail as a single people and not as separate races.

The great Rhode Islander, Roger Williams, described for us really what we are: "There goes many a ship to sea with many hundred souls in one ship, whose weal and woe is common, and this is a true picture of a commonwealth, or a human combination or society."

Such was the society of Providence Plantations three centuries ago and such, I believe, is the society of America today.

Thank you so very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. at the University of Rhode Island in Kingston after being awarded an honorary degree of doctor of civil law. His opening words referred to Dr. Francis H. Horn, President of the University, Governor John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, and Lt. Governor John Folcarelli.

### 397 Remarks at a Navy League Luncheon, Manchester, New Hampshire. *August 20, 1966*

*Governor King, whom all of us greatly respect as one of the ablest Governors in our country; Tom McIntyre, my friend of many years in the Senate, who is making his mark as a fine leader in that great body and who brings great credit to the State of New Hampshire; our good friend, Congressman Ollie Huot; Mayor Vallee; Mr. Rhodes; Governor Chafee; Governor Volpe; Governor John Reed of Maine; Governor Hoff of Vermont; Senator Aiken of Vermont; Senator and Mrs. Prouty of Vermont; Senator and Mrs. Mansfield, the distinguished*

*Majority Leader from Montana; Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine; Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island; Representative Stafford of Vermont; Representative Hathaway of Maine; Representative Tupper of Maine; and a great Mayor and longtime personal friend—and I think one of the greatest public servants in this country—Bernie Boutin of the Small Business Administration; ladies and gentlemen:*

I see in the audience my old friend of many years. I am so happy that he could be here today when I could visit his home



State. My friend, the former Secretary of the Navy, John Sullivan.

I would like to share some of my thoughts with you today on Vietnam—a subject that is never far from my mind and I know never far from yours, in these critical times, either.

At this luncheon today we have, as a guest of the Navy League, a First Lieutenant John Kapranopoulos, wounded in three separate actions during 10 months that he spent in Vietnam. He carries the scars of battle because of his desire to preserve freedom for that little country and to preserve liberty in the world.

While we gather here in the peaceful Merimack Valley, 300,000 men like John are today braving conflict out in Southeast Asia, 10,000 miles from here. I think it is only right that we constantly ask ourselves the question: Why? Why are they there?

I have gone into almost every State in this Union—I have held more than 70 press conferences in my 1,000 days in office—I have been on television some 40 times—trying to answer that question. The answer is not simple, for there are times when the war there seems like a thousand contradictions. But I think most Americans want to know why Vietnam is important.

I think they know that communism must be halted in Vietnam as it was halted in Western Europe, and in Greece and Turkey, and Korea, and the Caribbean, if it is determined to swallow up free peoples and spread its influence in that area, trying to take freedom away from people who do want to select their own leaders for themselves.

I think that our people know that if aggression succeeds there, when it has failed in other places in the world, a harsh blow would be dealt to the security of other free nations in Asia and perhaps a blow to the peace in the entire world.

Few people realize that world peace has

reached voting age. It has been 21 years now since that day on the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay when World War II came to an end. Perhaps it reflects poorly on our world that men must fight limited wars in order to keep from fighting larger wars; but that may be the condition that exists today.

I said here in Manchester 2 years ago that we must stand firm when the vital interests of freedom are under attack. I said we must use our power, our overwhelming power, always with judgment and restraint.

We are trying to follow that policy in Vietnam because we know that the restrained use of power has for more than 21 years prevented the wholesale destruction that the world faced in 1914 and faced again in 1939.

Every war, large or small, is brutal and is ugly and claims its toll in lives and in fortunes. And we can pray that one day even “limited war” will be an archaic term. But until communism finally abandons aggression, until it is willing to let the rest of the world live in peace without invading them, until then we must be prepared to deal with them and to resist that aggression.

Our hope is that the North Vietnamese will soon realize that they cannot succeed in taking over South Vietnam and they will turn to the task of helping their own people and building their own nation, in which event we will turn our energies in that area of the world to helping the people of that undeveloped section to become strong in body and in mind. In that work of peaceful building, they will all find the United States of America as willing to help as they found us determined to resist aggression.

Our quarrel is not with the people of North Vietnam.

Our resistance is against those in power in Hanoi who seek to conquer the South. We are more than eager to let North Vietnam

live in peace if it will only let South Vietnam do the same. Both publicly and privately we have let the leaders of the North know, as clearly as we can express ourselves, that if they will stop sending troops into South Vietnam, we will immediately stop bombing military targets in their country.

Our objective is to let the people of South Vietnam decide what kind of government and what kind of country they want. They cannot do this while armed troops from North Vietnam are waging war against their people and against their villages.

There are people who think that the conflict in Vietnam is just an American war. Nothing could be farther from the fact. You realize this, I think, when you consider the effort that this small, torn country is making at this moment.

South Vietnam is 50,000 square miles smaller than New England; its population is about the same as New York's. But the per capita income of New England is more than 25 times the per capita income of South Vietnam.

Yet the people of South Vietnam have sustained a bitter and a violent struggle against an enemy within and without for many, many years—their army has suffered more than 40,000 killed in action since 1960, and more than three times that many wounded. And even in the midst of war, South Vietnam is still trying to hold elections, still trying to move toward a government to be chosen by their people. This is not an easy task, and it will not happen overnight, but let us not forget that we are trying. And let us not forget that we hope it is happening in September.

The Communists do not want—now that they see these elections are being held—they do not want the people to express themselves and they do not want to see an election succeed. So what are they doing?

As we meet here this hour, they are stepping up their well-planned war against innocent people. We can expect more intimidation and we can expect more terror as the September election draws near.

I hope the leaders who help to mold public sentiment in this country and I hope the press media will see that these activities are put in a goldfish bowl so that all of our people can observe the tactics that they resort to—in assassinations, in terror, in infiltrations, in the massacres—in order to keep people from having a chance to vote in an election.

We can also expect elections to be held and we can expect the Vietnamese to continue to put down foundations of self-government.

To give them time to build is one reason that we are all there. For there are times when the strong must provide a shield for those on whom the Communists prey. We have provided that shield in other countries. We are providing it there. And this is such a time.

We are there for another reason, too, and that is because the United States must stand behind its word, even when conditions have added to the cost of honoring a pledge that was given a decade ago.

I do not have to remind you that our pledge was in fact given by treaty to uphold the security of Southeast Asia. Now that security is in jeopardy because people are trying to use force to take over South Vietnam. When adversity comes is no time to back down on our commitment, if we expect our friends around the world to have faith in our word.

I wish that I could tell you today that the end is in sight. To do so would be folly, for only the Communists would gain from such fiction. This week one of our leading networks and one of our large newspapers in

New York reported that the Johnson administration now believes the war will be over by a certain year.

I wish this were true. I even wish I had the information that that newspaper and that network had. But I do not know one responsible official in Washington who can name the day or the month or the year when the Communists will end the fighting or when they will permit a peaceful settlement.

I think all of you know how hard I tried in two pauses. I think all of you know how hard the other leaders of our Government, in the executive branch, in the State Department, in the United Nations, in the Senate, tried.

We went to more than 40 countries with Ambassador Goldberg and Ambassador Harriman as our spokesmen, Secretary Rusk and Mr. Bundy and Secretary Mann, saying to those people that if you will come to a conference table we are ready to sit down and talk instead of fight. Our planes were grounded. Our men were told to sit there and conduct no further raids until they received further orders.

And for more than 39 days, while we pleaded with 40 countries—every place we went we received favorable response except from the two countries that could do something about it, North Vietnam and Red China.

So it may be one month, or it may be one year, or it may be several years. No one knows but the men in Hanoi. They hold the passkey to stopping the fighting. They hold the passkey to the room where the peace talks can take place. Only they can decide when the objective that they seek is no longer worth the cost that it carries.

Until that time comes, until peace comes, our course is clear. We will keep our commitments. We will carry on with our determination. We will do what we must do

to help protect South Vietnam and to help maintain the stability of Asia.

We are ready and anxious and willing. And we will continue to do everything that we can do to limit this conflict, for we have no desire to do anything more than is absolutely necessary to protect South Vietnam.

Our policy is not, will not, and has not been ever to destroy the people of North Vietnam, their country, or their government. Our policy is not to go to war with any other nation. Our policy is to stop the Communists from trying to force their will on the South. It is—as I said before—to provide a shield behind which the free nations of Asia can build the kind of societies that they choose, without interference from any other power.

Let me say also that the hand of the United States can be as open and as generous in peace as it is clenched and firm in conflict. To those who oppose us, I want to repeat what we have said so often to other nations in the world, to our leaders here at home: that we seek neither territory nor bases, we seek neither economic domination nor military alliance in Vietnam. We seek for the people of Vietnam, North and South, only what they want for themselves.

It must be clear, especially to those in the South who worked with the Communists to seize control by force, that their choice no longer includes a military takeover. They must know now that North Vietnam cannot really succeed in this takeover and in their desire to have conquest of South Vietnam. So let all of those who are tired of war and death and suffering know that they have nothing whatever to gain by continuing their support of the Communist cause in South Vietnam.

Wherever they may live, whatever they may say, wherever they may work, let them know that we are tired of war, that we are

tired of death and suffering, and that they have absolutely nothing to gain by continuing to give support or aid or comfort to those bent on conquest.

Our task in this country, in the meantime, is to try to unite our people, to ask them to carry on until the Communists grow weary and until they are willing to turn from the use of force. When that day comes, our men can then come home and the people of Vietnam can go on with the work of building their country themselves.

Until that day comes, America is going to persist. We must persist. Persist we will.

And I hope that I will have the undivided allegiance and the support and the assistance of all of you as I have had it from this young lieutenant who has been out there doing our job for us.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:02 p.m. at the Sheraton-Carpenter Hotel in Manchester, N.H. In his opening words he referred to Governor John W. King, Senator Thomas J. McIntyre, and Representative J. Oliva Huot, all of New Hampshire, Mayor Roland Vallee of Manchester, Robert Rhodes, New England Regional President of the Navy League of the United States, Governor John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, Governor John H. Reed of Maine, Governor Philip H. Hoff of Vermont, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, Senator and Mrs. Winston L. Prouty of Vermont, Senator and Mrs. Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Representative Robert T. Stafford of Vermont, Representative William D. Hathaway of Maine, Representative Stanley R. Tupper of Maine, and Bernard L. Boutin, Small Business Administrator and former mayor of Laconia, N.H. During his remarks the President also referred to 1st Lt. John Kapranopoulos, USMC, Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador at Large, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and Thomas C. Mann, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

### 398 Remarks at Battery Park, Burlington, Vermont.

*August 20, 1966*

*Governor Hoff, Mrs. Hoff:*

For the last 2 days we have visited in this wonderful part of our country. We started out yesterday in Buffalo. We talked about our problems of pollution and how we can have clean water and pure water, and clean air and fresh air.

Then we moved down to Syracuse. We talked about the future of our cities and the people that will make up a large part of the population of this, the greatest Nation in the world.

Last evening we went to Ellenville, New York. We talked about the health of our citizens, and the soundness of their bodies, and the education of their minds, and what a job was ahead of us in building their health, and not only taking care of Medicare but taking care of all the health problems of this

great United States.

This morning we visited with the young people at the University of Rhode Island. We talked about not only our rights as American citizens, but our responsibilities as American citizens.

Today in company with a great group, including the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. McIntyre, we had lunch in New Hampshire and discussed our problems throughout the world with particular emphasis in Vietnam.

Now I am privileged to come here. The real reason I am in New England was because the other night we were out on the President's boat with a group of ambassadors from many nations. And I was sitting there talking to the senior Senator from Vermont. I was recalling some of his many

good works and how he had helped me when I visited Canada and tried to form a bridge and a good relationship with our neighbor in this hemisphere, and how he had gone to Mexico with me when we had problems there and helped me to solve them.

Senator Aiken reminded me that in a few days he was coming to Vermont to dedicate a project—the first project to be announced and to be constructed under the Aiken-Poage bill, a rural water project. And he reminded me that one of the first things I did as President was to make a decision involving water for Vermont.

So I said to Senator Aiken, “If we can go to Canada together and go to Mexico together, I would just like to go up to Vermont with you.” And here we are.

I count it a great honor that Senator Prouty and Mrs. Prouty would come here and extend the hand of hospitality to me, and that Congressman Stafford would accompany us on this trip and point out many interesting facts that will be helpful to me.

I am particularly grateful to Mayor Cain for his warm words and his greetings to us; and to Lieutenant Governor Jack Daley; and to your Attorney General, John Connarn; and to Secretary of State Harry Cooley; and to State Treasurer Peter Hincks.

I cannot help but point out the fact—although presumably this is a nonpolitical trip, Senator Aiken, and it is made at your invitation, and they know we belong to the same party, or do we—I think I should observe to both Senator Aiken and Senator Prouty that this beautiful State of Vermont is partially administered, at least, by a good many Democratic officials whose names I have just called.

But we are here today not as Republicans or not as Democrats, we are here as Americans. And I am so pleased that Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts is with us. We have just come from the great State of New

Hampshire, where we had one of our warmest welcomes and most pleasant visits. And we have with us here in Vermont Governor King of New Hampshire.

From here we go to the great State of Maine. We have with us this afternoon the chairman of the Governors’ Conference, Governor John Reed of the State of Maine. Mrs. Johnson and I had the pleasure of having Governor Reed and a number of his fellow Governors visit us in our home at the ranch last year after a trip he made to South-east Asia. I am glad we are going to have a chance to visit in his State with him, and with Senator Smith and some of the distinguished public servants in that State. A little later this evening Senator Muskie and Mrs. Muskie are joining us there.

And I want to present the very able Senator from New Hampshire, and Mrs. McIntyre.

We have with us Representative Hathaway of Maine, and Mrs. Hathaway; and Representative Stanley Tupper of Maine.

I want to present a young lady whom I have known for many years in the House and Senate and one of my very dearest friends, Senator Margaret Smith of Maine.

We left out our dear friend Senator Pell of the State of Rhode Island. He has just been our host.

One of my first acts 2½ years ago was to approve funds to reimburse the National Guard for hauling water from Lake Champlain to the farms of Vermont. I will probably never have to sign another law like that one because last October I took real pride in signing a law known as the Aiken-Poage act.

We have just returned, a few moments ago, from flying over the area in Addison County that will have been served by the first water system to ever be developed under that bill. It has been an exciting experience

to see in person what I have heard your distinguished Senator, George Aiken, talk about so long. But I don't want you to think that I came up here just to stop George Aiken from buttonholing me every time he sees me and asking me how much we are going to fund in the waterworks. I have seen it today. I like what I have seen because I believe that we must not stand by and watch our rural communities wither and die for lack of water.

The Tri-County Water System is your answer, and it is ours, to the needs of rural people who live in rural America. They deserve and they will have a full life and all the help that we can give them.

This means not only good water systems like this one, but it means a far-ranging program of conservation to save our countryside. And I predict that someday the Rural Water Act will be as well known as the Rural Electrification Act, and it will bring as many blessings to the countryside as rural electrification has brought to our rural people since it was first created by Executive order back in the year of 1935.

Thirty years ago, when I first came to the Congress, we started to build an America where men and women and children could earn enough to own a car and to enjoy a vacation and to travel where they pleased. I do not think that we should apologize here this afternoon for the fact that many Americans are enjoying precisely that kind of a vacation this summer.

We do not need to apologize that the number of campers and boaters and travelers is gaining every day in this country. For this is good news to those of us who have worked to make this possible. But as more Americans are able to enjoy the great outdoors, we must work even harder to preserve something for them to enjoy.

As I look out over Lake Champlain, I

recall that only yesterday I visited another lake that aroused an entirely different reaction in me. That emotion was disappointment yesterday, for Lake Erie is polluted. It has become a casualty of heedless progress in this country.

Lake Erie is not alone either. As I flew to New England I saw other areas that have been stained. I saw smog hanging over our cities, and our rivers where they have been abandoned by man and abandoned by fish alike. There were rusting skeletons of discarded automobiles that littered our countryside. I saw cities that housed within their limits the slums of filth and of neglect.

And each year in America, as Mrs. Johnson likes to remind me almost every day, about 1 million acres of virgin land turns beneath the blade of a bulldozer. Highways, and shopping centers, and housing developments, and airports replace our trees and our beautiful streams and our lovely woods where we as young boys once dreamed our dreams.

These are manmade projects to build a better life for America, it is true. But too often they spread ugliness and they spread blight farther and farther across our beautiful country.

This is why, when I assumed office, I said I wanted most of all to be a peace President and to be a conservation President. Thanks to Mrs. Johnson—and thanks to the imagination, and the efforts, and the stimulation, and the inspiration of leaders like your own great Governor Phil Hoff—I have become a beautification President as well.

I have had help and I have had a lot of it. I have had the help of two of the greatest Congresses in the history of this Nation. Working together, through these Congresses, we have given the American people 48 major conservation bills in less than 2½ years that I have been President.

We have set aside 145 miles of warm, sandy seashore for Americans to enjoy—not Republican seashore, not Democratic seashore, American seashore—by working together, by uniting, by putting our country before our party.

We have set aside 550,000—more than a half a million—acres added to our national park system.

We have passed the most far-reaching anti-water and -air pollution measures that have ever been considered by a legislative body.

We have constructed dams to protect our citizens from the ravages of floods—and behind those dams we have built lakes and recreation areas for boating, and for camping, and for fishing, and for swimming.

We have established a land and water conservation fund to help our States, and our counties, and our towns acquire their own recreation areas.

We have promised our motorists that their major highways will be free of unsightly billboards and will be screened from ugly junkyards.

We have passed a Wilderness Act that in the years to come will set aside more than 9 million acres of land to be maintained in their primeval condition.

Because of these efforts, it is my pleasure to make an important announcement to this wonderful audience here this afternoon. This announcement, I think, is long overdue. For the first time, America is winning the battle of conservation. Every year now, we are saving more land than we are losing.

Last year a million acres still went to new expanding urban developments, but we saved almost a million and a quarter acres of land, too. And this year, as another million acres go to urban development, we will be setting aside 1,700,000 acres in addition in

local, in State, and in public areas.

A few generations ago, when the public was getting interested in conservation, Uncle Joe Cannon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued one of his many ultimatums. He said: "Not one cent for scenery." And Uncle Joe meant what he said.

Well, this generation has repealed "Cannon's Law." And we have just begun to fight.

We are going to have plenty for scenery before it is over with.

These are memorable years in conservation, and they are important to every area of this Nation.

But they are very especially important to your beloved New England. The great accomplishments of Theodore Roosevelt, that great outdoors President, and Gifford Pinchot centered on the West, and for many years Americans thought of conservation as an exclusive western program.

Well, no longer is that the case. Our foremost achievements today seem to be in the densely populated sections of the Nation like the Northeast. Your cities and counties and States will acquire nearly 350,000 acres of public recreation land this year. They will acquire about 140,000 acres in the Pacific Southwest.

We are winning our fight for conservation and I think we are winning it where it counts most—where it is most accessible to most of the people.

As I look out this afternoon across Lake Champlain from this inspiring Battery Park height, from the same Battery Park originally sponsored by my good friend George Aiken, I have no trouble imagining what Rudyard Kipling felt when he called the sunset view here one of the two finest on earth. I have always held, and I am sure you have, too, a

very deep respect and reverence for the truly inspiring beauty of this land of ours.

People are sailing and they are fishing and they are enjoying themselves even now on that lake. Many of you will picnic somewhere in the natural splendor of this beautiful State today before you go home tonight. All this is as it should be, and I wish I could join you. This comes naturally to many Americans, for we are a people whose national character was forged in the out of doors among just this kind of God-given splendor.

I want to pledge to you this afternoon that as long as I have a responsibility for leadership in this country, we are going to retain that splendor in America.

And now, one final word. I told you when I came to this section of the country that my trip was conceived on a boat at the suggestion of Senator Aiken. And I couldn't come all the way to Vermont without throwing four or five extra States in.

So we talked about pollution, and the problems of the cities, and Medicare, and Vietnam, and conservation, and beautification, and agriculture, and rural water systems. All of these are problems of our country. We have problems just like the peoples of the world have problems.

But along with those problems, we also have many successes. And the successes are shown out here in front of us this afternoon—the successes that I see in the countenances of these young people; the successes that I see in the wrinkles of the brows of their parents, the people who have lived here, who have worked here, who have set an example for all of America to emulate.

And I just wish that every man, and woman, and child that is privileged to be an American citizen and proud to call themselves American, could come here and see Lake Champlain, and see Battery Park, and

see the kind of people that live in New England.

Yes, we have problems, but we have successes, too. We have so much to be thankful for, so much to be grateful for. And if some of us have to spend our days on problems or have to spend our days listening to those who have their complaints about problems, and hearing the martyrs and so forth, we at least should take a little time out in the evening, as the sun is setting and as we gather around the family table, to count our blessings and to thank the Good Lord that we are privileged to be Americans; that we are privileged to live in the land of the free and the home of the brave; that we are privileged to live in the country where each individual has the highest per capita income of any individual in the world, where each individual has the maximum of liberty and freedom, where his constitutional rights are protected, where we have the best housing, and the best food, and the best clothes, and the best recreation, and the best conservation.

Sure, we don't have all those things that we want. We must do better. We must have objectives, we must have goals. We must move forward. But when you look at our problems and those of the Soviet Union, when you look at our problems and those of Red China, when you look at our problems and those of Castro's Cuba, you have so much to be thankful for.

I just wish that everyone had enough money and enough time to come to New England to see your beauty, to see your open spaces, to see your beautiful hills, and mountains, and lakes, and your scenery, and your trees.

I predict that somehow, some way, the message is going to get around the country of what you have up here. And then you are going to be confronted with another



problem—and that is how to get some of us back home!

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:42 p.m. at Battery Park in Burlington, Vt. His opening words referred

to Governor and Mrs. Philip H. Hoff of Vermont. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Senator and Mrs. Winston L. Prouty, Representative Robert T. Stafford, and Mayor Francis J. Cain of Burlington, all of Vermont.

### 399 Remarks at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Park, Lewiston, Maine. *August 20, 1966*

*Congressman Hathaway, all the nice public servants on the platform with me, and all of you private officials in the audience:*

I want to thank each of you, as Mrs. Johnson did, for this wonderful welcome and for the privilege of coming back to Maine again.

When Senator Muskie talked about the last speech he made in this park, he told me that that evening while he was waiting on Senator Kennedy to come here that you people waited almost 4 hours in almost zero weather. And although I wasn't here, I am grateful and understanding of the loyalty and the appreciation you had for that great man whom I succeeded and for whom this park was named.

We have tried to carry forward his program, put it on the statute books, and execute it as he would have had us do.

The last 2 days we have traveled throughout the northeastern part of the United States and New England and we have talked about the problems of our people. We talked about pollution in Lake Erie in Buffalo yesterday.

We talked about the problems of our cities where 75 percent of all of our people are going to be living in just a matter of a few years, in Syracuse.

Last evening we dedicated a Hill-Burton hospital and talked about medical care, and the treatment of our bodies, and what we are going to do to save lives, and how we got rid of polio, and how we are going to get rid

of cancer, and how we are going to stop heart disease—one of the greatest killers in this country.

This morning we talked to the young people over at the University of Rhode Island about their rights, about civil rights, about constitutional rights. But we also talked about the responsibilities that go with those rights and the understanding that goes with them.

Later in the day we were at New Hampshire, and we talked about the thing that is on most of your minds—our men in Vietnam, and how we can bring peace to the world and bring honor to ourselves.

I am going to talk about another subject here in Lewiston tonight, because I am so happy to be back in Maine.

Today, Congressman Hathaway, Senator Muskie, Governor Reed, Senator Smith, Senator Pell, Senator Mansfield, Senator McIntyre, Senator Aiken, Senator Prouty, Governor Volpe, Governor King, and a number of other public officials have been with me.

They are Republicans and they are Democrats. But we haven't been talking party matters. We have been talking people matters; problems of people. We don't want to just talk about problems all the time. We want to talk about our successes, too. And I am going to do that tonight.

Two years ago I stood on the steps of the city hall in Portland and I quoted from a

message that Governor Joshua Chamberlain once sent to the Maine legislature. Governor Chamberlain said:

"A government has something more to do than govern and levy taxes to pay the Governor . . . Government must also encourage good, point out improvements, open roads of prosperity, and infuse life into all the right enterprises."

I promised the citizens of Maine that night that we would try to follow that course if we were selected for this place of leadership.

And I have come back tonight to report that we have lived up to that promise. Your Government—and I think it is very important that each of you always remembers this is *your* Government, not my Government—this is your Government and it has been infusing life into one right enterprise after another.

And we have just only begun.

And I think there is no better example of this than the promising new Maine project that we call the Dickey hydroelectric project. We are going to put more than \$300 million into this project, and every single one of those dollars will be a good, sound investment in the future of a stable Maine and in the future of all America.

I have two brilliant young men on my staff from the State of Maine: Milton Semer of Auburn and Hal Pachios, my Associate Press Secretary, from Portland.

They are both good lawyers and good citizens. But we were talking the other evening and one of them said, "You know, Mr. President, so many people have been listening so long to the old voices that constantly talk about big government, that they haven't caught up with the fact the United States is a very big country."

Our population increased by more than 2 million people alone just last year. Half a

century from now we will have over 400 million Americans.

So we cannot have a stagecoach government in the era of orbiting astronauts. Government has to keep up with the times, and it has to stay ahead of the problems. For too long we have lagged behind and now we are trying to catch up.

I came here tonight to pledge to you good people—who are Americans first, but select the best government you know how—I came here to pledge you that as long as I lead this country we are going to keep up and catch up.

But I came here to say something else. Building a Great Society is not the job of a President alone. It is not the responsibility of the leaders of the Congress—some of whom are here with us this evening—alone. It cannot be done in Washington alone. It has to be the goal of every man and woman, every boy and girl. Every one of you has to pitch in and improve the corner of the country that you live in.

We can pass laws to bring justice to all our people, whatever their color. We can spend money for housing, education, and training. But until we have a domestic good-neighbor policy on every block, in every city, on every roadway, there is going to be racial strife in America.

We can start new programs to try to clean up the ghettos of our cities, but until the people who live in our suburbs are color blind, there will continue to be discrimination in America.

We can establish training programs for young people who need a second chance, but until law-abiding citizens give them their second chance, there is going to be delinquency in America.

So if I could write just one letter to every American citizen tonight, I would make it brief, but I would try to make it directly to

the point. And I would say something like this:

"My fellow American, democracy depends on whether you are willing to conduct yourself as if the destiny of many others were in your hands, as if the future and the character of our Nation were to be decided by what you are and by what you do. Live every day with the knowledge that America is the sum total of all the decisions that you and people like you are making this very hour."

I would write that letter because I believe that what America needs more than it needs anything else right now is a strong dose of self-discipline. We need it to carry through and to support our men who are in the rice paddies of Vietnam tonight. We need it to bring racial peace and social justice to all our citizens in the United States. We need it to bring education to the mind and health to the bodies of all of our boys and girls in this country tonight. And we need it to maintain the strong economy that gives all of our people good jobs at good wages tonight.

Because never forget that no matter how many harassing, frustrating problems you may have, the strong economy is the underpinning of America's material strength.

Let me illustrate what I mean.

People are talking a lot about inflation this election year. These same people used to talk a lot about unidentified flying objects. Well, now, what is inflation? Where is it going? Where did it come from?

I don't know the answers. But I do think that we should try to put the problem of inflation into perspective—and not just in terms of the early 1930's when prices were very low but few people had many dollars to buy much with.

I mean the perspective that comes from looking at both sides of the prosperity coin—looking at the rising prices without for-

getting the rising standard of living.

There is poverty in America. We talk a lot about it these days—and we are doing a lot about it. There is want and there is some hunger—there is more of each than any of us would like to have. But I think most of you people that I am looking at here tonight in Lewiston, like most of my fellow Americans that I have seen in over 25 States, are tonight enjoying the best standard of living that you have ever known.

Now it may be in the 1930's some of you were doing better. It may be in the 1940's some of you were doing better. It may be in the 1950's some of you were doing better. But I think the majority of us are doing better now than we have ever done before.

Now prices have gone up. They have gone up 10 percent since 1961. And they will probably go up again. During that same time, though, wages have gone up, too. And they are going up some more. They have gone up not 10 percent as the prices have, but the wages have gone up 17 percent and most of you can buy more tonight than you could with your paycheck 6 years ago.

In 1966 the average wage—I try to make this as understandable as I can—the average wage of a factory worker will buy twice as much in the retail stores as it would when I came to Washington in 1931.

I want to repeat that because I want all of you to listen to it. In 1966, the year of our Lord tonight, the average wage of a factory worker will buy twice as much at retail as it would when I first came to Washington in 1931.

You could buy more bread, and more butter, and more milk, and more molasses, and more bacon with one hour of your earnings last year than you could in 1960. And that is also true of steaks, and potatoes, and tomatoes, and liver—if you ever eat it.

It is a fact that Americans are eating better food at a lower real cost than they have ever eaten before. After you get through paying your taxes—to all the Presidents and Governors and I don't know whether Senators and Congressmen think they have anything to do with it or not—but after you get through paying your taxes, your family is spending 18 percent of its income on food, 18 percent tonight, this year, compared to 26 percent of its income that it was paying 20 years ago.

So, I repeat—prices have gone up, and they are going to go up some more. We are going to do our best to have stabilization, but they have gone up and they will go up some more—but so has your standard of living gone up. And it is going up some more, too.

We have a goal, we have an objective, we have a future for America. We want to leave this world better than we found it. We have advantages that our fathers and our grandfathers didn't have. And we want our children to have things that we don't have ourselves.

So, prices have gone up and your standard of living has gone up, too. I hope you will keep that in perspective.

You know, I think that may have been what President Franklin Roosevelt's friend meant when he saw President Roosevelt during the 1940 campaign. You remember President Roosevelt asked him how he was voting. And his friend said, "Republican." "How come?" President Roosevelt asked. "Is the third term bothering you?" "No," the friend answered, "that's not it at all. It's just that I voted Republican the first time you ran"—this fellow lived in Maine, not in Lewiston, but in Maine—"and I voted Republican the second time you ran"—that was 1936, you know—"And I am going to vote

Republican again, because I seem to have never had it so good!"

Now this is not to say that we should or we will ignore the threat that is made to our stabilization program and that comes with inflation. But keeping things in perspective will not chase the threat away.

I want you to know that, as your President, every day that I open my office I am going to be concerned about rising prices and will try to do as much as I intelligently can about them.

But I am as deeply concerned with finding the right way to deal with inflation. And that brings me back to my central point.

This morning at the University of Rhode Island I said along with rights we have responsibilities.

Tonight I want to leave this point: self-discipline.

The ideal way to keep the economy healthy without inflation is restraint—restraint on the part of those whose decisions have a real impact on prices. And I am looking into a lot of faces of people who make decisions that can probably have more impact on prices than I can.

For 2½ years now I have urged business and labor in many, many conferences I have had at the White House to bargain responsibly to reach decisions that will not trigger inflation.

And I am proud to report to you that many businessmen and many labor leaders have responded with restraint and with self-discipline to their President's pleas.

I am sad to report to you that not all of them have, and as a result we are faced tonight with a real danger to the prosperity which you have enjoyed for 6 consecutive years.

I would like for all Americans to know, those who can hear it and those who can

read, unless there is restraint now, unless there is voluntary self-discipline by management and labor, then your Government will be compelled by sheer necessity to act in order to protect all of the people.

For in a democracy, the interest of all the people is, and should be, always overriding. And it is Government's duty and it is your President's duty, and he will exercise that duty by trying to reason—"come reason together"—to protect that interest.

But if, after we reason and after we appeal for self-discipline, after we ask for restraint, there are still general excesses, then I pledge you tonight we are going to protect your interests.

Now that sums up about all I have to say on the inflation problem. This will end my speaking for this week—at least this Saturday. I have told you the general subjects we have discussed.

I just want to conclude by talking about one that we have not discussed.

We have been talking about problems. But I want to talk about successes. I want to talk about the day in America when we have 76 million people working, working full 40-hour weeks, some of them drawing good overtime, working at an average factory wage in excess of \$112 per week—the highest in the history of this Nation—more people working, getting more pay, than at any time in the history of this Nation. We have the best education and health programs that any government has ever inaugurated. Our citizens are eating more. They are wearing more. Their children are going to better schools.

They are driving better automobiles and more of them—some people even have two. They are living in better homes, although all of them don't have good homes. And except for our problems in Vietnam, we have so much to be thankful for.

So when you go home tonight after having listened to those whose principal job all day has been complaining, to those who got up on the wrong side of the bed and have been martyrs all day long, feeling that nobody loved them and they had been mistreated, just think about what other country you would like to trade your citizenship in for.

Just think about what other flag in the world represents as much to you as that one does. Just think of what boy and girl that you know who has more constitutional rights, more liberty, more freedom, more educational opportunity, more care of their body and their health, more opportunity for recreation, more opportunity to make individual decisions and be independent of everybody than you have here in America.

I have never felt that our people were unreasonably demanding. I think the average American doesn't ask much, doesn't expect much, doesn't have to have much.

He wants a church where he can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He wants a home where he and his wife can raise their family in comfort. He wants a job where he can earn enough to meet his responsibilities as a parent. He wants to be able to provide health care for his growing family and security for his old age.

And he may want to go to a park or a seashore once in a while, or even a movie, or to sit and listen to television. But outside of that, that is about all he asks for. And most of us have that and we ought to be thankful for it.

So if I could leave one thought with you, finally. I have gotten great strength from visiting with you and looking into your faces and giving you my views. I have learned something from you, too, you people in the five States that I have visited.

I can go back and listen to the complainers—if there be any in Washington—the commentators, I can hear their individual viewpoints. But I will have enough strength to make my judgments and my decisions, because every man that's ever been President of the United States wants to make the right decision.

No man who has ever been President, whether it was Hoover, Wilson, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Truman, or Kennedy—every single man that has ever been President, wanted to do what is right. Their great problem is knowing what is right because most of the decisions that come to a President are balanced just like this. The easy ones are settled by the Congressmen, the Senators, and Governors.

Last week or the week before, when we settled the airlines strike the first time, before the machinists had had their vote on it and had a chance to express themselves, I picked up some of the leading journals of this country which really have a good deal of information on a good many subjects.

One of the editorials said that I was a dictator, and I had arrogance of power, and I twisted arms, and I had brought about an agreement. That made me sad, because I don't like for people to say ugly things about me and I don't want to be a dictator.

And then, the next day they didn't ratify the contract. They turned it down and a week went by. Some of the writers had to ride a train from New York to Florida instead of being able to go by airplane. So then they said, not that he was a dictator, but they said, "Why doesn't he show some leadership?"

So then I was talking to Ed Muskie about it. I said, "I am between the devil and the deep blue sea. I don't want to be a dictator;

I do want to have some leadership. Now how do I go about it?"

He said it reminded him of the story about the fellow and the donkey. He said, "A man was walking along with a donkey. Someone said, 'Why would a man want to lead a donkey? Why doesn't he ride it?' Said he got on the donkey and the little boy he had with him was walking along beside him. Someone said, 'Why did that old, big man get on a donkey and let that little boy walk?' So the fellow said, 'OK,' and put the little boy on the donkey.

"As they went on down the road a little bit, one of these complainers saw the little donkey coming along with the man and the boy both on it and they said, 'Why do those two big men ride that poor little donkey?' And they went on down a little bit further and finally someone said, 'That is an outrage! Why don't *they* carry the donkey?'"

Now dissent, different viewpoints, different objectives are the strength of America. We don't all see everything alike or we would all belong to the same church, we would all wear the same clothes, we would all drive the same automobile, and we would all want the same wife.

It is this difference and this right to express it that makes this the most powerful, the most wealthy, the most stable nation in all the world.

But while we are exercising all these rights we have, all these liberties we cherish, all these privileges that we claim, let's not ever lose completely our perspective. Let's not start feeling so sorry for ourselves that we fail to be thankful and that we fail to realize really how many blessings we have.

Thank you, and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:15 p.m. at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Park, Lewiston, Maine. In

his opening words he referred to Representative William D. Hathaway of Maine. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Governor John H. Reed, and Senator Margaret Chase Smith, all of Maine, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Senate Majority Leader Mike

Mansfield of Montana, Senator Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire, Senator George D. Aiken and Senator Winston L. Prouty of Vermont, Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, Governor John W. King of New Hampshire, and Milton P. Semer, Counsel to the President.

## 400 Remarks at Franklin D. Roosevelt's Summer Cottage, Campobello Island, New Brunswick. August 21, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, Senator Macnaughton, Senator and Mrs. Muskie, distinguished guests on the platform, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am very proud to be on this historic island with the distinguished Prime Minister of our neighbor and our close friend, Canada.

If Campobello had not been located between our two nations, I think President Roosevelt would have moved it here. He had a reverence for the island just as he had a deep affection, Mr. Prime Minister, for your country and for your people.

When I first came to Washington 35 years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt was only a few months away from the Presidency.

Before his death 14 years later, he was to help change forever America's course in the affairs of the world. And he was to leave on a very young Congressman an enduring awareness of both the limits as well as the obligations of power.

I saw President Roosevelt on occasion during those years of intense debate over America's response to aggression in Asia and Europe. I saw his concern grow as one test after another gave the belligerent powers increasing confidence that they could get away with aggression.

And here, at Campobello—where the memory of Franklin Roosevelt is strong—I am reminded today of how those years have shaped the realities of our own time.

First, we know that our alternatives are

sometimes determined more by what others do than by our own desires.

We do not choose to use force, but aggression narrows the alternatives—either we do nothing and let aggression succeed, or we take our stand to resist it.

We would always choose peace, but when other men choose peace at the expense of someone else's freedom, the alternative is unacceptable.

Second, we know that a great power can influence events just as much by withdrawing its power as it can by using its power.

Third, we have learned that unrest and instability in one part of the world are a real danger to other areas in the world and to other peoples who live in those areas. If hostilities in strategic areas can be contained, they will be less likely to threaten world peace with a confrontation of nations that possess unlimited power.

Fourth, we know that if a safe world order depends as much on a large power's word and its will as it does on weapons, for the world to be secure our friends must trust our treaties and our adversaries must respect our resolve.

Fifth, we know that power carries with it a mandate for restraint and patience: restraint because nuclear weapons have raised the stakes of unmeasured force; and patience, because we are concerned with more than just tomorrow.

No man loved peace more than Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was in the marrow of his soul and I never saw him more grieved than when reports came from the War Department of American casualties in a major battle.

But he led my Nation and he led it courageously in conflict—not for war's sake, because he knew that beyond war lay the larger hopes of man.

And so it is today. The history of mankind is the history of conflict and agony—of wars and of rumors of wars. Still today, we must contend with the cruel reality that some men still believe in using force and seek by aggression to impose their will on others. And that is not the kind of world that America wants, but it is the kind of world that we have.

The day is coming when those men will realize that aggression against their neighbors does not pay. It will be hastened if every nation that abhors war will apply all the influence at their command to persuade the aggressors from their chosen course.

For this is the real limit of power: We have the means of unlimited destruction,

but we do not have the power alone to make peace in the world. Only when those who promote aggression will agree to come and reason together will the world finally know, again, the blessings of peace. That day, I do not doubt, will come, and once men realize that aggression really bears no rewards, it may be that the deepest hopes of Franklin Roosevelt—hopes for a genuine peace and an end to war of every kind—will finally be realized.

So it is good to be here with a man to whom peace has been a lifelong pursuit. American Presidents and Canadian Prime Ministers have always had a very close and informal arrangement reflecting the ties that bind our two countries together.

On this occasion, may we all remember the courage and the strength of a man whose name grows even larger with each passing year: Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:35 p.m., following discussions with Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada, at the laying of the cornerstone for the visitors' center at the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park. In his opening words the President referred to Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton, Member of the Canadian Senate from the Province of Quebec, and Senator and Mrs. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

## 401 The President's News Conference of *August 24, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. The Press Secretary tells me that some of you wanted to meet with me today. I am available for any questions you may want to ask.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENCY IN 1968

[1.] Q. Mr. President, former Vice President Nixon said yesterday that he guessed that we might see a Johnson-Kennedy ticket in 1968, and that this might be some added

insurance for you.

I was wondering if you could give us your estimate of Mr. Nixon's political perspicacity.

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think the people of the country have a pretty good estimate of that. And I will just leave it at that.

### THE COST OF LIVING

[2.] Q. Mr. President, the cost of living went up again in July and you are looking



into rising medical costs. Now, I realize this is a repetitive line of questioning, but I wonder if you are considering any new steps in this direction other than examination of the situation.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We constantly review what is taking place, and the emphasis, and psychology, and factual information.

The increases from July last year to July this year were about 2½ percent in the Consumer Price Index, compared to the average since World War II of about 2.6 percent per year, so they have been a little under it. With the rise yesterday, they will be approximately what the average has been since World War II, per year.

In some years, in the early 1960's, when we had a good deal of unemployment, and late 1950's, it was lower. In some years, like 1957, it was higher.

We are constantly receiving evaluations of these developments. We are concerned at the advance in physicians' fees and hospital costs, which were rather substantial the first 6 months of this year and were reflected in the estimate yesterday.

We are concerned with increased transportation costs, as reflected in the index yesterday.

We are very hopeful that we can appeal to those who set the standards on wages to keep their wage demands within reasonable bounds of productivity increases. We hope that those who determine profit margins will exercise self-restraint.

There is little I can add to what I said in my weekend statement on the economy. I recognize that when you have the full employment that we have, you are going to have problems with wages and prices. We are going to keep them in bounds as best we can. And as of now we think that record is reasonably good.

Prices have gone up roughly 10 percent since 1960. Wages have gone up roughly 17 percent during that same period. Profits have gone up 83 percent. So, as long as you can keep your wages and your profits up that much, you can understand that there will be some increase in prices.

Now, we are going to try to keep them all as stable as possible, but when you have wages rising, prices will rise—and they do rise over a period of 6 years, and they have risen over the last year—but comparably speaking, and relatively speaking, not as much as elsewhere.

I was talking to a distinguished leader of another country not long ago. He was rather hoping that he could keep his prices and wages and profits in line with ours. It may be that the Government will have to take other measures. But we are not ready to recommend them at this time. We are very anxious to see what the Congress does with the more than a dozen appropriation bills that are yet to be acted upon.

I can give you a little more information after we see whether they cut our budget or whether they add to our budget.

#### PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS AND THE AWARD OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

[3.] Q. Mr. President, sir, in House debate on the appropriations for Project Mohole last week and again in a syndicated column in a morning paper here this morning, there have been suggestions that contributions to the President's Club of the Democratic Party may influence the award of Government contracts. Do you have any comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. No, they do not influence the award. And I think that you can expect to have periodic political charges of this

kind until November. That has been my experience.

The Attorney General has instructions from the President to investigate every allegation that is made of impropriety and to take prompt action on any, where action is justified.

The Attorney General has a rather full statement on the various political charges that have been made. You will observe they usually come from the party that has been rather strongly rejected by the people and I guess they have to try to find an issue of some kind.

#### THE COST OF REBUILDING CITIES

[4.] Q. Mr. President, there seems to be an argument running over how much this country should spend to rebuild the cities. What do you think the country can afford?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we can afford whatever must be done. This administration has done more than any administration in the history of the country. I believe that the present expenditures in the cities would indicate that the Federal Government in the last 3 years has increased its expenditures about 33½ percent, a third more than the previous administration.

And I believe the administration before that, Mr. Eisenhower's administration—we have practically doubled the expenditures in the cities that we were making then.

We have increased the expenditures since the Johnson administration from about one-third. So, we are going to concern ourselves deeply with the problem of the cities as evidenced by our recommendations of the demonstration cities bill, the new housing bill that we passed last year, the poverty bill, the rent supplement bill, the Teacher Corps bill.

No administration has ever, in its entirety, ever made as many recommendations, ever had as many of them adopted, or ever spent as much in the cities as this administration.

I don't want to get an exact figure, but I believe that we are spending about double what was spent in the Eisenhower administration and about 33 percent more than was spent in the Kennedy administration.

Q. Mr. President, would you consider the \$50 billion over 10 years that Mayor Lindsay suggested for New York and the \$250 billion that Mr. Cavanagh<sup>1</sup> suggested for all cities—are those figures realistic in any respect?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't examined their views on the matter. I am aware that some Federal funds that have been available to some of those cities, funds that haven't even been used, have been turned back because they were lacking in administrative procedures and so forth.

But the administration has made its recommendations. The Senate has acted upon those recommendations. They reduced our bill from about \$2.3 billion to about \$900 million and no amendments were offered to increase it when it was considered in the Senate.

We do hope that we can get some kind of a demonstration cities bill this year and we will make a very good beginning. Of course, we are sure that that will have to be increased from year to year. But the first step is to get the bill passed.<sup>2</sup>

The bill that the administration recommended has been drastically reduced in the Senate.

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<sup>1</sup> Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City and Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit, Mich.

<sup>2</sup> The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act (80 Stat. 1255) was approved on November 3 (see Item 574).

VIETNAM

[5.] Q. Mr. President, do you detect any change in the strategy of the enemy in Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes. There are day-to-day changes that we observe. But I see no overall development that is worthy of particular significance at this time.

URBAN BACKLASH AND THE COMING ELECTIONS

[6.] Q. Mr. President, in 1964 we asked you about backlash in the elections, and you correctly foresaw it wouldn't have any effect. Do you think it might be different this year in view of the problems in places like Chicago?

THE PRESIDENT. I think there are going to be a lot of the problems that exist in Chicago reflected in the elections, without any question. I think that the administration—Federal and State and city level—has to be constantly on the alert to do everything they can to face up to the modern-day problems and try to find solutions to them.

I see no evidence anywhere that there is any group that has a better answer to the problem than the one the administration has recommended from the Federal standpoint.

We have two parties in this country. I think that the administration program is pretty well known and, generally speaking, it is being supported by most of the members of our party and a substantial number of the members of the other party.

Now, there is really not anything else that I observe in competition to it. I don't know of any proposals that you would have to choose from where you would have an alternative to our recommendations.

I have pointed out how we would try to

deal with the cities through our poverty program, through our urban renewal program, through our housing program, through our supplemental rents, through our demonstration cities, through our 20 educational programs and our 20 health programs, and so forth.

I believe from the information I get that most of the people of the country are willing to try those programs, improve them, and to help us work them out. I made a trip into five States this last weekend. I discussed pollution, demonstration cities, rural problems, Vietnam, and others. I found a very helpful attitude on the part of the people. I was very well received. And I think that the people generally approve of what we are trying to do.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL PLANS

[7.] Q. Mr. President, Governor Bellmon<sup>3</sup> of Oklahoma, to get back to politics for a minute, is described this morning in various dispatches as having wired you, advising you not to come into his State, on—his objection is against so-called nonpolitical trips in the political season. Is this sort of objection going to have any effect on your travel plans, or generally what do you think of this?

THE PRESIDENT. No, it is not going to have any effect.

Q. Mr. President, are you going to west Texas to see the floods?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Sir, what are your travel plans for this weekend?

THE PRESIDENT. I plan to leave Friday morning and go to Idaho, from Idaho to Denver, from Denver to Oklahoma, and go

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<sup>3</sup> Governor Henry Bellmon.

home late Friday evening. And I expect to be at home at the ranch Saturday and Sunday observing the results of 58 years of very pleasant existence.

#### USIA BIOGRAPHICAL FILM

[8.] Q. Mr. President, recently aboard the *Sequoia* you showed a USIA film to a group of officials, which was a biographical film. When I called U.S. Information Agency, the spokesman there refused to give the routine information like the cost of production and the content of the film. My question is, sir: Has there been any instruction from the White House to keep this information under wraps, and if not, could you give us the cost and the content of the film?

THE PRESIDENT. No, there have been no instructions. And I do not have the information, although I am sure it is publicly available to the appropriate committees. I have seen a story on it that has been published. If you will get out the clipsheets, I will ask Mr. Moyers<sup>4</sup> to try to help you if you need that information.

Q. Can we ask USIA to give us the information?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will give it to you if we have it available. I think it has been publicized. The USIA has made a number of films of that nature. I first knew of this film when I read it on the front page of the paper, so if you just read your papers I think you will have the information.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, in view of the continuing violence in Chicago and the fears of more violence in Cicero this weekend, do

you think that perhaps the civil rights demonstrations are becoming self-defeating and should be curtailed?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't have any comment on that in addition to what I said in Rhode Island the other day, and in New York the day before. I went into it rather fully, explained my viewpoint. And I would refer you to those statements.

#### POLL ON PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES FOR 1968

[10.] Q. Mr. President, the Democrats would rather have Robert Kennedy as their 1968 presidential candidate than you, according to a recent poll of which I imagine you are aware, sir. But could you tell us, how do you explain this?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't have an explanation for it.

Q. Are you surprised, sir?

#### OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRATS IN ELECTIONS

[11.] Q. Mr. President, a number of Democratic freshmen in Congress who came in in your election in 1964 have a lot of serious competition this year and there is a numbers game going on, of course, about how many seats the Democrats might lose and so forth.

Without playing a game, can you give us your assessment of the party's prospects in the congressional elections?

THE PRESIDENT. Since 1890, according to an article that I read the other day, from the *Christian Science Monitor*—it may be here now—there has been an average gain of 41 seats in off-year elections since 1890.

Now, I do not have the tabulation on each seat that will be up this year, and those that are marginal. But I do not have the feeling that there will be any substantial turnover in either the House or the Senate.

<sup>4</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

I have read the predictions made in the so-called numbers game that you refer to. Most of them come from the same old voices and the same old predictors that were predicting a substantial gain in 1964.

I have never seen them point to any specific district that they are going to take. I have been interested in having them point up where they are going to get 10 or 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 seats. They carefully stay away from that. The only test that we have really had that you could measure it by was in California in Congressman Baldwin's seat, the Republican that had held the seat for many years. He died and they had a special election.

That seat was taken by a Democrat. I think it would be unfair to assume because of that one instance the trend was toward the Democrats having captured a Republican seat.<sup>5</sup>

But I do think you will find that there will be some seats like that that the Republicans lose and we will probably lose some. But I don't expect to see any unusual change from what you would expect normally in an election this year.

And I would be interested in anyone who would give me names and dates and specifics. I think that is an indication that they really don't believe what they are saying. I think in an election year 2 or 3 months before election you see a lot of people who try to create psychological situations and bandwagon approaches, and try to repeat a thing so many times that finally, folks begin to believe it. But the reports we get from the States that we visit, from

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<sup>5</sup> Representative John F. Baldwin, Jr., a Republican, was elected in 1954 from the 14th Congressional District of California, which comprises Contra Costa County in the San Francisco Bay area. He died on March 9, 1966, and on June 7 the special election to fill his seat was won by Jerome R. Waldie, a Democrat.

the candidates that we talk to—we had a meeting of them recently—do not indicate that certainly there will be any change above the expected change in an off-year election.

Q. Would that mean 41 seats, sir? You cite the *Christian Science Monitor*. Would you accept that as a norm for this year?

THE PRESIDENT. No. No, I don't know of any. I would say the only election I know about is the California election. And if they can point up any others where they are going to take seats, I would be glad to. If I could, I would like to get you to point up that one.

#### THE OUTLOOK IN IOWA

Q. Mr. President, specifically on this same line, the Republicans have spoken very optimistically about those five freshman Democrats that you got from Iowa.

Do you have a reading on the Iowa situation?

THE PRESIDENT. There are five Democrats from Iowa, and I believe that all of them think that they will be reelected. I do not have any information to contradict that.

I had a very good reception in Iowa, and I have very good reports from Iowa. And there is not anything that I can see in the picture that would indicate that we are not going to have good results there.

#### AN ALL-ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

[12.] Q. Mr. President, I just wondered if you would accept an all-Asian conference as a way of trying to settle the Vietnam war.

THE PRESIDENT. We have given our views on an all-Asian conference. I would not have anything to add to that.

Q. Mr. President, in that connection, Mr. Nixon said we ought to withdraw our offer to go to a Geneva conference, because it is a

dead end street, and would be unacceptable to Asian nations.

Would you comment on that suggestion?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I am willing to go to a conference anywhere, where I think it would be helpful. I am not going to black out any place, although I think that you understand our picture in the world and in Asia well enough to understand that we would be very pleased to see an all-Asian conference, although we do not want to make it appear that we are trying to direct it or force it.

We think that there is nothing to be gained by our urging it from the housetops. We have made it clear that we would look with favor upon it. And we think it would be desirable. But we are not trying to "hard sell" it because it could have an opposite effect.

#### "PERMANENT" U.S. BASES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

[13.] Q. Mr. President, on Vietnam, the point is sometimes made both by the Communists and some people in this country that the United States is building a lot of permanent-type bases in both Vietnam, and now Thailand.

Despite the fact that you have said that we don't want permanent bases out there, they don't seem to believe this and cite it as an obstacle in negotiation. Is there anything you could say to further clarify that point?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I can understand their doubt. I have made it as clear as I know how to make it, that we do not intend to maintain any bases in South Vietnam or Thailand, that we have no desire to keep our men there.

We are ready to stop the moment they are willing to stop. I have even asked that we give thought to planning how we could con-

vert these bases to useful civilian purposes, and we are giving study to that now.

You can't make a man believe something that he does not want to believe. But I believe, and I know, that this Government and this country has no desire to have permanent bases in South Vietnam. And once they stop trying to gobble up their neighbor, and we can have an agreement there, we will make it just as clear as we have in the Dominican Republic that we will come home.

#### ASIAN VISIT BY GENERAL EISENHOWER

[14.] Q. Mr. President, there was a wire report yesterday saying that at White House invitation, General Eisenhower had been invited to tour Southeast Asia. The people in Gettysburg refer us to the White House. Do you have any comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I am not aware of—we have not extended the invitation. That is the answer. Someone said that when the General was in the hospital that he visited with a representative of Thailand who happened also to be in the hospital. That became an official report. And that was the source of your news. I cannot confirm that But I have not extended to General Eisenhower any specific invitation to visit Thailand or any other place.

I am always anxious to see General Eisenhower, and to talk to him, and to receive his suggestions. But the first I knew of the story was when I saw it published.

#### U.S. RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA

[15.] Q. In that connection, what is this Government doing to improve relations with Cambodia?

THE PRESIDENT. We have made it clear that in due time representatives of our Sen-

ate would be glad to again visit Cambodia, as Senator Mansfield and his group did last year, in an attempt to have a better understanding with that country. We would be very pleased to have Ambassador Harriman visit Cambodia at a date agreeable to Cambodia, and to our Government, and to Mr. Harriman.<sup>6</sup>

## FEDERAL JUDGESHIP IN ILLINOIS

[16.] Q. Mr. President, Senator Douglas is up in arms over a report that Senator Dirksen<sup>7</sup> has been assured that the next Federal judgeship in Illinois will be filled on his recommendation. He threatens, if this is true, to invoke senatorial courtesy when the nomination comes up for confirmation. Could you perhaps clarify the matter by saying whether Senator Dirksen has received such a commitment?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not aware that Senator Douglas is up in arms, number one. Your report is the first information I have had. I am not aware of any commitment that has been made to either Senator in the matter.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENCY IN 1968

[17.] Q. Mr. President, getting back to the question about Mr. Nixon, can you give us an assessment of the role of the Vice President, Mr. Humphrey, and whether, if you are a candidate in 1968, you would like to have him on the ticket with you again?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that all of you know what I know, that the Vice President is a fine and excellent public servant and I would not—I am talking about Vice Presi-

dent Humphrey—I would not be guided in my view about the performance of Vice President Humphrey by either the wishes or the desires or the predictions of an ex-Vice President.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS;  
AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND

[18.] Q. Mr. President, do you have any State Department appointments in the works today?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I am sending to the Senate the nomination of John S. Hayes as Ambassador to Switzerland. Mr. Hayes is associated with the Washington Post Company, Post-Newsweek radio-television stations here and in Jacksonville, Florida.

We have just received the *agrément* on it. And I will sign the nomination papers later today. That is the only one that I have in mind. We have one or two *agréments* out that have not come in which will complete all the ambassadorial vacancies. And there are fewer there than there have ever been before.

We have a vacancy in the Mann job, which we have tentatively selected a successor for, but they will probably be announced after it is determined when Mr. Johnson<sup>7a</sup> desires to—following his confirmation, after the Senate has acted, and when he desires to go to Tokyo. There will be several announcements there.

We have only one vacancy at the moment. However, there will be three or four—the Mann vacancy and the Johnson vacancy, and other changes below the Secretary of State. When we can set those dates, which, I would suspect would be around in the fall sometime—I don't know when the Senate will act on the Johnson nomination, but it will be,

<sup>6</sup> Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and U.S. Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman.

<sup>7</sup> Senators Paul H. Douglas and Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois.

<sup>7a</sup> U. Alexis Johnson, nominated to be U.S. Ambassador to Japan. See also Item 474 [17].

I would guess, somewhere in the fall—we will make those announcements.<sup>8</sup>

#### RISING INTEREST RATES

[19.] Q. Mr. President, is the administration going to do anything about rising interest rates?

THE PRESIDENT. The administration wants as low interest rates as we possible can have. We have made some recommendations to the Congress. The Senate Banking Committee now has a bill that would direct and give authority to certain Federal agencies to set ceilings on certain monetary matters. We very strongly favor that bill.

So far as the administration itself telling a banker or a loan man how much he can charge, as you no doubt know, it has no such authority.

Acting upon the advice of a former President and Secretary of the Treasury, we created the Federal Reserve System and it is an independent board that has charge of

<sup>8</sup>The President, in his news conference of September 21, announced appointments to fill the vacancies in question (see Item 474 [17]).

the discount rate and thereby has some influence on interest rates. But the President, as such, or the administration, as such, cannot mash a button and tell people to charge more or charge less.

We would hope that, as Secretary of the Treasury Fowler has said a number of times, that the bankers would be very discerning in their loan grants and not make loans when we have a greater demand for loans than we have a supply of money to people, unless the loan had a demonstrable public interest and to exercise discretion in those loans.

Now other than that, we have no authority to say that this ceiling shall be 4 percent, or 5 percent, or 6 percent. There is legislation pending that would have some effect upon it.

If Congress saw fit to give the administration legislation in this field, why we would, of course, carefully review it and try to carry out the terms of the law.

Merriman Smith, United Press International. Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventieth news conference was held in his office at the White House at 12 noon on Wednesday, August 24, 1966.

## 402 Remarks Upon Signing the Animal Welfare Bill.

*August 24, 1966*

I AM DELIGHTED to see my friends from the Congress and others here this morning to witness the signing of the bill that the Congress has passed to end the business of stealing dogs and cats for sale to research facilities and to provide for humane handling and treatment of animals by dealers and research facilities.

As Dr. Schweitzer has reminded us: "The quality of a culture is measured by its reverence for all life."

Progress, particularly in science and medicine, does require the use of animals for research and this bill does not interfere with that. But science and research do not compel us to tolerate the kind of inhumanity which has been involved in the business of supplying stolen animals to laboratories or which is sometimes involved in the careless and callous handling of animals in some of our laboratories.



This bill will put an end to these abuses. At the same time the bill does not authorize any sort of interference with actual research or experimentation. They just must go on.

But I am sure that all of us are very glad that the Congress has wisely seen fit to make provision for decent and humane standards in the procurement and handling of the animals that are necessarily involved.

I thank those of you who are here for

coming for this ceremony. I appreciate the efforts that you have made to make this event possible, and I have no doubt but what with the passing of the years, the wisdom of your action will be thoroughly demonstrated.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

As enacted, the animal welfare bill (H.R. 13881) is Public Law 89-544 (80 Stat. 350).

### 403 Remarks at a Luncheon for State Chairmen of the Dollars for Democrats Drive. *August 24, 1966*

*Mr. Foley, Chairman Bailey, Mrs. Price, Mr. Krim, and fellow Democrats:*

Thank you, Ed, for this opportunity to come here and have a brief visit with you here today as you undertake an assignment which is extremely important to all the members of the Democratic Party and all of the Democratic candidates.

Someone has said that four words in English are more beautiful than all others. These four words are: Enclosed please find check.

This may be quite materialistic. I hope and expect that thanks to all of you that we Democrats are going to see those words many times between now and election day in November. So I am pleased that you would gather here today and that you would ask me to meet with you.

I am happy to see many of you who have come from faraway places. I assure you that the Democratic Party has no more important work to offer than the assignment that we have asked you to undertake.

It was 2 years ago that the American people gave us one of the biggest mandates in electoral history. Now we are asking them to renew and to continue that mandate in the congressional elections of 1966. Let

them look at our record, then ask the people to decide whether we have carried out what we promised: our pledge to build a better, more prosperous America.

I have not the slightest doubt what the voters will decide, if we can give them the truth. And it is up to us, and no one else, to make certain that they have the truth.

The 89th Congress has passed more legislation to do more good for more people than any other Congress since the Republic was founded. That is a fact. And we want this Congress back here in January to continue these programs.

Now this is going to take work and it is going to cost money. Carrying our case to the people gets more expensive every year. To give you some idea, a single 5-minute television program on only one network costs us about \$30,000 paid in advance. All the other costs are going up, too, from campaign buttons to barbecues and advertising posters.

So I repeat: You are doing essential work for your party. You are making a contribution that extends far beyond your party. I think you are making democracy work.

I started out in life expecting to be a teacher and I haven't strayed too far, because

a national political campaign is still the largest educational event that can occur in a democratic country. A political campaign brings to focus all the problems facing a nation. It gives the people a chance to hear all the proposed solutions and then they cast their ballots for the candidates who are trying to lead our country in the direction that people want to go.

Democracy means free choice, but there is no free choice unless the voters hear all the alternatives. I believe that where this money comes from is also important to us. So I have asked the national committee time and time again to launch a program of this type, a dollars for Democrats program, because I believe that politics should not be merely a spectator sport.

I believe everyone should be as active in his party as is possible. I believe that—even for members of the opposition party. I would really like to see every Republican participate in his party's activities and participate in his party's treasury. I think it would be good for the party and for the Government.

I believe everyone who can should take a part in his party, work for his party, contribute to his party. But because Democratic prosperity seems to create a good many rich Republicans, we have to work a little harder to raise our funds. We Democrats are trying to represent all the people in this country.

We are trying to help the underprivileged, while at the same time respecting the rights of the prosperous. We should take the same attitude toward money. We appreciate a \$1,000 contribution or any large contributor's desire to help. But those large contributions will not, can not, and should not support the Democratic Party.

The real strength of the Democratic Party has always been the small contributor. The 1964 campaign cost over \$200 million. That

is for all the parties. More than 70 million Americans voted in that election, but only 12 million gave to some party committee or any candidate, and that is only 17 percent of the total number that voted.

It isn't good enough. We need more contributors and we need many, many more of them. So it will be your job in the months ahead to bring in those small contributions. A dollar for Democrats may not go as far as a larger contribution, but you don't have to look so far to find the man who can afford a dollar.

When you get the dollar or the \$10, you are getting a personal commitment to our party and to our party's program. In the long run, that commitment is as important as the money itself.

So my message to you today is this: You take the program of our party and the record of our Congress and you take it home with you. You try to talk to the voters about it and you try to get others to talk to the voters about it. Get them to help us broadcast the record of the last 2 years, broadcast it loud and understandable and clear.

Convince them that one way is to give the party the resources it needs to operate. We have a record, I think, to be proud of.

Two years ago our platform said that older Americans should have more decent health care. Today they have Medicare.

Two years ago the platform said that every American boy and girl was entitled to education in the richest nation in history. Today they have the Elementary, the Secondary, and the Higher Education Acts of 1965.

Two years ago the Democratic platform said the rights of all of our citizens should be protected. Today 20 million of our Negro fellow citizens have the power of the United States Government behind their right to vote in the first voters rights bills in his-

tory, and they are now voting in record numbers.

Two years ago the platform called for a decent home for Americans. Today rent supplements to the needy promise to take us closer to that goal than ever before.

The Senate just this week passed the demonstration cities bill by a vote of more than two to one. That is a measure that will inaugurate a program for the cities of America unlike any program we have ever dreamed of before.

Two years ago the Democratic platform called for restoration of those areas of America which had been bypassed by the march of progress. Today the greatest redevelopment program of all time is underway in Appalachia.

Two years ago the Democratic platform pledged to attack the filth in our rivers, the pollution in our streams, the pollution in our air. Today we have more water, more air pollution legislation than has ever been passed by all the other Congresses put together and we are going to clean up our water and we are going to clean up our air.

Two years ago the platform promised a fair deal for the men and women who grow our food. Today the 1965 food and agricultural act is putting more income into the farmers' pocket than ever before, is reducing farm surpluses to the lowest level in modern history, and we are saving \$200 million in storage charges alone this year.

Two years ago the platform promised to erase the blot of the disgrace of the discrimination of our immigration laws. Today we have an immigration law that no longer asks a man, "Where do you come from?" but asks him, "What can you do?"

Two years ago the Democratic platform called for more Government participation and assistance in health and medical research. Today we are in the midst of a

Government-sponsored, nationwide research program to conquer once and for all the Nation's three leading destroyers of life: heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

So you take that message home with you. Find us the money to tell that story, to tell it to all Americans, and I don't think that then we will have to worry about what the voters will do in November.

I said to the ladies and gentlemen of the press a few moments ago, when they were talking to us about all of our concern with developments in our economy (and that is something that every American must be concerned with every day of the year), I have been here 35 years and our economy—our bread, our meat, what we eat, what we earn—is a thing that is always uppermost in our minds.

When I came here, the average take-home pay of the average factory worker was \$18 a week. In terms of present-day dollars, it was about \$30 a week. Today it is \$112 a week.

When I came here, the average per capita farm income was about \$300 a year. In present-day dollars that is about \$800 a year. This year it is \$5,400.

Now when farmers' income goes up, when our workers'—who make our products and who process our commodities—income goes up, and when our profits go up, our prices go up. We would like for things to remain stable, the same year after year, if we can, in relation to each other. But that is a difficult thing to do in a competitive system where every man has a free choice.

He can work or not work. He can add a 10-percent profit or a 5-percent profit. He can charge 10 percent interest or 6 percent interest. So we have to try, as best we can, to call on people to exercise restraint, self-discipline, and keep these things reasonably well in line.

Since 1960, 6 years ago, our prices have gone up 10 percent. Now you have to pay 10 percent more for what you buy. Our wages have gone up 17 percent. You have that 17 percent to pay the 10 percent with. Our profits have gone up 83 percent during that same period of time.

The average price index increase in America, since World War II, per year, has been 2.6 percent. It has been much more than that in most all of the other countries in the world. But we had a 4-percent increase in the late fifties, almost 4 percent. And we have had only 1 percent in the early sixties.

But our average from World War II every year down to now has been 2.6 percent. Our increase the last 12 months has been 2.5 percent. But this month we had a rather heavy increase.

We have an increase in transportation costs. Not in the airlines. We will have reductions probably there. But we have an increase in bus fares and in transportation costs. We have another substantial one in physicians' fees, doctors' fees, and hospital costs.

So when you put transportation and medical costs together, it gives us a rather substantial increase this month. But when you take even this month and put it with the others, our Consumer Price Index increase is about the average for each year since World War II.

Now we wish it didn't increase any. But the worker wants an increase and insists on it and gets it, sometimes. It is not always the increase I want him to get and I just can't point to him and say, "This is it." Some people think you can, but you can't.

The profit man sometimes gets more profits than I would allocate to him, if I had that power. But in our free enterprise system, one man may take a profit of 5

percent and another one may take a profit of 10. But the profits have gone up 83 percent in that period of time.

We have more take-home pay, though. Today our dollar will buy about twice as much food. The fellow who works an hour today can buy about twice as much food with that hour's pay as he could 20 years ago.

Our food bill is about 18 cents out of every dollar today. Twenty years ago it was 26 percent of every dollar.

So while we have had problems and we will continue to have them, prices will continue to go up, commodities will cost more in this world in which we live.

I remember the day when Henry Ford paid a worker \$5 a day and our people were leaving home in goodly numbers to go to Detroit to get that job. Wages will go up. Prices will go up. Profits will go up. And I trust that there will be a reasonable balance between them.

If a man has to pay 10 percent more for his cost of living, I hope he can earn at least that much more and have something left over to take care of it.

Now the Democratic Party has always, I think, been regarded as the party that believes in better wages, that believes in a better break for the average fellow, and has pretty well been identified with the progress of the average man.

I hope I am not being too partisan when I ask you to look back over the last 35 years and see what is on the statute books that you are proud of and that you think is helpful and that you think means something to people and see who is identified with that legislation.

We are not exclusively identified with it. A lot of Republicans have sponsored good legislation and a lot of it has been signed by them.

I went up to New England this week, at

the invitation of Senator Aiken, to dedicate a project, the first rural farm project under the Rural Water Act, that Senator Aiken authored. He is a Republican Senator. Congressman Poage from my State sponsored it in the House.

It is a bill that will be almost as famous and effective and popular as the Rural Electrification Act. We had both parties represented there.

One thing I am proud of is that a good many people in the other party have supported these measures that I have talked to you about. But I think if you will take a measuring stick and look at the last 35 years you will see most of the legislation in behalf of the people has been sponsored and supported by the Democratic Party.

Therefore, I hope that you can ask the people who recognize this to reciprocate and support us. They can support us to the extent of their ability. We don't want intimidation, threats, or improprieties. We don't want to do anything wrong, but we do want them to exercise their right as American citizens to support their party and support their leader and support their Government.

If you are effective with your message, I think we can do that. And if we are effective

in the end with the results, I have not the slightest doubt but that we will have a resounding Democratic victory in the congressional campaign this year.

That is very, very important to us, because there are some people who are just against moving ahead in anything. Unless we have a margin of difference, you can have an executive branch of the Government that is controlled by one party, another branch of the Government that is divided, and all you get is a deadlock. That is when the people suffer.

So we are going to depend on you to do your job well so that we can have a Congress that will do their job well. If the Congress does its job well, we will do the best we can to carry out what they want done.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:37 p.m. in the Empire Room at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. In his opening words he referred to Edward H. Foley, chairman of the luncheon, John M. Bailey, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. Margaret Price, vice chairman, and Arthur B. Krim, finance chairman.

Later he referred to Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont and Representative W. R. Poage of Texas, sponsors of the Rural Water Act. For the President's remarks in Burlington, Vt., following his inspection of the first water system developed under the act, see Item 398.

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 404 Statement by the President on Announcing the Members of the Presidential Task Force on Career Advancement.

*August 24, 1966*

AT THE Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs at Princeton on May 11, 1966, I announced that Chairman John Macy of the Civil Service Commission would head a Task Force to survey Federal programs for career advancement. I also announced that the Task Force would

"study an expanded program of graduate training which, with the help of the universities, can enlarge our efforts to develop the talents and broaden the horizons of our career officers."

I am pleased that the Task Force on Career Advancement is ready to begin its

work. The central purpose of the Task Force will be to make recommendations to me concerning the better uses of education and training, both in the service and in outside educational institutions, toward the advancement and improved performance of our managerial, professional, and technical workforce.

The primary objective is the elevation of the performance and perspectives of our careerists so that they may more efficiently and effectively serve the public.

I expect the Task Force to study and compare recent advances in industry, in the universities, and in other governments with progress in training and education in the Federal Government so that we may apply the best of modern methods for the development of our workforce. Changing technology and new knowledge require new methods of learning; new public problems demand creative and innovative approaches. In the Federal Government we need to exploit to the maximum the best methods for learning and for renewal.

Toward these ends, the Task Force will be expected to furnish a set of recommenda-

tions which will enable me to take action directed toward the establishment of a training and education program in the Federal Service responsive to the critical needs of our times.

NOTE: A listing of the members of the Presidential Task Force on Career Advancement, released with the statement, follows: John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Charles L. Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget, McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation, Dr. Evron Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the American Political Science Association, Dr. Robert D. Calkins, President of the Brookings Institution, Dr. Jerome H. Holland, President of the Hampton Institute, Dr. James H. McCrocklin, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos, Texas, Andrew Biemiller, Director of Legislation, AFL-CIO, Dr. Marver H. Berkeley, Corporate Personnel Director, Texas Instruments, Inc., and Lawrence Binger, Manager, Personnel Services, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

The Task Force transmitted several reports to the President early in 1967. They are entitled "Investment for Tomorrow; A Report of the Presidential Task Force on Career Advancement" (Government Printing Office, 1967, 69 pp.), and "Self and Service Enrichment Through Federal Training" (Government Printing Office, 1967, 577 pp.).

For the President's remarks at the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, see Item 216.

## 405 Statement by the President: Rosh Hashanah and the High Holy Days. *August 24, 1966*

ON THE EVE of Rosh Hashanah and the High Holy Days, I am pleased to extend to my fellow Americans of the Jewish faith my warm greetings for a Happy New Year.

These are the days when we are reminded that the perfect society is one which we must work to create and fashion in this world and in our own time.

The prophets taught the Jewish people never to falter in the world-wide search for the betterment and peace of mankind and never to leave the conflict against the forces

of discrimination and poverty.

These are precepts which were inherited by our forefathers from those who received them at Sinai.

They are beliefs which have been given new and forceful expression in the State of Israel, where they were first proclaimed and where Rosh Hashanah prayers were first uttered.

On this Rosh Hashanah, let us pray together for a tranquil society both in this country and around the globe.

And let us ask that the heavy hand of tyranny be lifted wherever it exists and that all become equal as they are equal before God.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The statement was posted on the bulletin board in the Press Room at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 406 Remarks to a Group of Foreign Exchange Teachers.

August 25, 1966

*Commissioner Howe, my fellow teachers from around the world, ladies and gentlemen:*

Welcoming you to the White House this morning is the first item on my schedule for this very busy day—and rightly so, I think. Because this house and this Nation could really have no more important visitors come here. I could have no more important duty, in my judgment, today than to have this opportunity and obligation to speak to you—and to the brilliant young Central American musicians who are also with us today—about our common purpose, which is to overcome discord and hate; to make this world a little richer in understanding; to make our people a little better.

Fifty or a hundred years ago, distance and strangeness would have made a meeting such as this one impossible. But today, Austria and India, Australia and New Zealand, Sweden and the other countries that you represent happen to be just a few hours out yonder.

The jet has made near neighbors of the world's nations; the supersonic transport in a few years will pull us even closer together. But it will do little good for nations to be only hours apart geographically, if they should remain light-years apart in understanding.

That is why you are here—bringing to 10,126 the number of persons we have ex-

changed under this program in the past two decades.

That is why our Nation has begun the largest experiment in history in international education.

Almost a year ago at the Smithsonian Institution I called for major new efforts in educational cooperation. I hope that they will be able to give some of you a copy of that statement, if they have not already done so.

Since that time:

- we have requested from Congress an increase of more than 50 percent in education programs for the developing countries;
- we have instructed our diplomats and AID officials around the world that educational cooperation is number one top-priority;
- we have called on our Congress to establish an Exchange Peace Corps, and a new Center for Educational Cooperation in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The first thing I did this morning was to talk to a lady about building a model high school to serve as an experiment and a model for this Nation, and for all the nations of the world, in how to help deaf people get a high school education.

I just finished talking to one of the experienced reporters, a friend of mine, about my

58th birthday day after tomorrow. I don't know how they snooped around and found out I was that old, but they have.

He asked me what I was going to get for my birthday present. I told him I already had my birthday present. I will have a most wonderful birthday because we have had the birthday of the elementary, secondary, and higher education acts; that we had passed more than 20 health bills; that we had a beautification program; a conservation program; a poverty program; and that our foreign policy was our domestic policy. Domestically, we are dealing with the enemies of man.

What are those enemies? Disease. It is tragic the toll that old man Disease takes—and ignorance and poverty.

A few nights ago I dedicated hospital number 6,600 that we had built up at Ellenville, New York. That morning I had been in Buffalo where we are putting our pollution reorganization and our pollution legislation into effect.

We went down to Syracuse. We talked about what we were going to do with our demonstration cities program and what we are going to do with our urban renewal; what we are going to do with our new housing legislation and what we are going to do with our supplemental rents.

So I have had education, health, housing, and poverty programs already given to me as a birthday present, because we are applying those programs all over this land. In the last 2½ years this Congress has passed more legislation in those fields than all the Congresses in history put together. What better birthday present could you have than the satisfaction of knowing that the instrument of government is being used to guide and to lead and to lift all of our people out of the slough and despond of decay and poverty and disease and illiteracy and ignorance

in which we found ourselves?

Now if we do this for our own people, we also want to see other people in the world have the same thing.

And so for that reason we are also trying to weave into our AID programs, exchanges, education, Peace Corps missions, so that we can say this is what we stand for at home and throughout the world. We want a Nation of 200 million who are educated, enlightened, free of disease, and who have conquered cancer and heart disease, and have hospitals and Medicare and all those things.

But, we also want a world of 3 billion that will ultimately attain it, because when we do these things, we will wipe out the ills that cause riots, that cause wars, and that cause anarchy. That is what we are trying to do in this land.

Not long ago our House of Representatives passed the international education act, which will help our schools and colleges build bridges to your countries to carry out the things that I have mentioned here this morning. That measure is now awaiting action in the Senate.

I am doing my utmost—and I want to put in a plug here—to encourage action on that international education bill in the Senate. I believe the outlook is bright.

Now why are we making all these efforts?

Not only because we think education and world cooperation are necessary to a decent life for all human beings, but we believe these efforts can mean the difference, the important difference, between living at peace and living at war.

I have lived long enough to know that a peaceful world will not come through some final summit conference, through the dramatic feats of some statesmen, or the eloquence of some orator. Peace will come, I believe, when men everywhere learn,



slowly and painfully perhaps, that more is to be gained from cooperation than from conflict. Peace will come not suddenly, like a lightning flash—but it will come slowly and steadily, like the light of day.

The work you are doing as exchange teachers in America will help to bring that light.

Four thousand years ago it was boasted that “We have thrown open our city to the world; we never . . . exclude visitors from any opportunity of learning or observing . . .”

Well, in our age we have thrown open our Nation to the world. America welcomes the world with open arms because we believe that learning and observing and teaching are among man’s noblest and most hopeful works.

Because you are here to advance those works, I came here this morning to thank you for that effort and to salute you for the assignment that you have and the undertaking that is yours. I welcome you and I wish you a great year among our people, because you, and those like you, in my judgment, hold the future of humankind in your hands.

If you are successful in helping us to banish poverty and illiteracy and ignorance and disease and pollution and filthy air and filthy streams from the world, you will

banish war from the world.

Think about what a great satisfaction it will be to you or to your children or your children’s children to recognize that you participated in an effort that got away from the necessity of man killing man, from disease eating up man, or from ignorance and discrimination and bigotry destroying man to the day when there can be rose gardens like this throughout the world. And the educated minds can become the guardians of democracy.

We will put our swords over the door or under the bed and we will come and reason together and enjoy the bounty of our efforts.

I commend you for having enlisted, I hope, for the duration.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education.

The “young Central American musicians . . . with us today” were a group of six instrumentalists who were visiting Washington after completing summer study at the Brevard Music Center in North Carolina.

For the President’s remarks at the Smithsonian Institution, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 519. For his statement and remarks in New York State, see Items 392–395 above. The International Education Act was signed by the President on October 29 at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, in the course of his tour of Southeast Asia (see Item 557).

## 407 Remarks to the Press Following a Cabinet Meeting on Foreign and Military Policy. *August 25, 1966*

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

We are delighted to have had at our Cabinet meeting this morning a group of Governors headed by Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada, Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania, Governor Volpe of Massachusetts, Governor Smylie of Idaho, who heard the

Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense give us a review of highlights of foreign and military policy.

We also had contributions from Mr. Gaud in connection with AID programs throughout the world.

In addition, we received the report on the

White House conference, the President's civil rights conference held here in June, the recommendations of the 29-man committee chaired by Mr. Heineman and Mr. Philip Randolph.

After receiving that report, I appointed a committee from the Cabinet to review it, evaluate it, report back to me within 30 days upon their conclusions and recommendations, the further action the administration should take.

At that meeting at the end of 30 days, we will ask the full 29-man committee, headed by Mr. Heineman and Mr. Randolph, to be present to hear the Government's response and reaction.

I am asking the Secretaries to make themselves available to you at the conclusion of our meeting and present to you all the information they gave the Cabinet, except for the classified data that was given.

I want to thank Mr. Heineman, who has given very freely of his time and provided extremely intelligent leadership in this very important work.

I want to express my appreciation to Mr. Randolph, who has spent 50 years of his life working in the cause of civil rights for this most constructive document. Detailed recommendations will be forthcoming within a 30-day period.

I have asked Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara and Mr. Gaud to present to the

press a very brief review of what they gave the Cabinet. In case the press desires to make any inquiries or to pursue their presentations in depth, I am sure they will be delighted—with the time they spend with congressional committees, I am sure they will be glad to give you equal time.

In the meantime, I ask to be excused.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening remarks he referred to Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada, Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, and Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho. Together with Governor William Avery of Kansas they were members of the advisory committee on Federal-State-local relations of the National Governors' Conference.

Later the President referred to A. Philip Randolph, Honorary Chairman of the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" and to Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Conference and of the 29-man Council appointed by the President on February 26 to prepare the agenda (see Item 88 [10]). For the President's statement upon receiving the Conference report see Item 408 below.

The chairmen of the committee appointed by the President to review the Conference report are listed in the note to Item 408 below, together with an outline of the committee's duties. Their conclusions and recommendations as to further action to be taken by the administration were not made public by the White House.

After the President's remarks Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development William S. Gaud presented summaries of their reports to the Cabinet. The text of their statements and of a question and answer period is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1138).

#### 408 Statement by the President in Response to Final Report of White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights." *August 25, 1966*

IT IS important that the recommendations of the Council and the Conference receive serious attention by local, State, and Federal government officials. And much more than official action is involved here. Many of the recommendations in this report deal with the

role of the private sector in fulfilling the rights of Negro Americans. Organized labor, the business community, foundations, religious, educational, and civic organizations have a vital role to play in that crucial effort.

The recommendations of this Conference should be studied and discussed by every thoughtful and responsible American, and wherever practicable they should be implemented without delay.

There may be recommendations on which it is not possible to secure agreement among men of good will. That is to be expected with a subject of this gravity and complexity. But the report gives us an agenda for debate and action for years to come. Thus it more than justifies the months of painstaking effort that went into its preparation.

NOTE: "The Report of the White House Conference 'To Fulfill These Rights' " is dated June 1-2, 1966 (Government Printing Office, 177 pp.).

The statement was made public as part of a White House release which stated that the report was presented to the President at a Cabinet meeting that day by A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who served as Honorary Chairman of the Conference, and by Ben W. Heineman, chairman, Chicago & Northwestern

Railway Co., who served as Chairman. Mr. Heineman also headed the 29-member Conference Council (see Item 407 and note).

The release stated that the President had instructed former Governor Farris Bryant to see that copies of the report were forwarded to every Governor and that he had asked the Vice President to convey copies to the mayors of more than 500 cities. Copies also would be sent, the release noted, to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and to W. Beverley Murphy, head of the Business Council.

The release announced that Harry C. McPherson, Jr., Special Counsel to the President, and Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., Deputy Special Counsel, would serve as chairmen of an interdepartmental committee of senior officials to examine the Conference recommendations. These officials, the release added, would "(a) examine the recommendations in the report that bear on their departments, (b) make an interim report to the President within 30 days for possible utility of the recommendations for departmental action or legislation, (c) reply to the report's criticisms of present programs, (d) describe the efforts their departments will make to keep the report under consideration in the future, (e) examine the full 5,000-page verbatim transcript of the Conference for recommendations or suggestions made by the conferees."

## 409 Letter to the Parents of Five Sons Currently on Active Duty in the Marine Corps. August 25, 1966

[ Released August 25, 1966. Dated August 22, 1966 ]

*Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman:*

I learned only recently that yours is the only family with five sons currently on active duty in any of the military services, an experience unprecedented in the United States Marine Corps.

I am deeply impressed by this record.

As you may know, each day I receive reports which indicate the bravery of our servicemen and which make me realize even more the magnitude of our debt to them.

This certainly applies to your fine sons who individually and collectively have demonstrated the highest degree of loyalty and dedication.

But just as I am proud of them, I also

want to commend you for imparting to them a deep sense of patriotism and a full understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship.

As long as we have families such as the Hoffmans, I have not the slightest doubt that the liberty this nation has enjoyed for almost two hundred years will continue to be a birthright for future generations of Americans.

I wish you would express to each of your sons my appreciation, as well as that of the entire country, for the contributions they are making to the cause of free men everywhere.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending best

wishes to all of the members of your courageous and devoted family.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hoffman, 92 Bingham Ave., Rumson, N.J.]

NOTE: The text of the letter was posted on the bulletin board in the Press Room at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a

White House press release.

Names, ranks, and units of the five Hoffman brothers at the time of preparation of this volume, were as follows: 1st. Lt. George J. Hoffman, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, Cherry Point, N.C.; S/Sgt. Henry Hoffman, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Arlington, Va.; Sgt. Walter Hoffman, released from active duty; Cpl. Robert T. Hoffman, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; L/Cpl. Richard Hoffman, West Pacific Command, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

#### 410 Remarks Upon Arrival in Pocatello on Beginning a Trip in Idaho, Colorado, and Oklahoma. *August 26, 1966*

I HAVE some friends traveling with me whom I would like to present, but first of all I want you to know Mrs. Johnson.

We thank you good people for coming out here and welcoming us to your great State. We are particularly pleased that we have an opportunity to come back to Idaho.

Traveling with us today are some of the leaders of this Nation. They are members of both parties. They are Members of both Houses of the Congress. They are men who are chief executives of States.

We all came to look and to listen and to learn. All Americans on an occasion like this can unite, regardless of their party, region, or religion.

So it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you the following who are with me: your distinguished Governor of the State of Idaho, Governor Smylie; your very able young Senator and my friend of many years, Frank Church; your former Governor and present United States Senator, Senator Len Jordan; Congressman George Hansen, your Member of Congress who rode out with us and discussed your problems on the way out; your Congressman, Congressman Compton White, who was gracious enough to present me and whom I have known for a good many years, along with his distin-

guished father ahead of him; Mr. Ralph Harding, a friend who met me at the plane and who seeks to serve you further; and Governor Calvin Rampton, the chief executive of the State of Utah.

I will comment on these gentlemen a little bit later, down the road, but I do want you to know them. They are: the two distinguished Senators from the State of Colorado, my friend Senator Gordon Allott and Senator Peter Dominick; and the congressional delegation from that sister State, Congressman Rogers, Congressman McVicker, Congressman Evans, and Congressman Aspinall; from Oklahoma, we have Senator Mike Monroney and Senator Fred Harris; and Congressman Page Belcher, Congressman Ed Edmondson, Congressman Carl Albert, Congressman Tom Steed, Congressman John Jarman, and Congressman Jed Johnson; from the great State of California, the distinguished Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, my friend Chet Holifield; one of the great public servants of our time, who has set an example for all young men who aspire to serve their country, Rosel Hyde, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission from the State of Idaho; one of the finest men in public life, your own John Carver, the Under

Secretary of the Interior; the very able scholar who is Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Glenn Seaborg; the man who gives us the direction and the leadership in the national aeronautics and space program, the Honorable Jim Webb; the man who led us in our Polaris effort in the Polaris submarine and the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, my friend Admiral Raborn; Gene Foley, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Leverett Edwards, the Chairman of the National Mediation Board; and Mr. Howard Jenkins, a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Never has so much of the Federal Government been in Idaho before, I think.

That may be a good or a bad omen. But in any event, we have come here with a great deal of pride to see the work that you have been doing, particularly in the last 15 years, in the atomic energy field.

The Commission has been very anxious for a good many months that we should come here. We are back again.

When I came to Idaho 2 years ago, I was running way behind schedule. We got here after dark. I remember the wonderful reception. But to be perfectly honest with you, I saw a lot of people but I didn't see much of the scenery.

This time I decided we would start early in the morning instead of coming late in the evening, so last Saturday night when we had retired in Ellenville, New York, I leaned over to Mrs. Johnson and said: "Darling, next week let's have breakfast in Pocatello."

You don't know how pleased Mrs. Johnson was at that suggestion, because the beauty of the West is Mrs. Johnson's first love. The bluebonnets at home run a very close race and some of the pollsters include me in somewhere among those top three.

It is good, though, to be back in Idaho

and Pocatello. You may recall that 2 years ago we wrote a very important chapter in Idaho through our own version of "How the West Was Won." It had a cast of thousands. As far as I am concerned, most of them were the good guys.

Last weekend in New England I talked about some of the problems that face this Nation. I have pointed out my political philosophy a good many times. I think I will just summarize it to you briefly here today. It has concerned some of the commentators and columnists from time to time. It may even concern some of the public officials and some of the voters.

But I have spent 35 years in public life. I have always followed this creed: I am a free man, first, and I am so proud of it and so grateful for it. I am an American, second. I am a public servant, President of the United States, third. And a Democrat, fourth. In that order.

But I came here today as an American and as President of all the Americans. I brought with me good Americans, outstanding Americans, of both parties.

Last week when I visited five States, I spoke to them about the problems of poverty in this country, of poor health, of inadequate education, of inadequate housing, of racial discrimination, of violence and of unrest in our cities. I spoke of other problems that flow not alone from poverty, but from our prosperity.

You know we have problems that come from prosperity just like we have problems that come from depression. Problems of air and water pollution, problems of rising prices and rising wages, rising profits, problems of inflation and conservation, of increasing leisure and of dwindling space, of rural America's farm needs, of worldwide commitments and responsibilities, of scientific needs in the 20th century.

Many nations in the world know only a few of these problems, principally the problems of poverty. And no nation is altogether free of any of these problems. If the universal presence of poverty has any useful effect, it is in reminding wealthy nations of their common humanity with those who are poor.

Yet poverty is a very high price to pay for wisdom. Men ought to be able to build bridges of understanding between themselves out of better stuff than their common poverty. I believe they can. I believe that every nation will rejoice in suffering the problems of prosperity as well as those of poverty.

And that is exactly what we are building and what we are working for—a world where the big problems are those that come from full production, from full employment, from good wages, from good prices, from good profits, from great personal freedom, from great political liberty. A world community that is based on these problems can endure and can grow in peace. A world where the few know the problems of wealth and the many know only the problems of the poor, is not what a prudent man can call a good long-term risk.

It will require more than understanding and more than generosity to build that world of health and hope. It will require self-help in the developing nations. It will require a steady commitment to the unglamorous foundations of the good society—education, agriculture, public service. And it will require the power of modern science to help men move through centuries of development in a few decades.

In country after country, including our own, the planners, scientists, and public officials are learning how to work together, how to pool their resources and their skills for the common good. And that is one pur-

pose of this trip: that men can learn how to work together.

I will be in three States today and all three of them have Republican Governors. I am in a State now that has a Republican Senator and a Democratic Senator. Shortly I will go to a State that has two Republican Senators. Then just to make the evening wind up right I am going to a State that has two Democratic Senators.

We will have Democratic and Republican Congressmen with us as we go out to meet the people that we are all supposed to serve. They are challenging the conventional wisdom and ignoring the dead law of custom.

We are out here to learn about testing new fuels, new materials, new approaches to old problems, new forms of public and private cooperation. In one sense my trip today pays tribute to a new challenging spirit in America.

I will visit the Atomic Energy Commission's—a bipartisan Commission, incidentally—nuclear testing station, a plant that has meant much to the work of your Idaho State University laboratories as it has to the Atomic Energy Commission.

In Colorado I am going to see a space science building at the great University of Denver. It is worth remembering, I think, that just 20 years ago there scarcely was such a thing as space science at all, much less a building in the Rockies that was dedicated to that pursuit.

So you can see what great progress we are making and what can happen in 10 years or 20 years, or a year, for that matter.

Finally, I shall break ground late this evening, in the State of Oklahoma, for a new industrial complex that has been brought into being by cooperation between the Federal, State, and private interests.

So I have planned a day, really, of celebrating the possibilities, without forgetting the

problems, of a progressive society. I am happy that so many of you would come here to meet us as we start our day. I want to thank you for helping us to start it off right.

I know that you hear the complaints. I know that you consider the problems—I know you worry about the future of a job, the wages you draw, the products you produce, and the prices that you get for your agricultural commodities. I know that you are concerned with our relations with other nations and our answers to the challenge in Vietnam.

All I can say to you in that respect is I doubt that there is another nation in the world that has an overall batting average as high as ours. I doubt if there is another government in the world that would not want to really trade places with our Government, our success, and our achievements.

So I would remind you that when I went to Washington 35 years ago I saw General MacArthur on a white horse chasing the veterans down Pennsylvania Avenue into the Anacostia Flats.

I saw men jumping out of windows of Federal land banks because their farms were being foreclosed. I saw us selling our calves for 3 cents and our goats and sheep for less than a dollar.

We had souplines that were longer than this airport fence. Those were the problems that met me when I first went to Washington.

Now, today, we have problems of 76 million men working, 76 million men asking for wage increases, 76 million men talking about the prices they pay, a good many talking about the profits they are making, and the cost of their interest. You are going to have problems whether you have depressions or prosperity. But I would much rather have the problems that I have today than those that we had with the souplines 35 years

ago.

When you get a martyr complex and you start feeling sorry for yourselves and you really assume before you turn over and go to sleep at night that no one loves you—that is a way a lot of us feel from time to time, the “nobody-loves-me” complex—just look around the map of the world of 120 other nations and see which citizen you would like to trade places with, which flag you would exchange ours for, which standard of living you would substitute for ours, which payroll you would like to get on in what country in lieu of the one you have, where they can get more for their sheep or goats or cattle or cotton, or anything else they produce than they get here, and where they have the liberty to talk about it, complain about it, fuss about it, and then vote about it.

After all, I think that we Americans who are gathered here, with all the problems we have, before we go to bed tonight, ought to thank the Good Lord for the many blessings that He has brought to this democratic society, thank Him for a two-party system, thank Him for the freedom and liberty that is ours, and ask Him to guide us, protect us, and to lend a little special effort to those men who are willing to die for us out in Vietnam in this hour so that we may be here enjoying this beautiful scenery, looking at these beautiful mountains, watching these proud and attractive faces, and recognize that America is still the America of the beautiful and the strongest, most powerful, richest nation in the world—and by all means the best place to live.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:53 a.m. During his remarks he referred to, among others, former Representative Ralph R. Harding who served in the 87th and 88th Congresses from the 2d Congressional District of Idaho, and was the Democratic candidate for Senator in 1966.

411 Remarks at the National Reactor Testing Station, Arco, Idaho.  
*August 26, 1966*

*Thank you, Governor Smylie, thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Chairman Seaborg and Governor Smylie, Senators Church and Jordan, Congressmen White and Hansen, former Congressman Ralph Harding, Governor Calvin Rampton of Utah, Mr. Chuck Herndon, candidate for Governor, Mr. Bill Brunt, candidate for Congress, my friend Chairman Holifield of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, Under Secretary of Interior Carver, your own citizen, the Chairman of the FCC, Mr. Rosel Hyde, Admiral Raborn, former Director of CIA, all public officials, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

When Hernando Cortez returned to Spain after exploring the New World, he recommended to Charles I that a passage to India be opened by digging a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Charles consulted his advisers and then rejected the recommendation because, as he later explained, "It would be a violation of the Biblical injunction: 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'"

I have often wondered what King Charles would have said if faced with the decision to split the atom. For in that act was not only the putting asunder a part of creation; it contained the potential for destroying creation itself.

We have come to a place today where hope was born that man would do more with his discovery than unleash destruction in its wake.

On this very spot the United States produced the world's first electricity from nuclear energy.

Only 3 years ago plans were announced

for the first private nuclear powerplant that would be competitive without any Government assistance. Since then, there have been more than 20 such installations announced by public and private utility companies. Orders have been placed for power reactors with a combined capacity of more than 15 million kilowatts—more than enough electric power for the homes of all the people of Idaho and seven other Western States.

By 1980, nuclear power units will have a capacity of more than 100 million kilowatts of electrical power—one-fifth of our national capacity at that time.

This energy is to propel the machines of progress; to light our cities and our towns; to fire our factories; to provide new sources of fresh water; and to really help us solve the mysteries of outer space as it brightens our life on this planet.

We have moved far to tame for peaceful uses the mighty forces unloosed when the atom was split. And we have only just begun. What happened here merely raised the curtain on a very promising drama in our long journey for a better life.

But there is another, and there is a darker, side of the nuclear age that we should never forget. And that is the danger of destruction by nuclear weapons.

It is true that these nuclear weapons have deterred war.

It is true that they have helped to check the spread of Communist expansion in much of the world.

It is true that they have permitted our friends to rebuild their nations in freedom.

But uneasy is the peace that wears a nuclear crown. And we cannot be satisfied



with a situation in which the world is capable of extinction in a moment of error, or madness, or anger.

I can personally never escape, for very long at a time, the certain knowledge that such a moment might occur in a world where reason is often a martyr to pride and to ambition. Nor can I fail to remember that whatever the cause—by design or by chance—almost 300 million people would perish in a full-scale nuclear exchange between the East and the West.

This is why we have always been required to show restraint as well as to demonstrate resolve; to be firm but not to walk heavy-footed along the brink of war.

This is why we also recognize that at the heart of our concern in the years ahead must be our relationship with the Soviet Union. Both of us possess unimaginable power; our responsibility to the world is heavier than that ever borne by any two nations at any other time in history. Our common interests demand that both of us exercise that responsibility and that we exercise it wisely in the years ahead.

Since 1945, we have opposed Communist efforts to bring about a Communist-dominated world. We did so because our convictions and our interests demanded it; and we shall continue to do so.

But we have never sought war or the destruction of the Soviet Union; indeed, we have sought instead to increase our knowledge and our understanding of the Russian people with whom we share a common feeling for life, a love of song and story, and a sense of the land's vast promises.

Our compelling task is this: to search for every possible area of agreement that might conceivably enlarge, no matter how slightly or how slowly, the prospect for cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the benefits of such cooperation,

the whole world would share and so, I think, would both nations.

Common reasons for agreement have not eluded us in the past, and let no one forget that these agreements—arms control and others—have been essential to the overall peace in the world.

In 1963, we signed the limited test ban treaty that has now been joined by almost 100 other countries.

In 1959, the Antarctic Treaty—which restricted activity in this part of the world to peaceful purposes—was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union. It has now been joined by all countries interested in Antarctica.

In 1963, the United Nations unanimously passed a resolution prohibiting the placing in orbit of weapons of mass destruction.

When I first became President—almost my first act—I informed Premier Khrushchev that we in the United States intended to reduce the level of our production of fissionable materials and we hoped that he and the Soviets would do likewise. Premier Khrushchev agreed.

I believe that the Soviets share a genuine desire to enlarge the area of agreement. This summer we have been negotiating with the Soviet Union, and other nations, a treaty that would limit future activity on celestial bodies to peaceful purposes. This treaty would, for all time, ban weapons of mass destruction, not only on celestial bodies, but also in orbit around the earth.

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, our Ambassador to the United Nations, has just informed me that much of the substance of this treaty has already been resolved. Negotiations were originally recessed on August 4 of this year, but the Soviet Government has now indicated its willingness to pursue them again as soon as possible. The Soviet Union has joined with us in requesting that all of

the countries participating in the negotiations be prepared to resume discussions on the 12th day of next month. I am confident that with good will the remaining issues could be quickly resolved.

We are also seeking agreement on a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

This treaty would bind those who sign it in a pledge to limit the further spread of nuclear weapons and make it possible for all countries to refrain, without fear, from entering the nuclear arms race. It would not guarantee against a nuclear war; it would help to prevent a chain reaction that could consume the living of the earth. I believe that we can find acceptable compromise language on which reasonable men can agree. We just must move ahead, for we—all of us—have a great stake in building peace in this world in which we live.

In Southeast Asia the United States is today fighting to keep the North Vietnamese from taking over South Vietnam by force.

That conflict does not have to stop us from finding new ways of dealing with one another. Our objective in South Vietnam is local and it is limited: We are there trying to protect the independence of South Vietnam, to provide her people with a chance to decide for themselves where they are going and what they will become.

These objectives, I think can be attained within the borders of Vietnam. They do not threaten the vital interests of the Soviet Union or the territory of any of her friends. We seek in Southeast Asia an order and security that we think would contribute to the peace of the entire world—and in that, we think, the Soviet Union has a very large stake.

It is the responsibility, then, of both of us to keep particular difficulties from becoming vehicles for much larger dangers.

For peace does not ever come suddenly or swiftly; only war carries that privilege. Peace will not dramatically appear from a single agreement or a single utterance or a single meeting.

It will be advanced by one small, perhaps imperceptible, gain after another, in which neither the pride nor the prestige of any large power is deemed more important than the fate of the world.

It will come by the gradual growth of common interests, by the increased awareness of shifting dangers and alignments, and by the development of confidence.

Confidence is not folly when both are strong. And we are both strong. The United States and the Soviet Union are both very strong, indeed.

So what is the practical step forward in this direction? I think it is to recognize that while differing principles and differing values may always divide us, they should not, and they must not, deter us from rational acts of common endeavor. The dogmas and the vocabularies of the cold war were enough for one generation. The world must not now flounder in the backwaters of the old and stagnant passions. For our test really is not to prove which interpretation of man's past is correct. Our test is to secure man's future and our purpose is no longer only to avoid a nuclear war. Our purpose must be a consuming, determined desire to enlarge the peace for all peoples.

This does not mean that we have to become bedfellows. It does not mean that we have to cease competition. But it does mean that we must both want—and work for and long for—that day when “nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore.”

I think those thousands of you who are here today at this most unusual event, at this most unusual place—the National Reac-

tor Testing Center—know, perhaps more than your other 190 million Americans, just what a great force nuclear energy can be for peace, and just how much the liberty-, freedom-loving Americans have that as their number one objective. If we could have our one wish this morning, it would be that infiltration would cease, that bombs would stop falling, and that all men everywhere could live together without fear in peace under a government of their own choosing.

Thank you for the courtesy that you do Mrs. Johnson and myself to come here and meet with us.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. at the site of the Atomic Energy Commission's Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1 at the National Reactor Testing Station in Arco, Idaho. In his opening words he referred to Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission, Senator Frank Church and Senator Len B. Jordan, Representatives Compton I.

White and George V. Hansen, and former Representative Ralph R. Harding—all of Idaho, Governor Calvin Rampton of Utah, Charles Herndon, Republican candidate for Governor of Idaho, A. William Brunt, Republican candidate for Congress from the 2d District of Idaho, Representative Chet Holifield of California, Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado, Under Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Rosel H. Hyde, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Vice Adm. William F. Raborn.

A White House release of August 25 stated that the reactor testing station was completed in 1951, and that it was designated a national historic landmark by the National Park Service during the 15th anniversary of the first operation of the facility. The breeder reactor, the release further stated, was designed and operated by the Argonne National Laboratory to demonstrate that a reactor could produce more fuel than it consumes. The reactor also produced the world's first electricity from nuclear energy and later generated electrical power using plutonium fuel. The release noted that the success of the reactor was a "first step leading toward today's intensive government-industry fast breeder reactor development program."

## 412 Remarks at the Airport in Idaho Falls Upon Departing for Denver. *August 26, 1966*

MRS. JOHNSON and I have just been in your State a few hours, but never have we seen more smiling faces, more happy people, or a more beautiful scenic area of the United States.

We are so happy that we could come here and take off from Idaho Falls.

We have served with great pleasure through the years with the men that you have sent to Washington. We are particularly proud of a number of those who occupy the executive branch of the Government, men like Mr. Rosel Hyde and men like Mr. Carver, Under Secretary of the Interior, and the Idaho people are our kind of people.

We came here today to see this great adventure, this great experiment that you have taken in the field of atomic energy where

you made electricity for the first time from the atom.

You have a great and growing country. It is inhabited by sturdy characters. And we have prosperous conditions.

Now we do have a lot of problems and they all seem to wind up sometime or other on my desk.

All I can say is this—that we are trying to meet these problems, both foreign and domestic, as best we can.

We have General Westmoreland, I think the most brilliant soldier that we have in the United States Army. He was the head of West Point. We selected the best man that the Secretary of Defense could find and we sent him to Vietnam.

This week we lost almost 100 boys in Viet-

nam. The enemy lost 1,900 boys. We hated to see anyone lose their life, but as long as they are infiltrating, as long as they are determined to conquer that country by force, we just cannot pick up and pull out and run.

I am, as President, carefully considering every move made. I have not made any that General Westmoreland has not been consulted on, that is not in accord with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the best military men who have spent their entire life on this problem.

Sometimes I get a plan or a program or an idea of my own. When I explore it and go into it in depth I see the things that I have overlooked.

I am sure that is true of nearly every citizen in the land. But the wonderful part about our land is that we have liberty and we have freedom and everyone can explore and everyone can suggest and everyone can complain.

But I don't know of another nation in the world that wouldn't trade places with us today. I don't know of a person in this country who would like to leave our country and go any other place.

On the domestic front we, too, have problems. We always do when we have nearly everybody working. We have shortages of labor. We have high wages. We have high prices. We have high profits.

When I went to Washington 35 years ago we had souplines. We got 3 cents for our calves. We were burning our corn in the field. Our farms were being foreclosed. We had none of our people employed. Everybody was looking for a job. If they could get on WPA they were thankful.

Now you have problems of that kind. Through the years, though, we have moved forward. Now our problem is not too few jobs, but we have 76 million people working. Now that is 7 million more people

who have jobs than they had when I went into the executive branch of the Government.

Those people who are working in factories got an average wage of \$112 a week for a 40-hour week. So we have good hours, we have good wages. And we have good workers and we have them in ample numbers.

When they go to spending that money to build new homes, to buy new cars, to buy color television, you have a greater demand sometimes than you have supply. So your prices go up.

Since 1960 prices have gone up 10 percent. But farm income has gone up. Wages have gone up 17 percent. Profits have gone up 83 percent. Now our problem is to try to keep all those things pretty stable without causing a downtrend. And we work at that every day as best we can.

There is no one in the United States that wants to have stable conditions, prosperous conditions, more than your President, more than your Cabinet, more than your Congress, made up of both parties. No man ever goes to office, to Congress, on a platform of doing what is wrong. He wants to do what is right.

Now some of us think we have all the answers. Sometimes we don't have them. But we do have better answers than they have any other place in the world. We do have the highest standard of living. We do have the best housing. We do have the most cars. We do have the most television. We do have the most leisure time. We do have the best roads. We do have the best planes. We have the best luxuries, the most recreation.

What it all adds up to is you are going to have problems if you live in the 20th century. It may be a problem of noise as we are speaking. It may be a problem of being too quiet in the middle of the night. But

we have problems. The difference is that today we have a problem of prosperity and when I went to Washington we had a problem of depression. Now we are going to deal with them as best we can. That is what I am out here doing today. I am dealing with them.

I can speak to 60 million people over television. I am not a candidate for office. My name is not on the ticket. I have been elected until January 1969. But when I go to Idaho and I go to Colorado, and I go to Oklahoma and Texas, and to six New England States the other day, I see the people that run this country, that I must report to, that I work for.

I never forget what Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic Party, said. "The wisdom of the many is much to be preferred to the decisions of the few."

So I am out here with the many and I am so grateful and Mrs. Johnson is, for your coming and extending this hand of hospitality.

Thank you. Goodby, and God bless Idaho.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1 p.m. at the airport in Idaho Falls. During his remarks he referred to Rosel H. Hyde, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, John A. Carver, Jr., Under Secretary of the Interior, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense.

## 413 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport in Denver.

*August 26, 1966*

*Governor Love, Mayor Currigan, Lt. Governor Robert Knous, your distinguished Senators Gordon Allott and Peter Dominick, who, I am very happy to say, came out with me today with your four great Congressmen, Wayne Aspinall, Byron Rogers, Frank Evans, and Roy McVicker:*

I am also delighted to have with me Governor Calvin Rampton of Utah and Governor Jack Campbell of New Mexico; a good many Members of Congress from the great State of Oklahoma, Senator Monroney and Senator Harris, the distinguished Majority Leader Carl Albert, Congressmen Belcher, Edmondson, Steed, Jarman, and Johnson.

I brought with me today some of the leaders in our Government. We have Mr. James Webb of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Mr. Hyde, the Chairman of the FCC; Mr. Carver, the Under Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Foley, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Ed-

wards, the Chairman of the National Mediation Board; Mr. Jenkins of the National Labor Relations Board; and my own Dave Bunn of the White House staff, without whom I don't think we would have ever passed a measure through the House of Representatives.

Lady Bird and I are very grateful to all of you good people of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, particularly of Denver, for coming out here to greet us today. You have not only brought us a lot of beautiful scenery and attractive personalities, but you brought us some fine weather.

Denver has always been exceedingly friendly to the Johnsons, and this trip is no exception. This is an area of the country that I think is definitely moving forward and Denver is a city that is on the move.

I am never surprised to learn how much it is growing. Since we came here 2 years ago, your population has already jumped

more than 5 percent. Just think what would happen if I should come back here every 2 years for the next 10 years. That is not either a promise or a prediction, but that is something for you to think about.

I like to come back to Denver to get progress reports, because the news here seems to be always so much better. The further west you go, the better the news is, in my opinion.

The number of people living at the poverty level is down to 15 percent. That is 3 percent under the average for the large cities of America.

The number of people with less than 5 years in school is already down to 4 percent. That is less than 3 percent below other large cities in this country.

The number of people who live in crowded housing is down to 8 percent. That is less than 2 percent in the other large cities in this country.

I don't cite these figures as an invitation to smugness, because I know you are never going to be satisfied until you get all of these things down to zero. But I do cite them as an example of what can happen when a great city decides to tackle the problems of the 20th century under progressive leadership.

I am proud of what your National Government—and never forget that it is your National Government—is doing to help out. We are investing more than \$143 million this year in Denver alone.

As I look around this energetic city, I can see that it is a very solid investment.

The other morning a newspaper columnist asked, "Why is the President leaving Washington this weekend—this Saturday—when he has so many problems to solve here?"

Well, I thought about that, and I think I should tell you why. Because all of our

problems don't seem to be solvable in Washington. They are going to be solved in some places. Those places are going to be cities like Denver where people like you make up your minds to do something about poverty, to do something about your slums, to do something to improve your schools, to build your parks and your recreation areas, to make this a better place for your children to grow up, to restore your land to its beauty, to purify your waters, to improve your farms, to conserve your resources.

Now I know that sounds like Lady Bird's speech or Wayne Aspinall's speech, but I think they both learned something from us.

Some people say the Federal Government should do everything. Some people say the Federal Government should do nothing. Both are wrong.

America is all of us working together to do what none of us can do by ourselves. I came out here to tell you that I am not timid about America's future. I am not like the old man who was asked about the weather and replied, "Well, it is going to get better, if it doesn't get worse."

Look at the economy. Some people are saying the prosperity we have enjoyed for 6 years is about to come down like the snow on your mountains in the August sun. Well, I don't want you to believe that for a moment.

Prices have gone up. The cost of living has risen. Housewives are paying more for certain things. And they are concerned. But out of our dollar today, we spend 18 cents of it for food. Twenty years ago we spent 26 percent of it for food.

I know—and I hear it from Mrs. Johnson every day—about these food prices. I guess I am going to hear it from Mrs. Nugent, too, because I read in the newspaper where she did her first shopping the other day. And I haven't heard the last of it.

But the truth is that while prices have gone up 10 percent in the last 6 years—and we have kept a very accurate record of that through our Bureau of Labor Statistics—wages have gone up almost 20 percent.

Your family is still buying better food with a smaller portion of your income than it has ever bought before in our history. There are more than 6 million people working today than were working 5 years ago.

Last year I got 24 cents for my calves. This year I got 28 cents for my calves. And, of course, your meat may cost a little more when the producer gets a little more. But I believe there are some producers in the area, as well as some workers and some consumers.

I do not believe we can chase away our problems by only counting our blessings. But the fact is that our standard of living has gone up fast. We have the highest standard of living of any people in any country anywhere in all of the world.

I am concerned about inflation. My administration is looking at hard ways to deal with it and try as best we can to keep this a stable economy. But we know that you don't have inflation when people don't have jobs. We know you don't have inflation when no one has any money to buy goods. We know you don't have inflation when factories are closing down instead of expand-

ing. We can keep inflation from running away with our prosperity if we will just remember what Woodrow Wilson once said: "that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of all the people."

I think that is still so. And it is still the answer to many more problems than inflation. The spontaneous cooperation of our people is the secret weapon that made America great. And it is the only one that is going to keep America great.

I am very happy to be here. I am delighted to see so many old friendly faces, fellows that I went to school with, that I worked with years ago, like E. C. Lowe, that I served with in the Congress, like John Carroll.

I always enjoy coming back to Denver. I am going on now to the great, fine University of Denver. It is wonderful to be back in Colorado. I will be seeing you again. And I hope real soon—if not, at least 2 years from now.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:06 p.m. at Stapleton Airport in Denver. His opening words referred to Governor John A. Love, Mayor Thomas G. Curigan of Denver, Lt. Governor Robert L. Knous, Senators Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick, and Representatives Wayne N. Aspinall, Byron G. Rogers, Frank E. Evans, and Roy H. McVicker, all of Colorado. During his remarks he referred to, among others, his daughter Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent.

#### 414 Remarks Upon Receiving an Honorary Degree at the University of Denver. *August 26, 1966*

*Chancellor Miller; Governor Love; Mayor Currigan; Lt. Governor Knous; Senators Allott and Dominick; and Colorado's four great Congressmen, Wayne Aspinall, Byron Rogers, Frank Evans, and Roy McVicker; distinguished Members of the Board of Regents, the distinguished Members of Con-*

*gress who are traveling with us; ladies and gentlemen:*

In the nearly 3 years that I have been your President, I have spoken on numerous occasions about the foreign policy of our country. I naturally hope that my fellow citizens have read and remembered all of

these speeches that I have made. However, as a one time schoolteacher, I am aware of the fact that one cannot count on universal enthusiasm for even the greatest of literature. So, I am not very optimistic.

But the United States, as we are fond of reminding ourselves, is a very large and a very important force in the world in which we live. Our dealings with other countries are deeply important to ourselves; they have a deep and important bearing on the lives of the peoples of other lands. They bear heavily on the greatest of all man's tasks in our time—and that greatest task in all time is our search for peace.

Democracy has no meaning unless leaders can convey their understanding of their task to the people they serve. Only then can the people respond whether in informed support or sometimes in informed dissent.

So, today I am not going to speak of particular countries, or particular policies, or particular problems of conflict and negotiation which now engage our attention. Instead, I am going to suggest some of the rules or principles which, as President, I believe should control our conduct of the foreign policy of this country. This, I think, will help us to understand better how we react and how we should react to the endless succession of problems which daily pour in upon Washington from all of the six continents and across all the many seas.

The overriding rule which I want to affirm today is this: that our foreign policy must always be an extension of this Nation's domestic policy. Our safest guide to what we do abroad is always take a good look at what we are doing at home.

The great creative periods of American foreign policy have been the great periods of our domestic achievement. Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to mention just three, projected their

image of concern and accomplishment to the entire world. I would mistrust any expert on foreign affairs, however deeply he might be informed, if he confessed ignorance of the politics of the United States of America.

The reason for this, I think, is quite simple. Politics are the means by which men give their collective voice to their hopes and to their aspirations. Can we suppose that these are so very different for Americans than for the people of the other lands from which our parents came? Certainly not. Nor will we long have the confidence and respect of other people if we hold what is necessary for Americans is too good for other people.

The rule, to repeat, is that a sound foreign policy is in the main a longer reach of what we do and what we seek here at home. Let me offer you some concrete examples.

I think first of the problems of these last years in our large cities. We do not condone violence; we do not hold innocent those people who incite it. We know that there are men who feed on the misery of others, and we know there are men who seek to turn disorder and protest to their own gain. They have neither the interests of the poor nor the interests of our country at heart, for their intent is usually to tear down and not to build.

But when violence breaks out our instinct is to ask: "Why? What is the cause? And what can we do about it?" We look for the deeper causes on which anger and on which tension grow and feed. We look for privation and indignity and evidence of past oppression or neglect.

And, I think, so it is abroad. We do not, if we are wise, see the hand of a villain in every outbreak against authority. There, as at home, it is the sound American instinct always to ask if oppression and privation and neglect are not the root cause.

It has often seemed to me that a visitor



from Mars—brought back, perhaps, as an exchange fellow from one of the more memorable space probes of Jim Webb and the Johnson administration—will not be greatly impressed by the fact that the people on this planet speak different languages, are of a different color, or even, at first glance, that they live under different political systems.

He will notice, rather, that there is an area of comparative economic well-being that is spreading over the northern part of this hemisphere and all of Europe. It extends deeply into the Soviet Union. Here, most of the people have, at a minimum, enough to eat. Most of them have enough to wear. They have schools to attend. They have physicians to visit them when they are sick. They have warm houses to which to return when it is cold and cool ones when it is hot.

And our visitor will observe that, in general and except perhaps in election years in the United States, this is a zone of political tranquility. Governments are stable. Revolutions are rare. Even as between nations he will notice that while there is not complete peace, the wars for the last 20 years have at least been conducted largely in words. Words wound. But as a veteran of more than 12 years in the United States Senate, I happily attest that words do not kill.

But our tourist from Mars would soon notice that there is another part of the world where governments are insecure; where people take readily to the streets; where guerrillas lurk in the jungles; where armies eye each other across unstable frontiers and all too frequently they exchange shots; and where, on frequent occasions, landless peasants or unemployed workers rise up in strong protest.

And this world, our traveler, I think, by

then will have noticed, this particular world is a very poor one. He will form his own conclusions as to what makes for tranquility within a country and as between countries. And he will not be wrong.

I may ask this gentleman to stay on in a high position in my administration.

Let me give you a second application of this rule.

Here in the United States we do not like violence. We know that otherwise peaceful men can sometimes be driven to its use. We regard it as a manifestation of failure. And when it occurs, whether it occurs in an urban slum during a demonstration or whether it occurs on a picket line, we count it a manifestation of failure. We seek to re-establish the rule of law. We try to get negotiations going again. To negotiate is never to admit failure. To negotiate is to show good sense. We believe that collective bargaining is working as long as policies stay in the negotiation stage. Only when bargaining breaks off do we speak of failure.

And so also is it in foreign policy. There, too, violence is one face of failure. There, too, the rule of law and the resort to the bargaining table are the hallmarks of success.

The man who deals in principles is sometimes accused of dealing in generalities. I heard that charged of the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense yesterday after they went into what I considered the greatest detail with very necessary information. But because they were talking principles, they were charged with dealing in generalities.

Let me say accordingly, as I have said often before, that this rule applies without qualification to Vietnam. We shall count it a mark of success when all the parties to that dispute come to a conference table. We Americans are experienced in bargaining; we have nothing to fear from negotiation. And we Americans know the nature of a

fair bargain. No people ever need fear negotiating with Americans.

Let me give you a third application of the rule.

Here in the United States we do not like being told what to do. We like even less being told what to think. Not every action that my administration has taken since I became President has been universally popular. I doubt that everything we do in the future will be acclaimed by all people.

But we defend, and I intend to defend, the right of everyone to disagree, if he wants to, with everything that we urge or everything that we do. We ask only in return that when we dissent from their dissent that it be recognized as an exercise of the very right that we defend, the right of free speech.

Nor do I want to abridge freedom or compel conformity of thought or behavior. It is not just that as President I uphold the Constitution and the First Amendment. It is because I am an American. I think I know what freedom means.

And again we find that American policy provides the guide to foreign policy. All people want the dignity that goes with constitutional and civil liberty. All people wish the right to speak their minds. And all men are diminished by dictatorship and by thought control.

Here again, let me be not content with just enunciating a rule. Let me apply it. The United States has no mandate to interfere wherever government falls short of our specifications. But we shall have—and deserve—the respect of the people of other countries only as they know what side America is on.

In the Communist countries we are on the side of those who, year by year, seek to enlarge the spectrum of discussion. As long as these men and women persist, commu-

nism will be in a state of change and the change will be good.

In the Latin American countries, we are on the side of those who want constitutional governments. We are not on the side of those who say that dictatorships are necessary for efficient economic development or as a bulwark against communism. We have already made it amply clear that where personal freedom is threatened we are not on the side of unbridled authority.

In Africa, we are on the side of those who are working toward full equality between the races. And we are on the side, also, of those who are working for a stable and orderly government—for this, alone, provides protection that the individual citizen must have.

In Vietnam, we are on the side of fair and orderly elections that give, in the troubled land, the widest possible expression to the will of the people who live there. We have already made it amply clear, I think, that what is freely and fairly expressed by that will, the United States of America will accept.

You will notice, I think, that there is no application of these rules, which, were it the United States, we would not accept, and very nearly accept it as a matter of course. You will see, I think, why I think that domestic policy is a good guide to our foreign policy and what we should do abroad.

Let me give you a fourth and final application of the rule that I think our foreign policy begins at home.

The United States is, by the standards that the world community applies, a very successful society. We have here at home much to do. But in our brief span of 200 years—a lesser period than encompassed by the military campaigns known to history as the Crusades—we have accomplished quite a lot. Nor have we been backward in re-

flecting on the reasons.

We know that we are an energetic people. We think we are intelligent. We early appreciated the importance of public education. We had a continent that was rich in resources. We had a sound idea for our economic system. And, without doubt, we were truly smiled upon by our Creator.

But I wonder if this explains our relative good fortune in the world. Other peoples are energetic. Other peoples are intelligent. There are other parts of the world that are also favored by nature. Others are as literate as we are. There is nothing very mysterious about our economic system nor have we had an exclusive patent on it. And it would be going too far, in this day and age, to suppose that we are alone favored by God.

Our advantage, I think, then, is that we early discovered that social justice is very efficient. We discovered that by assuring to everyone the fruits of his own labor—and that is what social justice really means—we made him a productive force of untold power. He became subject to the most exacting of all employers, namely himself. Deny a man this sense of fair reward and his effort and his productivity are cut to a fraction.

There can be no doubt, I think, as to why the South lagged behind the North in the last century. It was not the Civil War; were the effects of war that enduring, Germany and Russia would be crippled for another 80 years. Within 20 years after the Civil War cotton production, the crop most disrupted by conflict and the freeing of the slaves, was already back to its pre-war volume. Nor was the South lacking in either human or natural resources.

The South lagged because in the American Republic it did not accord its citizens full equality and a full sense of a just society. This is the failure which, in these last few

years, I have been so determined to try to repair.

And here also is a rule that applies to our shores. It is the theory which underlies our efforts in Latin America and in South Asia and wherever applicable in other parts of the world.

I grew up in a farming and ranching area. I know how farmers behave. And I never saw a tenant farmer who could be counted upon to reach his full potential knowing that all he does finally goes to the landlord.

I have seen some fairly eloquent agricultural extension agents in my day. I have never seen one who could persuade a man to grow two bales of cotton, where only one grew before, unless that man who was doing the growing felt that he would at least get part of one of them.

Nor is social justice merely a matter of a good land tenure system. It is work at fair wages with the protection of free bargaining and a government that is honest and reasonably efficient and puts its tax money to proper use; and it is education and food and health care for those who, as children, are not able to assert their own rights in their own society. It consists, perhaps most of all, in simply knowing that the ladder upward is not so crowded that there will be no room, ever, for you.

Our foreign policy, in America, like our domestic policy, is all those things—all those things from education, to jobs, to health, to justice, to equality for all people.

Once, here in Denver, it seemed a very long way downhill to our shores. And it seemed a greater distance yet to foreign lands. In those days the problems of foreign policy, no doubt, seemed very remote. Meanwhile, one has always been told, the men and women who inhabit these mountains have never been lacking in pride in themselves. So there was much to keep

their attention here at home.

We saw it in your streets and on your lawns and in your homes today.

Now the ocean is close—and London, Paris, Moscow, and Tokyo are only a few hours beyond. Just a few minutes for Jim Webb. Denver has become a center of active discussion on foreign issues, that the rest of the world watches. Denver has become a place with a keen sense of the problems and the policies which these impose upon your generation and upon my generation.

But from my remarks this afternoon, you will see that you have another advantage. You are also very strategically situated in relation to the United States. That is an even greater source of wisdom on foreign policy. We are a great and liberal and progressive democracy up to our frontiers. And we are the same beyond. So let us never imagine for a moment that Americans can wear one face in Denver and Des Moines and Seattle and Brooklyn and another in Paris and Mexico City and Karachi and Saigon. Nor, may I say, do we have a different face

for Moscow, Peking, or Hanoi.

I am very happy that you students and this illustrious faculty would ask me to come here today and I am very glad to see the site on which we will work with you in building your new Space-Science Building. It was my intention to speak at length on the subject of space science, but when I learned so many of your students were to be here this afternoon, I chose instead to speak on a subject that is one-third science, one-third art, and one-third hope—the subject of foreign policy. In that we are all students, we are all still learning.

Thank you and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:15 p.m. at the University of Denver arena where he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws. In his opening words he referred to Dr. Wilbur C. Miller, acting chancellor of the University of Denver, Governor John A. Love, Mayor Thomas G. Currigan of Denver, Lt. Governor Robert L. Knous, Senators Gordon Allott and Peter H. Dominick, and Representatives Wayne N. Aspinall, Byron G. Rogers, Frank E. Evans, and Roy H. McVicker, all of Colorado. During his remarks he referred to, among others, James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense.

## 415 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Tulsa International Airport.

*August 26, 1966*

*Mr. Hunt, Mr. Mayor, Governor Bellmon, Senators Monroney and Harris:*

Senator Monroney and I entered the Congress only a year apart. That was back in the 1930's. And we have been working together ever since.

Senator Harris is one of the few freshmen Senators to be chairman of his own subcommittee the first year he was in the Senate. He is an Oklahoma statesman in the image of the great Democrat, Bob Kerr.

Oklahoma's delegation to the House of Representatives is among the finest in the

Nation. Carl Albert, the "Little Giant from Little Dixie," is our majority leader in the House and he has attained the highest position in Government of any Oklahoman, and he deserves it.

Ed Edmondson, as I am sure you know, has been a key figure in the development of the Arkansas River to which the distinguished Mayor just referred, and in promoting Indian affairs legislation. He has been one of the ablest Democrats in that body.

Tom Steed of Shawnee has done excellent

work as Chairman of the Subcommittee on U.S. Capital Appropriations. John Jarman of Oklahoma City has served his Fifth District continuously since 1950.

Page Belcher of Enid has now represented your First District for more than 16 years. He is a member of the very important House Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Jed Johnson of Chickasha is the youngest Member of the House of Representatives at 26 years of age.

I am very pleased that all of these men were able to come here to Oklahoma with me today. For many years I have listened way into the night about the problems of Oklahoma: agricultural problems, oil problems, water problems, dam problems, Arkansas River problems. I thought today as I was winding my way back from Idaho through the great western capital at Denver that I might just stop off over here in Oklahoma and have supper. Evidently, your Governor thought I might stay longer. So he started sending me wires.

Now my friends that invited me down here promised me the surprise of my life for a birthday, but I didn't know the surprise was going to be the Governor. Really, I would have waited until after November to come by Tulsa but I was afraid that there might not be any Republicans around here after November.

Well, anyway, we are here today not as Republicans and not as Democrats—I say in good humor to the Governor—but we are here first of all as Americans who are interested in the great State of Oklahoma, in its progress, in its industrial future, in its moving ahead in space science and the fine fields.

Your own man, Jim Webb, has led the space effort for the whole Nation and I would like to pay great tribute to him here tonight.

Mr. Leverett Edwards is the Chairman of our National Mediation Board and has rendered distinguished service and is a great credit to the State of Oklahoma.

I have with me Mr. Gene Foley, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce who is Director of the Economic Development Administration that is going to provide a lot of jobs and a lot of industry for this great State.

Also, Mr. Howard Jenkins of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. Rosel Hyde, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who comes from Idaho, where we visited early today.

I have Mr. Jim Jones of the White House staff who makes my job much easier.

So, frankly, I would say this is no time to be partisan. This is no time to play politics with the problems that all of us face, Democratic Presidents, Republican Congressmen, Democratic Senators, Republican Mayors. I am not searching for a Democratic solution to any of these problems or a Republican solution. I am only looking for the right solution. The solution to Vietnam—about which we have some banners over here—is not a partisan solution.

The solution to Vietnam is patience. We are going to have to fight until the Communists realize that they cannot defeat us and decide to end the fighting or to seek a peaceful settlement.

Almost 300,000 American men are in Vietnam tonight. They are giving their time and they are giving up their luxuries, for America—and many of them are giving up their lives.

What can we give them in return? We can let them know that we believe in what they are doing. We know they are fighting for a free Asia. We know they are fighting for a safer world.

And most of all, we must give them our understanding, our support, and our pa-

tience. We must let them know, and we must let the world know, that we are willing to bear the burden of a long struggle to defeat the Communist invasion of South Vietnam.

For patience is the answer. And patience is everyone's business. It doesn't belong to any single party alone.

I had lunch only yesterday in the White House with one of the greatest men that this country has ever produced. He has been our Chief of Staff, he has been a Commander of our European theater, he has been head of our NATO forces. He has been president of Columbia University. And he has been President of the United States.

I had lunch with General Eisenhower. During the conversation, someone said that tremendous American firepower helped him make the difference in World War II. President Eisenhower immediately replied, "No, our firepower was essential, but what really made the difference in World War II was the tremendous willpower of the American people."

And I think President Eisenhower was right. Willpower has been our secret all along—and it must be now.

If I were writing a history book of this time, I would call this "The Era of Progress." It has been a time of great progress generated by great willpower.

I can remember the days of the Dust Bowl and the days when Oklahomans by the thousands pulled up stakes and left their native soil to go other places.

Those were terrible days for Oklahoma and for the Nation.

But there aren't going to be any more Dust Bowls because we have learned how to harness the soil and how to control and use our rivers to the best advantage.

The great Arkansas River this year will get almost 10 percent of all the appropria-

tion for all the public works on rivers in the United States—this one area alone.

You can multiply that example a few dozen times and get a good idea of the kind of American progress that I am talking about.

Look at what has been happening to the per capita income of the State of Oklahoma that I have heard Bob Kerr, Mike Monroney, Carl Albert, and the others talk about by the hours. From 1960 through 1965 your per capita income climbed slightly more than 3 percent every year—a total increase of almost 17 percent. And I am talking about real dollars.

From 1963 through 1965, your per capita income rose 5.8 percent per year each year—the last 2 years almost 12 percent. And my economists tell me that in the last 6 months, Oklahoma's income has risen even higher than the 6 percent a year.

Now, look at your employment picture.

In 1965 it was up more than 2 percent over 1963. If you add the total employment figures since 1965, the percentage will go a little over 3 percent.

In America, we would all call this a great, rich success story. What you see here tonight in Oklahoma is just a reflection of what has happened all over the country since 1960. Although you have been slightly more aggressive and slightly more progressive and you are bearing the fruits of that thinking.

The most important reason, though, I think, is the willpower as well as the vision of the people of Oklahoma. So, I have come here tonight to say to you: Be of strong heart. Give us your patience without your partisanship. Give us your support. Let us all be Americans first, and Democrats or Republicans last. Let us support our men in Vietnam and send them the message that we will see it through.

I went to Washington 35 years ago. At that time, we had a lot of problems. I thought we never could face those problems and solve those problems and find solutions to them. They were problems of the Dust Bowl, they were problems of the tenant farmer, they were the problems of home foreclosures, they were the problems of bonus marchers coming to Washington and being driven down Pennsylvania Avenue to the camps of Anacostia, they were the problems of soup lines that stretched out on every main street.

Our average weekly wage at that time was \$18 per week. Today, it is \$112 per week. Our average per capita farm income at that time was \$300 per year. It is \$5,440 today. Sure, we had problems then, and we have problems now. But the problems then were the problems of poverty, were the problems of depression. The problems we have today are the problems of prosperity. We have good jobs. Seven million more people are working today than they were when I went in the executive department and left the Senate just a few years ago. Seven million more jobs. Seven million more taxpayers.

Unemployment has dropped from 7 percent to a little over 3 percent. So, when you have all your people working—76 million of them—drawing good wages, making good income, working reasonable hours, you are going to have problems with prices. Our prices have risen 10 percent since 1960. The last 6 years, our prices have gone up 10 percent, but our per capita income has gone up nearly 20 percent. We have 20 percent more income to buy things that cost us 10 percent more.

And our profits have gone up 83 percent for the highest profits after taxes in the history of this country. We have had two tax rebates in the last 2 years.

Now we may have another kind of tax

bill down the road. I am not going to talk about that tonight because I don't know. But I do know that we have a great deal to be thankful for. We have a great deal to be grateful for. We have a great many blessings that we ought to recognize.

Now some people like to get worried. Some people like to be concerned. Some people like to be frustrated and I can't do anything about satisfying them all. But I can say this to you: that I doubt the 120 nations that I deal with, the 120 countries that we have representatives to in the form of Ambassadors, I doubt that you can point to a single one of those countries on the map where any single person in the sound of my voice tonight would not like to trade places with what you have here at home. That is a pretty good record for your accomplishment.

I said a few years ago my personal political philosophy was this: that I was a free man first, that I was an American second, that I was a public servant third, and a Democrat fourth, in that order. I have come here tonight as an American, a free American and a public servant, the President of this country. I have come here to say to you that your country is steering a firm and steady course, that we are enjoying a prosperous period, that we have the problems that go with prosperity, that we have the problems of defending freedom and liberty in the world; because there are a lot of people who want what we have and we have to protect it.

We are protecting it and we are defending it and we are living up to our treaty obligations and we plan to until success is assured, until our boys win and until we can bring them home with pride and with honor.

So, to the men of all religions and all faiths, to the men of all colors and all regions, to the men of all political parties, I say here in the great State of Oklahoma tonight you have every reason to be very proud of those

that you have sent forward to represent you in the councils of your Federal Government.

I am not going to stay all night. I am not even going to talk all night. I am just about through. I do want to present, though, my long-time beloved friend, the most distinguished Governor from the State of Texas, John Connally.

And now I am going to take a little drive out here to Pryor and see some of my friends out there, have a light dinner, and go on

home before it gets too dark.

Good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:45 p.m. at Tulsa International Airport, Tulsa, Okla. His opening words referred to Russell Hunt, chairman of the welcoming committee, Mayor James M. Hewgley of Tulsa, Governor Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, and Senators A. S. Mike Monroney and Fred R. Harris, both of Oklahoma. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Robert S. Kerr, Senator from Oklahoma 1949-1963, and James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

#### 416 Remarks at a Groundbreaking Ceremony for an Industrial Site in Pryor, Oklahoma. August 26, 1966

*Congressman Edmondson, Senator Monroney, Senator Harris, members of the very able Oklahoma delegation, distinguished honored guests from Washington and Oklahoma, and ladies and gentlemen:*

I am so happy that I could come by here this evening and see you before I go home tonight to spend my birthday tomorrow.

I have spent a large part of my life talking, planning, and working for the State of Oklahoma with the leaders of Oklahoma.

I left Washington this morning and went to Idaho and made several stops in that State. Then we went to Colorado this afternoon and made several stops in that State. And I had thought it would be all right if I came by here and ate supper with you before I went home. I never did plan to spend the night. I don't know where the Governor might have gotten the idea that I was going to be on his hands for a long time. Now I want to keep this record straight. I want the Governor of Oklahoma to know that he is welcome in Washington any time—before November or after November.

I plan to send him a telegram to that effect tonight. And to keep it strictly nonpolitical, I am going to send it c.o.d.

Lady Bird told me—said, “I am going to have the surprise of your life for your birthday tomorrow.” And Ed Edmondson said, “We appreciate your coming to Pryor so much, and what you have done for Pryor already, that *we* are going to give you the greatest surprise you have ever had for a birthday.” And then they showed up with the Governor's telegram—and that was a surprise!

I remember so many, many hours that I spent with your great leader, Bob Kerr, talking about the future of your people, the people that he loved so much, and your State.

Mike Monroney and I entered the Congress only a year apart back in the 1930's and we have worked together very closely ever since.

When Lady Bird leaves town and I have no place to go, and I feel a little lonely—and one of my daughters gets married and the other one is in Hollywood—I call up Mike or Mary Ellen and say, “Is it all right if I come on out for supper?” And then I slip out from the Secret Service and go out and spend a quiet evening—in the way I enjoy most—talking to my friends from my neighboring State. It never occurred to me



for a moment that you might not want me to come down here.

Fred Harris is a great Senator. I saw him when he was running for the Senate. When he got to Washington he hit the ground running. He has been running ever since. He is one of the few freshmen Senators to ever come into the Senate and become chairman of a subcommittee the day he got there. He is an Oklahoma statesman in the image of Bob Kerr and Mike Monroney. And you are going to hear plenty from him in the years to come.

I served in the House of Representatives for a long time and I served with a good many men, I expect more than 2,500 in the House and the Senate, in the 35 years that I have been there. I always thought Mr. Rayburn was the best man I ever served with in the House and I guess he was. He served there 50 years and he had to get elected every 2 years for 25 separate elections.

But if there is another man that even comes close to Mr. Rayburn, it is his neighbor, Carl Albert, who succeeded him as majority leader. He is a good man. He is an able man, he is a wise man, he is a tough little fellow, but he is all wool and a yard wide. And that's all I know to say about him!

Now, Ed Edmondson got me to come here. It has already cost us a good deal. I don't know how much more I am going to have to pay after this introduction tonight, but he is quoting what I said the last time I was in Oklahoma. I know that 10 percent of all the money the Federal Government is spending on public works this year is being spent on the Arkansas River. And it looks like Ed has some other ideas in mind.

He has been a key figure in the development of one of the greatest river developments in the entire world. He has been a

key figure in Indian affairs legislation. He has been a key figure, along with another good friend of mine, in the beautification field. And except for Ed Edmondson, a great deal of the beauty of this land that we saw today in Idaho and Colorado, and this evening in Tulsa, and here tonight in Pryor, wouldn't have been possible. So, I am so thrilled that we have a chance to come to his district and to say to you people that he is just as good as they come.

He is respected. He works hard. He covers the ground he stands on. And he is welcome in the White House day or night—before or after November, political or non-political.

I am glad that Page Belcher came down here with us. He is from Enid. He represents the First District. He has done that for 16 years with a good record on the Agricultural Committee.

My old friend, Tom Steed, of Shawnee, came along with us today. He has worked hand-in-glove with me through the years. He does an excellent job as chairman of the subcommittee on U.S. Capitol appropriations and has been very valuable as assistant to the President.

John Jarman, of Oklahoma City, has served the Fifth District continuously since 1950 and is the fourth ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Jed Johnson is the youngest Member of the House of Representatives, 26 years of age, freshly married, going strong, making a fine record. I knew his father ahead of him and he was a good Congressman. I think Jed is going to be just as good. And that is saying a lot, Jed.

You have a good many people serving in Washington: Mr. Owens from your State on the Securities and Exchange Commission; Mr. Jim Webb, the Administrator of the

Space Agency; Mr. Leverett Edwards, Chairman of the National Mediation Board.

All of these men are serving your State and serving our country faithfully, but the one that I am particularly fond of, because I see him about 18 hours a day, is this young man, Jim Jones, who is on my White House staff and sits right outside my door and tells me all day long I am running late. I am going to introduce him now before he comes up and pulls my coattail and tells me to stop.

I want to talk to you just a few moments about partnership—partnership between Federal resources and local action.

Now I know that is nothing new to Oklahoma. You have been engaged in that kind of partnership for a long time. You saw it when we built a new library over at Tulsa. You saw it when we built a new hospital at Edmond under the Hill-Burton Act. You saw it when the Federal Government built the new interstate highway across Oklahoma from the east to the west and from the north to the south.

You are going to see it pretty soon when the barges and the towboats make their way up the Mississippi to the Arkansas to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Muskogee, and on to the port of Catoosa near Tulsa, not very far from this spot.

We look to the day when thousands of your people are going to be working here in the industries along this great navigation channel. We look to the day when six great reservoirs in the project will be generating a combined power output of more than half a million kilowatts, providing more and cheaper electricity for the homes and the industries.

We look to the day when there will be a new market, a new day for Oklahoma's mineral resources, and a cheaper cost for moving farm products out of Oklahoma and moving raw materials into Oklahoma.

This Arkansas River project, like the Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority project, is an example of what partnership can do. They symbolize what is going on in the United States today at every level of the government.

We have tonight with us two great Governors, Governor John Connally of Texas, Governor Jack Campbell of New Mexico. They are here to meet Governor Farris Bryant. We are talking with the Governors of these States about the problems of these States to make these States bigger, better, wealthier, to make better use of their material and human resources.

We are entering a new day of relations between government and private institutions and individual citizens. This new federalism—this new day of cooperation—is not fully understood. But the problems are apparent.

A great society is not going to be built in this country by Lyndon Johnson. It is not going to be built in Washington, D.C. And with all due respect to your leaders on this platform tonight, they are not going to build it, either, although they are going to help.

A great nation is the sum total of all the people, people like you, in towns like Pryor, in cities like Tulsa and Oklahoma City—in 50 States of this Union. East and west, north and south, America is being shaped tonight; our destiny is being forged by the people like you and what you do.

That is why I have traveled today all through Idaho and through Colorado and now through Oklahoma. And I know that while America has come a long way, the best is yet to come.

Someone has said that we are living in the age of machines. We have machines for almost every purpose you can think of. They will even brush your teeth, they will even shine your shoes. But machines can-

not tell us the answer to the profound question that we must answer in our lifetime. You may have heard of the latest computer that was developed for our Armed Forces to which the anxious question was put one time by a top general. The question was this: "Will there be peace or war in our time?"

The wheels whirled, the lights flashed, the machine ground out the answer, "Yes."

The general was upset. He quickly fed back the question, "Yes, what?"

And the answer came, "Yes, sir."

Well, questions of war and peace and questions of man's deepest hopes are not going to be answered by these machines. They are going to be answered by the people of our land, people like you and me working together, people who love their country.

A lot of people are asking tonight, "Why are we in Vietnam?" That question is no question that anyone can answer. No machine certainly can answer it. People have a right to ask it. Their sons and their brothers and their fathers are dying out there. Others are suffering wounds that they will carry the rest of their lives. And the cost of war is in the billions. You ought to ask the question "Why?"

Yesterday in Washington, President Eisenhower told me a story while we were eating lunch in the White House Mansion. He said he was sitting in a jeep with a young Army captain out in the mountains of Tunisia during the earliest days of the African campaign, when he was our Commander.

The young man suddenly broke off the course of the conversation and said, "General, tell me, what in the devil are we doing here anyway? Why are we fighting this crazy war?"

President Eisenhower said he thought for a minute, then he looked at this young Army captain from a rural area in the United

States and he replied, "Captain, because if we didn't, someone like us would have to fight it for us someday."

And most of us don't like to have somebody else do our fighting for us.

I know there are many reasons why what we are doing in Vietnam is important. We have a treaty there that we must honor. We signed a contract that we must observe. We want to protect this little nation, South Vietnam, from being gobbled up by the Communists. And we need to prevent disorder in Vietnam from spilling over into all of Asia.

But those answers, as valid as they are, do not really adequately tell a mother or a wife why her son or why her husband has gone and given his life on the soil of Vietnam. It is the answer General Eisenhower gave that young captain, I think, that sheds light on the conflict in Vietnam tonight. If we didn't, someone like us would have to fight for us some other day closer to home or maybe here at home, itself.

That is true as long as some men in this world refuse to live in peace. That is true as long as they try to make might right. That is true as long as they try by force to take over little countries, small countries. That is true as long as violence is their way of imposing their will on others.

Someone is going to have to convince them they are wrong. And if we don't—the next generation will. I do not know that if we win in Vietnam there will never be another Communist effort to gobble up another free country. But I do know that if we fail in Vietnam, they will have a good precedent for trying to gobble up a lot more territory.

They will be encouraged to take advantage of every unrest wherever it occurs. They will be spurred in the use of their guerrilla warfare as a way to conquer what they could not conquer by open invasion.

Aggression is never satisfied until it is stopped. Nice words and solemn warnings of rhetoric won't stop an aggressor or a guerilla or a Communist. So we are in Vietnam tonight. Our men are out there fighting because, as General Eisenhower said, we hope others after us will not have to do our fighting for us.

For the great sweep of coast that is Vietnam, with one of the greatest food-producing areas in all the world, for it to fall to aggression would mean that somewhere else someone else might have to fight. Whether it would be in the green jungles of Thailand, on the peaks of the Himalayas, or on the Straits of Borneo, I cannot tell you.

But this I do know: That, too, would be costly. And it would be long and it would be hard.

There are no easy options in this modern world in which we live. We cannot choose between war and peace as if they were the only two alternatives. The choice is often between a certain kind of war now or a more dangerous kind of war later. The choice is often between an uneasy peace in most of the world while one part of the world is the center of conflict or a peace that is broken on many fronts.

So, my friends of Oklahoma, your Presi-

dent, your country—all 50 States, more than 300,000 of our finest young men—have taken our stand and we have done so because we believe we had to, because we believe we must. One day it is going to be over. Someday those boys are going to come marching home. Until then, I ask on behalf of them, for all of them, all of our men in Vietnam, I ask you to give them all you can give them. Give them your hopes, give them your prayers, give them your support, give them your confidence. That is the Oklahoma way. I know you won't let us down.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:55 p.m. at groundbreaking ceremonies for a new water and sewer system funded by an Economic Development Administration grant and loan. In his opening words he referred to Representative Ed Edmondson, Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, and Senator Fred R. Harris, all of Oklahoma. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Henry Bellmon, Governor of Oklahoma, Robert S. Kerr, Senator from Oklahoma 1949–1963, Sam Rayburn, Representative from Texas 1913–1961, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives 1940–1947, 1949–1953, 1955–1961, Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, majority leader of the House of Representatives, Hugh F. Owens, Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission, Lt. James R. Jones of the White House staff, and Farris Bryant, Director, Office of Emergency Planning and former Governor of Florida.

The Mid-America Industrial Site was formerly an ordnance plant which was declared surplus by the Federal Government and purchased by the State of Oklahoma in 1961.

## 417 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *August 27, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

### THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

[1.] Q. Sir, what have you been doing today?

THE PRESIDENT. I read the papers, some

messages came in, I signed some bills, signed several congratulatory messages and letters of various kinds that came out of the White House, talked to Senator Dirksen<sup>1</sup> on the telephone—he called me—I got a report on the rain. I guess that is about it.

<sup>1</sup>Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, minority leader of the Senate.

Q. Is this rain going to inhibit the rest of your birthday?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think so. We won't walk much while it is raining, but we will have a quite, relaxing, restful day as near as we can. We didn't plan any trips.

Q. How do you feel on your birthday, Mr. President? How is your health? Have you gained or lost weight since the first of the year, and that sort of thing?

THE PRESIDENT. I feel fine. I was a little tired when I came in last night, but I had a good rest during the day yesterday in between various meetings. I am not unusually tired. I doubt that I have ever been in better health. I feel good; I sleep well. I had a wonderful night's sleep last night.

I constantly have a problem with my weight. It is up and down. If I take two or three days on the road, I go down three or four pounds, then I come back up. But weight is no real problem. I haven't had to buy any new clothes. I am still wearing the same ranch clothes I have had all year.

I think I had the best night's sleep I have had in a long time. I don't know whether it was the activities of the day, the fresh air, or sleeping in a bed that you are used to.

Q. Mr. President, might it have been the crowds? We were expecting something not quite so enthusiastic as a result of the polls we have heard about. What did you think about them yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT. I thought they were good—enjoyed them very much. I haven't seen anything that would indicate that we wouldn't have good turnouts in any polls that I have read.

Q. Mr. President, do you have anything else to say today about the Governor of Oklahoma?

THE PRESIDENT. No. We appreciated very much his coming out to see us. We enjoyed our visit in Oklahoma. I think Oklahoma is one of the States with a great future.

It is moving forward rapidly, improving its transportation system, conserving its resources, developing its rivers and bringing deep water inland. And the economic development of Oklahoma—like a good many other States right now—is going by leaps and bounds.

Q. Did Senator Dirksen offer you any wisdom over the phone today, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I always enjoy my visits with Senator Dirksen. He passed on his birthday greetings. President Eisenhower had come to the White House personally on Thursday, and talked to me about our trip yesterday.

Senator Dirksen had read reports about it. We reminded him that Luci and Pat<sup>2</sup> had left Washington in company with the dog and had proceeded in the direction of Illinois; he at least had two or three extra constituents for a few days.

He talked to Mrs. Johnson for awhile. They are both great gardeners and beautification experts.

That was about the extent of the conversation.

Q. Does Mrs. Johnson have a surprise party planned for you today?

MRS. JOHNSON. No, I wouldn't say it is a surprise. It will be very casual and home-like, with some good friends and family.

We will have barbecue, Western-style beans and birthday cake; hopefully, a ride around the ranch, if it clears off enough.

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<sup>2</sup> Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent, the President's son-in-law and daughter, who were married in Washington on August 6, 1966.

## SOME BIRTHDAY REMINISCENCES

[2.] Q. Mr. President, do you feel you have any special problems on this birthday, as far as the world and the Nation are concerned?

THE PRESIDENT. A President always has many problems. They change from day to day and week to week. Sure, we have problems, grave ones. But we have none that we don't feel confident that we can find the answer to.

The problems that we have—as I have said so frequently all year—are the problems that we have been fighting so hard to attain, namely, full employment, a high standard of living, and better housing.

We are now at a point that I have envisioned and sought all of my adult life—or even as a boy. My earliest memories were hearing my grandfather, who was a leading advocate in this part of the country for social justice, talk about the plight of the tenant farmer, the necessity for the worker to have the protection of bargaining, the need for improvement of our transportation to get the farmer out of the mud with blacktop roads, particularly the red schoolhouse and the tenant purchase program where a worker could attain something of his own. I tried to reflect that in my speech yesterday in Denver.

That was the philosophy handed down to me by my father, that he expressed all through his political life, and also my grandfather, my mother's father.

So, both of my grandfathers and my own father, in his political years, believed in this. And later, when I went to college, the president of my school was constantly preaching better schools, better roads, better living conditions, and better protection for our workers.

Then I went out and taught in a Mexican-American school and dealt with the under-

privileged. Folks could stay in school sometimes only 3 or 4 months and then they would have to leave to go and pick the beets or stay in the cotton fields, and things of that kind.

I longed for the day when we could really do something about minimum wages, elementary and secondary education, higher education, and better health, because I saw the effects of the tapeworm and the malnutrition on the children that I worked with, both in the poor districts in Houston and in the Latin American area of South Texas.

I talked to Mr. David Dubinsky<sup>3</sup> this morning. He first excited me about the necessity of having an adequate minimum wage. We couldn't get a rule and couldn't get the bill up on the floor. We had to call a Democratic caucus and we had to really force the hand of the leadership.

We had to almost take the leadership away from the leaders of our own party in the Congress. We had rules problems in those days like you do now in Judge Smith's<sup>4</sup> committee.

I remember Mr. Dubinsky got three of us from Texas to sign a petition to call a party caucus. That was, I guess, in 1938.

That was on a 25 cents an hour minimum wage, the first one in the Nation. And of the three, we were all threatened with political oblivion and defeat. Two of them were defeated in the next election in the primary of 1938—Maury Maverick of San Antonio and Congressman McFarlane of Wichita Falls.<sup>5</sup>

The minimum wage was 25 cents an hour. I don't know what happened to me except

<sup>3</sup> Former president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

<sup>4</sup> Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the House Rules Committee.

<sup>5</sup> F. Maury Maverick, Representative from Texas 1935-1939, and William D. McFarlane, Representative from Texas 1933-1939.

I didn't have an opponent. This was my first term and they thought it was kind of fair to give a fellow a second term.

Before then, I eagerly sought to work with President Roosevelt in the NYA <sup>6</sup> and I became State Director for the State of Texas.

Smitty <sup>7</sup> asked a number of questions at the Press Office the other day on various birthdays that I had had. I thought about my NYA experiences and how we fought to get more children in elementary school in a work program very similar to what we are doing now in our poverty program; and how we tried to keep the children from dropping out of high school in 1934, 1935, and 1936.

We tried to have a college program where they could have a higher education. We tried to improve our health activities by training nurses in NYA, just as we are training them today. Here in this room, the first month I was President, we formulated the poverty program.

So through all these years I have sought, asked, and been given the opportunity to make some effort in the field of fighting a war on poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, disease, and for conserving our resources, beautifying our lands.

Our beautification program started when we built 400 highway parks in Texas. We put flowers in them and barbecue benches, and so forth, in the years 1935-36, 30 years ago.

But there is a difference between what a State NYA Director can do, to fight poverty and ugliness and to conserve resources as we did over here on this river in building our dams, and what a President can do. You have seen the ponds on all of these farms and the terracing that we have done. You know of the people that we have in our

universities and in the Job Corps. In those days we had CCC <sup>8</sup> and NYA.

Being President does make a difference. Thirty years has made a difference.

#### GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS

[3.] I looked at the record the other day. Some people argue about whether you should say that a grant for a hospital in a city is an urban expenditure. Well, whether it is or it isn't, you saw the one in Ellenville, number 6,647.<sup>9</sup>

We are building those hospitals and we are building those parks, we are adding those recreational areas and we are going into the slums, and we are today spending about twice as much—as I told President Eisenhower the day before yesterday—in this field than we were during the late fifties.

We are spending about a third more than we were just 2½ years ago in the fields of education and health alone. In education we have increased our expenditure from \$4 billion 800 million under President Kennedy to about \$10.2 billion presently.

We have increased our health expenditure about \$5 billion. The total appropriations this year for health and education, just those two fields, is \$10 billion more than they were 2½ years ago.

When you consider that figure relatively, that is twice as much as Mr. Hoover spent on the entire Federal budget.

So when I come home and Mrs. Davis, who runs the ranch for us, tells me that her little Negro daughter is a runner-up in the all-around best student in the Stonewall School, I get great satisfaction to see the progress that has been made.

She couldn't have been in the Stonewall

<sup>6</sup> National Youth Administration.

<sup>7</sup> Merriman Smith of United Press International.

<sup>8</sup> Civilian Conservation Corps.

<sup>9</sup> See Item 395.

School 30 years ago. She certainly wouldn't have been the runner-up, one of the two selected. And she wouldn't be looking forward to the day when that child could go to college.

When the chairman of the Texas Board of Regents told me yesterday that he just floated \$4 million worth of a bond issue, because the buildings were bursting at the seams and they just had to have more facilities because so many more people were going to college, I thought of the nights that we worked all night long on payrolls for Texas colleges in order to keep NYA kids in school in 1935 and 1936.

Yesterday the Governor<sup>10</sup> told me of the great advance that had taken place in our educational system in this State. He rode home with us last night. He expects to come back tonight, along with Melvin and Mrs. Winters, probably Judge and Mrs. Moursund, and maybe Judge Heath, a friend of ours who has an adjoining ranch and is chairman of the Board of Regents of the University.

We will sit around and count our blessings. But the blessing that I consider best is the opportunity that I have today—that I never had before—as leader of the people of this country in waging a war on the dreadful enemies of all mankind—disease, ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, ugliness, and so forth—and to wage it effectively.

The Congress has given me a good many of those, too. I'll be frank and candid—of course I am disappointed that we couldn't get the demonstration cities bill through just as I recommended it. That is human nature.

Most of you like to have your stories printed just as you write them. But we don't have that kind of system in Govern-

ment. I can't resign, as you can, if your editor changes your story too much and inserts different facts.

We had a \$2.3 billion bill for 6 years. Congress has said that we will give you in effect \$1 billion for 3 years, that is close to what you recommended. If you do your first 3 years right, then we have no doubt but that we can move on.

So, I am grateful for that. It took me 20 months to get rent supplements—but I have it. We are on our way. That is something we haven't had in the last 30 years—the period I am talking about.

It has been a long, slow process to get our Teacher Corps so we can go into these areas. I know what we can do. We can get our civil rights bill, our housing, our demonstration cities, our urban renewal, our rent supplements, and our Teacher Corps.

#### DENVER

[4.] Look at what you saw in Denver yesterday. I told Senator Dirksen about that this morning. I said, "When they ask you, 'How can these cities handle some of their problems?' the first thing I would say is, 'Go and see Denver.'"

You drove through the places where you would expect to see the ghettos in Denver and you saw modest homes. I said to some of my people that it looked very much like my mother's home in Austin, Texas, a three-bedroom little home with one bath, with a beautiful lawn, small, attractive, with flowers growing in the windows, well kept with great pride, and happy people living in it.

It would have been difficult to believe that those were Negro homes, if you hadn't seen them standing there and if the Major and the Governor of two different parties hadn't told you that they had, in their judgment, the fairest housing bill of any State in the Union.

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<sup>10</sup> John Connally, Governor of Texas.



They had committees to control housing. The Scripps-Howard publisher and the Denver Post publisher, Mr. Hoyt,<sup>11</sup> told me how hard they worked to have these committees go around and help with these problems, encouraging home ownership.

He told how the Negroes had taken really a disproportionate share of their income and put it into home purchase, because they had such pride in the place where they lived.

They had no problem with outsiders coming in and staging big marches and pickets with signs. Some people just felt Denver had to have one. So, some of them came in and urged one. They said it was the biggest flop of the year because these people have their homes and they are happy.

In some of the areas 70, 80, 90 percent of those homes we saw yesterday were inhabited by Negroes and by Mexicans and by people who had a part in home ownership.

My father supported Jim Ferguson for Governor in 1914. He was running for office on building more red schoolhouses, building better roads to our marketplaces and to our cities, and having a tenant purchase program where a tenant could go and buy his home. That is what caused me to put in my Denver speech yesterday that a man who is expected to cultivate, plant, grow, chop, and pick cotton—if he has a chance to get a part of that two bales—has a little better attitude and his work and production are a little bit better than if the landlord gets it all.

#### BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

[5.] You must remember that this is not exclusively a personal or a party achievement. I had almost a third of the Republican votes in the election. Dirksen said yesterday, "Why did you take all of my Repub-

lican Senators off?"

I said, "We believe in equal treatment. We had three Democratic Senators and three Republican Senators. We had Senator Church and two Democrats from Oklahoma. We had Senator Jordan and two Republicans from Colorado. The things we are doing, we are doing together."

I was very pleased that in most of the places people identified themselves as Republicans. Officeholders, Governors, Congressmen, Senators, editors, and other people came up and were pleased with our approach to the peace problem in our reactor speech to the Soviet Union. They were pleased with what I said in Denver.

A man on the stage came up and spoke along this line. They are helping us with that.

The whole New England trip was dreamed up, planned, and envisioned by the dean of the Republicans in the Senate. We never got that over, apparently.

Senator Aiken asked us on the boat to come up and dedicate this project and see the Prime Minister. Then they urged us to come to upstate New York. That is not strictly a Democratic stronghold. We had, I believe, on that trip, four Republican Governors and two Democrats. Someone got the idea that we were using Republicans to elect Democrats.

I didn't see it that way because I didn't see that Governor Rockefeller contributed anything to the election of a Democrat. He participated in the discussions that both Democrats and Republicans are vitally interested in: pollution, rural development, and demonstration cities. So did Senator Javits. So did Senator Aiken. It was a Republican law. The Republicans picked up the law Senator Aiken had written. Our Budget Director vetoed it, was against it until I read on the ticker the UP story saying that the

<sup>11</sup> Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post.

Budget Director had appeared against it.

I asked him, "Why? That sounded like a pretty good bill to be for." We had an argument—and I won it. So, he went back and changed his testimony and testified that we would support the bill. We did.

The first grant went not to elect a Democratic Congressman. It went to a Republican Senator in a Republican State. We did have a Democratic Governor who appeared on the platform. We had a Republican Senator make a speech.

We carried it out just as Senator Aiken outlined it.

The only point I want to make is that these efforts that we are making toward peace, to deter aggression, to drive out poverty, disease, ignorance, illiteracy, ugliness, and waste of resources in the conservation field—I do not have a patent on them. Although they have occupied and been the dreams of my family and of me all of my adult life, they are not partisan.

I am seeing some of them come true because people of both parties supported me, believing that I wouldn't be deeply partisan. I don't think I have been. That is because the people of both parties are helping us today.

Senator Javits is just as enthusiastic about demonstration cities as I am. Senator Aiken is just as much of an enthusiast for a better rural life in rural communities as I am. As a matter of fact, they reported our food bill yesterday out of committee by 11 to 1, I believe.

Most of our votes have been nonpartisan. We do have some partisanship on motions to recommit. I have told you about that: where they can really get up and denounce the program and say it "ought to be recommitment so that we could make it a little better." It's a delaying tactic.

That is human nature. I understand that.

I am practical and I don't object to it—provided on final passage they vote for the program they denounced. And that has been happening reasonably well.

#### CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

[6.] I had a list of our progress this week which we will get for you in a minute. We had a smashing victory last week in passing the demonstration cities bill. The head count showed 41 to 39. We passed it nearly 2 to 1, because some men came over we didn't expect.

This week we passed minimum wage. We now have over 50 bills that have come to the President. I signed the legislative appropriations bill this morning.

I have gone rather fully into responding to your question about why I am so pleased on my birthday. It is because I am seeing these dreams come true. They won't all come true today, this week, this month, or even during my administration.

But in terms of what President Kennedy said in his inaugural address,<sup>12</sup> a good many folks in this country are asking not what their country can do for them, but what they can do for their country. And they are doing it for their country.

This week we had an expanded, enlarged, additional authority Peace Corps bill.

We had the criminal package bill on the obstruction of justice and witness immunity. That is very important. Former Attorney General Kennedy recommended that. Attorney General Katzenbach recommended that. I urged that upon the Congress, that somebody had to do something about it and we did something about it this week.

There is the minimum wage bill. I remember in President Eisenhower's ad-

<sup>12</sup> See "Public Papers of the Presidents, John F. Kennedy, 1961," Item 1.

ministration we had a problem. He wanted only 90 cents. We recommended a dollar. Now it is \$1.60. We are making progress.

That came about because I remember Mr. Dubinsky telling me about garment workers, working for 10 cents or 12 cents an hour. We had women shelling pecans in Texas, when I voted for the first minimum wage bill almost 30 years ago, at 8 cents an hour. They received 60 cents a day.

So I get great satisfaction from seeing those things going to the Congress and being passed. We had the food for freedom bill passed 11 to 1 out of the Agriculture Committee. That means that we can do something about poverty not only in this country—with our lunches and hot breakfasts and things of that kind—but in other countries, where we kept, for example, 35 million or 40 million people in India from starving.

It takes us back to the Hoover days when we went back to Belgium to help the distressed.

We have scheduled for full action: narcotics, Teacher Corps, Department of Transportation, poverty authorization, elementary and secondary education. All of those come up in the full committees next week.

ORIGINS OF MANY PROGRAMS UNDER FRANKLIN  
AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[7.] Someone said that a good many of these programs were begun under President Roosevelt's administration: education, poverty, NYA. That is true. A good many of them were also advocated by another Roosevelt, Teddy Roosevelt.

I am a great admirer of the contributions he made to the Nation as you can see reflected in our conservation program.

I was sent a copy of the New York Times, the front page, for the day I was born in

1908. We will show it to you later. You will see that the Presidents of that period and the President of today have a good many things in common—and we are getting some of them done now.

Before I take some more questions, I want to particularly thank all of you for the coverage yesterday—especially CBS, ABC, and NBC—for bringing the crowd, policy statements, peace appeals, and other things, live to the attention of the people.

We are not in any hurry. We want to take any questions that any of you want to ask.

FAMILY PLANS FOR THE BIRTHDAY

[8.] Q. May I ask Mrs. Johnson a question?

Will any of the immediate family be with you and the President today?

MRS. JOHNSON. Lynda Bird will be here.

Q. Luci hasn't arrived yet?

MRS. JOHNSON. No.

THE PRESIDENT. Luci was going to fly down. She called me. I said that it wasn't an act of prudence for newlyweds with limited economic resources, whose fathers are sending them through school and both of them going to school, to want to fly down for my birthday.

So, instead, they are driving across the country with the top down and with the dog. It is cheaper that way—and probably more enjoyable.

Q. Did you hear from her though?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

HEADLINES OF 1908

[9.] Here are some headlines from the New York Times of 1908. "Roosevelt to Stop Big Man's Rascality—Instructs Farmers in Their Duties."

Q. What was the first headline?

THE PRESIDENT. This is August 27, 1908. You can read it. I want to take your questions. You are not limited to 30 minutes. You can take whatever time you want, and any of you who are bored, you may leave.

I have done my work; signed the bills, letters, and messages and sent some congratulatory messages.

I am attempting to work out some details about President Marcos' visit.<sup>13</sup> I read a very good telegram from him this morning on the Asian thing.

Bill<sup>14</sup> may want to give you the general part of it. I don't care to release the text, but he can give you the feel of the White House in this development about which I have heard from other leaders throughout the world and a good many of them from throughout this country.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO

[10.] Q. Mr. President, are you going to talk today to the Democratic Committee Conference?<sup>15</sup>

THE PRESIDENT. They called me early this morning. I neglected to tell you. They sang "Happy Birthday." They told me they had 1,200 delegates; had a united party. I congratulated them on that.

Q. Who called and sang "Happy Birthday"?

THE PRESIDENT. The State Chairman of Ohio. They are having their convention there today. The leading Democrats of the State are there, 1,200 of them. They sang "Happy Birthday" to me over the phone. They gave a lot of applause when he asked,

"To whom am I speaking?" I said, "Lyndon Johnson."

The fellow acted a little nervous. I think he expected to go through two or three secretaries. I got on the red line probably by mistake. He didn't understand the ranch system. Sometimes I do answer the phone here.

Then they laughed and had fun out of that. Then he told me that they had a united party, 1,200 were there, the candidate for Governor, other leading Democratic congressional candidates.

They are very anxious for me to come and tour Ohio and visit with them. I told them I would between now and election. I told them not to be concerned with reports about people not being united.

I said: "The best proof of the pudding is in the eating. You don't have to have your copy desks take a sample of 200 or 300 or 400 people somewhere. You can just get out and take a sample yourselves."

"I had a pretty good sample yesterday in Idaho which is not strictly a Democratic State; Colorado with two Republican Senators; and even last night in Oklahoma with a Republican Governor. The sample was pretty good. We will come and sample Ohio later in the year."

#### WESTERN STATES DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE

[11.] Q. I didn't understand you, sir, on the situation with the western conference.

THE PRESIDENT. They are going to call this afternoon at 1:30.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S THINKING ON FOREIGN MATTERS

[12.] Q. Mr. President, a moment ago you used "philosophy" for your domestic

<sup>13</sup> See Items 458, 459, 461.

<sup>14</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

<sup>15</sup> See Item 418.

ideas. You have been giving us your domestic philosophy.

Recently, you have been giving a number of foreign policy speeches looking far ahead, the two yesterday, the one on long-range China, the OAS speech, and so forth.

Do these add up to an effort on your part to lay down a basic philosophy for what might be called the next chapter ahead in world affairs?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I hadn't recognized them as being a new effort. What I said, really, yesterday at the reactor was what I said the first week I was President when I started writing to Mr. Khrushchev—as I tried to point out.

There have been some developments since then. I summarized them yesterday to try to keep them in perspective because I am afraid unless a President does go back and repeat and remind and point up those things, that you may get more concerned with when the airline strike is going to be over than you are with our relations with the Soviet Union.

The Denver speech was an elaboration, perhaps, and a freshening up of what I said in the speech I made as a young Congressman on the floor of the House on our relations with other nations when we had the Truman doctrine pending. At that time I said that we should have a domestic policy and people abroad should judge our foreign policy by what we are doing at home.

That is not anything revolutionary or new, but it does represent my philosophy—and I tried to state it. I thought that was a proper audience.

We are very proud of the fact that the largest support we have in the country is the young age group between 21 and 29. Our support there, according to all the samples or tests, is up in the high 60's.

I make it a point every week to have a

series of contacts with them. They may be young teachers, Peace Corps groups, White House Scholars, Presidential Scholars, White House aides—some of the young groups.

I think I had two meetings last week with them. I purposely picked out the university for that purpose. I wanted to repeat it to some of them who may not have been thinking about what I was saying in 1964, or 1934, about my views on these subjects.

I think it is very important for the Communist Chinese, the Russians, the North Vietnamese to know this—as I tried to say in my press conference the other day.

We now have exhaustive studies going on as to how we can take these instruments that we have used to deter aggression in South Vietnam for peaceful purposes. That is what we are using that reactor out there for—the one we went to yesterday.

That is what we want to use Da Nang base for. We have men asking, "What can we do when we have Da Nang air base available as an instrument for social justice and an increased standard of living?"

I read a long memorandum on that coming home on the plane last night. We are hopeful for the future and that was part of the purpose of the speech yesterday in Denver.

#### THE NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

[13.] Q. Your statement concerning the Soviet Union appeared to some of us as a restatement by you of the critical need for the two superpowers of the world to understand one another.

I wonder if you could say what made you feel that this was essential, or if you feel that there is really a hopeful prospect for this.

THE PRESIDENT. I have always felt it es-

sential for all of them to understand it. I feel the same way about the Chinese on the mainland and the North Vietnamese. The purpose of the Baltimore speech<sup>16</sup> was so they could really understand what was in our heart.

That is a difficulty we have with the Communists when we try to get them to let newspapermen go into China. They refuse it and refuse to let us send them some of our exchange people. This even happens to the Soviet Union. They stop them in Tokyo.

That is notwithstanding the fact that I renewed the cultural exchange agreement.

That is why I suggested the space discussions. I went to the United Nations in Eisenhower's administration to make a similar suggestion. This year I thought maybe we could have a hope of a treaty with Russia. I made our proposal.

They came along some months later and made somewhat substantially the same proposal.

We do think that one of our great weaknesses in the world is the inadequate understanding. I think one of our problems is you don't understand my motivations and I don't understand yours, even though we work close together every day.

I think it is going to take a lot of explaining for the Russians to see what is truly in our hearts, because it is so different from what they really believe. The same thing is true of China and North Vietnam.

When they do understand, I don't think we will have as much trouble. So I am doing all I can to open up these things, to have newspaper people visit them. Look at some of the visas we have approved for people to go there.

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<sup>16</sup> Address "Peace Without Conquest" at Johns Hopkins University, April 7, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 172).

We would like to see people go into Red China. We would like for some of them to come in here. I have gone into that in other areas. I tried to touch on that when I talked about our interests in the Pacific in my television speech that Mr. Fulbright<sup>17</sup> pointed out might have involved new commitments. It doesn't. We have no new commitments. We made that clear to him.

I have no desire to make any commitment by implication, or otherwise, without the approval of Congress—as I showed you before I sent the planes and Marines into North Vietnam. I got that resolution from the Congress on resisting aggression.

All I am saying is that we do have commitments and obligations out there already. I am trying to make those people see that we are not a big, bad wolf, who is going to eat them up.

We ought to find a better way in the world to live together, rather than just shooting off people's heads and cutting their throats.

#### PROBLEMS OF A PRESIDENT'S WIFE

[14.] Q. Mrs. Johnson, what are you going to have for dinner tonight?

Q. What did you give the President for his birthday, Mrs. Johnson?

MRS. JOHNSON. The present is not a secret, but it is not something that I am going to talk about.

As for what we are going to have for dinner, we are going to have barbecue, western-style beans—because they are expandable and, as you have heard, my husband has a habit of adding a few extra people—a couple of birthday cakes, and some homemade peach ice cream, which is one of our favorites here.

Q. What has your job been as a political

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<sup>17</sup> Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

wife over the last 30 years.

MRS. JOHNSON. That is a large question. I guess it has been sharing all of my husband's experiences and learning about our country.

If I may, I would like to add a sentence or two about what a trip like yesterday's means. I think it is something like this: You come back with an enormous appreciation of the lusty vitality of this country.

Did any of you ride in that helicopter over Idaho and look down? It looked like beautiful, lush, green patches and right next to it was a spot that looked like the landscape of the moon.

It was as if a giant pin had been drawn across the land dividing it. The difference was water. That is one of our big problems. It is far from solved, but as long as it is there waiting for you, anybody in public life can't help but just get excited about it and you are bound to be hopeful about man's ability.

Then you go to that reactor plant. It is very hard for me to understand anything about atomic science. But I can understand a light bulb. There you see the great possibilities for power that that opens up.

My husband has talked at length about what we saw in Denver, but something else was registering about every step of the way as we rode along several big boulevards with their gorgeous green median strips, bordered by great trees, and with brilliant flowers—all so well kept.

I was thinking that somebody loved this town and gave it a long lead time in planning it. Maybe they are not even around now, but their children are—just as ours will be 30 years from now for the plans that we need to make for the future of our cities.

You have no idea how delighted I was when we got out of the car and the first thing you (*turning to the President*) said

to me was, "Isn't this the prettiest city you ever saw?"

I was pleased you were thinking along the same lines, because what happens to our cities is at the top of the list of problems.

Q. Mrs. Johnson, are you planning any trips of your own this fall?

MRS. JOHNSON. I think mostly I will just go with him. I do have one or two that I want very much to take.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS

[15.] THE PRESIDENT. I would like to point out one thing that the publishers pointed out to me yesterday. They told me that when Denver was born there was no grass growing in the area, there was not a tree present. They said that all of that was manmade. Man brought in the grass, the trees, the water, the fertilizer that led to the beautiful scenery we saw.

That is what can be done with that kind of an area. We saw the same sort of thing in Idaho.

One of the deepest interests that I have had in the legislative field has been in the field of space, as you know. I had the Sputnik hearings, the investigation where we wrote the first space bill, the selection of the Administrator, and so forth. I never had a chance to go to Idaho.

I shall always be deeply in debt to Joe Martin.<sup>18</sup> He appointed me as a member of the House on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. I sat next to Senator Vandenberg all during my period of service on the committee. I remember how he presented his deepest thoughts on the effect of the atom on international relationships.

He was always making excellent doodles.

<sup>18</sup> Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts.

When he would leave the room I would go over, pick them up, and put them in a little case. I have some of them framed now.

When I left the House to become a Senator, the first thing I shot for was the Atomic Energy Committee. When I became the leader I had to give it up. Senator Pastore didn't have a major committee and the only way to give him one was to give him one of my own. I did give up that one and now he is the ranking member of that committee.

I said in Idaho exactly what I said in Llano. We had a river washing any number of people into the Gulf. We put in six dams there. Now we have irrigation and beautiful crops, and a pretty recreation area where poor people can enjoy themselves.

I can remember in Llano when you could buy a thousand acres for \$500. Recently I saw a green spot and asked how much it was worth. I was told \$1,400 an acre. The

same thing has happened here. The land has gone from \$200 to \$600 an acre. The reason is water. Man made the land in Llano 100 times more valuable, because of those dams.

Everybody in this country fought them. We had a big public investigation saying that I caused a manmade flood because we tried to build them. The power companies tried to keep us from building them.

Bob<sup>19</sup> will remember, because in those days we had that Senate investigation. We saw what can be done. We had done it here and we are trying to do it in other places.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-first news conference was held in the living room at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 11:15 a.m. on Saturday, August 27, 1966.

<sup>19</sup> Robert E. Baskin of the Dallas Morning News.

#### 418 Remarks by Telephone to the Members of the Western States Democratic Conference. *August 27, 1966*

YESTERDAY Mrs. Johnson and I traveled west from Washington, along with a number of Congressmen and Governors, to visit the atomic reactor testing station in Idaho, one of our leading universities in Denver, and a promising new industrial development in Oklahoma.

We saw in a few hours three of the basic elements of the American West of 1966:

- One was the powerful influence of modern science.
- Another was the advancement of education and its meaning to all human progress.
- The third was the growth of industry with its new jobs and new dollars, made possible in part by the wise stewardship

of our natural resources.

I wish my schedule had been flexible enough to stop off in Glacier Park and attend the Western States Democratic Conference. Then I would have seen two more vital elements of this great section of America:

- a spectacular national playground and scenic wonder;
- and perhaps the most important of all, the men and women whose leadership gives life and meaning to all of these other things.

Since I couldn't be with you in person, I'm grateful for this opportunity to greet you by telephone and wish you well in your good work.



The 89th Congress will soon become history—and what a bright chapter in history it will be.

It has passed more landmark legislation than any other Congress—the elementary and secondary education act, the higher education act, voting rights, Medicare, traffic safety, and many more.

So I want to thank you for helping elect a wise and responsible Congress to carry forward the program of the Great Society. I know your efforts this year will be just as effective.

But I am mindful that no Congress and no President can solve all of the problems of 20th century America.

A great segment of our leadership resides in the States—in your Governors and legislatures and in those of you who guide the policies of our party.

So much of what we do requires the closest cooperation and mutual respect among all levels of government.

We cannot be satisfied until our air is clean and all of our rivers, lakes, and bays are free of pollution.

We cannot be satisfied until all of our streets and neighborhoods are safe from crime.

We cannot be satisfied until all of our people have equal rights, and as good an education as they can get, and enough medi-

cal care, and decent homes and good jobs.

Your communities and States have very heavy responsibilities in accomplishing these objectives.

No country on earth has ever had more freedom, greater wealth, or a higher standard of living for so many people.

The fact that we are still not satisfied—that we are still concerned about those who do not yet share in these advantages—is, to me, the mark of a noble people.

I deeply appreciate your support of this administration's program. I am especially grateful that you would depart from your regular business to give us encouragement in our policies in Southeast Asia.

Please continue to give us your wise counsel and strong leadership in the coming weeks and months.

Know that we value your work, and know that the time and energy you devote to the Democratic Party are important contributions to your country.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. by telephone from the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City, Texas, to the 13-State conference of Western Democratic leaders meeting in Glacier National Park, Mont. During his remarks he referred to a resolution, passed unanimously by the conference, expressing support for the President's efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

#### 419 Statement by the President in Response to President Truman's Statement on the Effect of Rising Interest Rates. *August 29, 1966*

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in his usual forthright manner, has spoken out against the rapid escalation in interest rates. As I said in December, and have repeated several times since, I, too, am concerned about the interest rate rise and what it means

to many Americans. However, I cannot agree with President Truman that our economy is in danger of recession or depression.

The tightness of money mainly reflects the extreme buoyancy of our economy and

the resulting very sharp rise in the demand for credit. These are symptoms of strength, not weakness. But we need to find better ways to restrain inflationary pressures than by resorting merely to the high interest rates we have been witnessing.

NOTE: The statement was read by George Christian, an assistant press secretary, at his news conference at 11:35 a.m. on Monday, August 29, 1966, at San Antonio, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

President Truman's statement, distributed to the press on August 28, at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., reads as follows:

In response to the many kind and warm messages, expressing concern about my recent illness, I am glad to report that I am making satisfactory progress and expect that in the coming weeks I shall be able to resume my daily office routine.

In the meantime, I have tried to keep up with the news of the world, as best I could. There was little comfort for me in what I read.

There is a matter about which I am so deeply concerned that I feel it has become necessary for me to speak out.

A drastic increase in interest rates has been imposed on the American economy. A warning is current that higher rates are yet to come. We are told that this action was necessary in order to forestall inflation.

Of course, no one wants runaway inflation. But, I think it is fair to say that that kind of inflation is no longer possible in the United States.

What is more likely to happen is that we will bring on a precipitous deflation, if we persist in high

interest practices. The result could be a serious depression.

These higher interest rates were in fact an added burden on all governments—Federal, State and local. The added interest costs end up as a further tax on the consumer.

We know from long experience that a drastic rise in interest rates works a hardship on the consuming public. It only benefits the privileged few.

We have had problems with the Nation's money management through many critical periods in our history. Measures had to be taken by the Government to correct recurring abuses.

The Nation's monetary structure was reorganized to be administered in the public interest through the Federal Reserve System. I am led to ask: "Is it being so administered now? Is it in the true sense a Federal system?"

During my administration, we faced a similar threat of an arbitrary raise in the rates of interest. This was at the time of the Korean conflict.

I received notice of an impending move to confront the Government with a demand for higher interest rates of Treasury Bond issues, as well as certain other restrictive conditions, to be imposed by the Federal Reserve on the Treasury.

This would have meant an imposition of an additional nonproductive tax burden on the public—and we rejected it. The Government prevailed.

I rarely, these days, take up my pen to make comment on matters which I am confident are receiving the concern and attention of the administration. But, I thought that this was a matter which had reached a point where it became necessary for me to speak. There is yet time to remedy the situation. (Congressional Record, Aug. 29, 1966, p. 20072)

## 420 Remarks to the Delegates to the American Legion National Convention. *August 30, 1966*

*Commander James, distinguished Legionnaires, ladies of the Auxiliary:*

It is a great privilege to welcome you to your Capital.

This year you have come 60,000 strong, representing posts in every State and in 16 countries abroad. You have come to discuss questions of the greatest significance to our country.

Your fellow countrymen—and particularly your comrade from Memorial High-

way Post 352 of Blanco County, Texas—will listen very closely to what you say here and what you do here.

You will be discussing matters of concern to every veteran and his family; the laws that some of you wrote years ago, and that now form the foundation of a great medical, educational, and pension system—the administration of those laws—and the improvement that time and experience have suggested.

But your interests range far beyond laws for veterans alone—vital as those are. Because you have served our country's flag, because you have left your homes and families in time of danger, you seek the common dream of those who have risked the hell of war. That dream is peace among all the nations of this earth.

It is about that dream that I have come here to speak to you this afternoon—of peace that is won by the patriot's courage, that is maintained by his vigilance, that is strengthened by his imagination, and that is ennobled by his compassion.

I know that in some quarters today patriotism is regarded with puzzlement or disdain.

There are plentiful reasons for this. Many people feel a deep sense of rootlessness in the swirling currents of modern life. They are strangers to their neighbors and their community, and so they feel estranged from their country.

To others, patriotism too often means patrioteering. It means concealing a world of error and wrong judgment beneath the flag. It means a narrow, provincial view of the world, at a time when mankind should rise above its ancient instincts.

Now let us say what we mean by the word—as simply as we know how.

Love of country. Not the love that can only be celebrated within the vault of selfishness. Not the love that scorns the devotion of other men for their countries, that demands slavish homage from those beyond our shores.

We mean that love of peace, of comradeship and shared experience, of all the suffering and joy that really go to make up a people's history. We mean that confident love that does not require for its security that other men yield to our vision of man's destiny. We mean that courageous love

that sees in the oppression of other peoples a challenge to itself—and that reaches out to meet that challenge.

Inspired by that love, then a nation is strong enough for any task. Bereft of it, all the laws it hastens to adopt may really be of no avail. The great Edmund Burke, speaking for the people of America in the English House of Commons, asked this of his colleagues:

"Do you imagine, then, that it is the Land-Tax Act which raises your revenue? That it is the annual vote in the Committee of Supply, which gives you your army? Or that it is the mutiny bill which inspired it with bravery and discipline? No! Surely, no. It is the love of the people; it is their attachment to their government, from the sense of the deep stake that they have in such a glorious institution, which gives you your army and your navy, and infuses into both that liberal obedience without which your army would be a base rabble and your navy nothing but rotten timber."

These words of Edmund Burke are useful for any nation to ponder in time of peace. I think they are quite indispensable in time of conflict. They tell us where our ultimate strength really lies: not in laws, not even in industrial power, not in weapons of technology, but in the love of our people for America.

Thousands of miles from this hall, your successors in the uniform of our country are at this moment fighting with the courage that flows from that love.

They are the best trained, the best equipped, the best supported army that America has ever put on any field of battle. Their morale is as high as their firepower is great. They have encountered an enemy whose tactics are unlike those a modern American army has ever faced before. And they are beating him in engagement after

engagement, day after day.

Make no mistake about the character of this war. Our adversaries have done us at least one great service: They have described this war for what it is—in unmistakable terms. It is meant to be the opening salvo in a series of bombardments—or, as they are called in Peking, “wars of liberation.”

And if it succeeds in South Vietnam, then, as Marshal Lin Piao says, “The people in other parts of the world will see . . . that what the Vietnamese people can do, they can do, too.”

It may be that this is only rhetoric. It may be that this is only the grandiose propaganda of one whose country has not fared so well in other continents this year. But as the *Economist* of London wrote only last week, “Until and unless there is solid evidence that China does not intend to do what Lin Piao says it wants to do, or cannot do it, the only safe assumption for the Americans or anybody else to make is that the Chinese mean every word they say. That,” says the *Economist*, “is where any sober Asia policy starts from.”

The bravery of young American patriots on the battlefield, the steadfast determination of our people at home, will—in time—bring an end to this trial of aggression.

And if valor alone were required, there would be no cause for concern for the future. Each generation of Americans in turn has demonstrated that courage is deeply ingrained in the American character.

But the years that lie ahead of us call for our imagination and compassion, as well as they call for our courage.

And even the most narrowly self-interested must see that this is so. Unless we have the imagination to understand what is happening in the world, we may very well find ourselves—together with all of our friends among the highly developed na-

tions—facing a series of explosive crises, in which our military involvement is urgently at issue.

Here are the raw data with which we must work:

By 1970 over one-half of the world's population will live in the southern half of the globe. Yet they will command only a sixth of the world's total goods and services.

In 40 nations, the annual per capita income is rising by 1 percent a year, or less. By the end of the century, if this rate continues, their per capita income will have risen to \$170 a year. Our per capita income here in America will then be approaching not \$170 a year, but \$5,000 per year.

Then let's ask ourselves this morning: What does this mean for peace in the world? What are the consequences when there is awakened in men the hungry desire for a better life, and there is really no way open to them to fulfill that desire?

Well, one measure of what it means is the incidence of violence, the number of upheavals that stagger the civil order. Recently our very able Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, gave us an accounting of these:

In 8 years there have been more than 160 such outbreaks. Only 15 have involved military conflict between two nations. None have involved a formally declared war.

But as you must see, the tempo of violence in the world is increasing. In 1958 there were 34 significant conflicts. In 1965 there were not 34; there were 58.

Where did they occur? Thirty-two took place among the very poorest nations where per capita incomes are now less than \$100 per year.

So I submit the lesson could not be made clearer. The poor nations are on a road that is mined with potential turmoil. Poverty—and the hatred of poverty—can

detonate those mines. The ranging search and quest for bread may bring on the reality of chaos.

We know that our adversary sees in this situation a very fertile field for exploitation. We know that it is not in the interest of freedom—our own freedom and that of the poorer nations—that our adversary should succeed.

Indeed, we know now that so interwoven is our destiny with the world's destiny, so intricate are the bonds between us and every continent, that our responsibilities would be just as real in the absence of a Communist threat. For every schoolboy senses—what some statesmen may not yet comprehend—that responsibility is the price of power and influence.

Throughout the world—in spite of the threat or actuality of violence—there are some shining beacons of hope.

In Asia alone, country after country has now exceeded its predictions of economic growth. Institutions such as the Asian Development Bank are coming into being. Japan has begun to pour her productive genius and resources into assisting her sister nations of Asia.

Cooperation among the Asians can become the means for liberating hundreds of millions of people—not the least, the people of North and South Vietnam.

Our assistance to these nations, our involvement in their affairs, will be no greater than they choose to have it.

Where we can help, we will. If our assistance is needed for development, for the work of teaching and healing and building, then that assistance will be forthcoming.

If our might is needed to help them defend themselves from aggression supported from without, it will be there. And it will remain there, and persevere, so long

as it is required—and not a day longer.

For those thousands of you here today who have borne arms for our country know that an armistice can end the fighting without ending the war. Only when we root out the very causes of war—the poverty of man's body, the privation of his spirit, the imprisonment of his liberties—will there be a final surrender of violence itself.

That is our aim in Asia—as it has been our aim twice this century in Europe. The vast sums that we spend today to stop aggression when the aggression is ended—as I stated in Baltimore at Johns Hopkins University—when the aggression is ended it will become the means of reconciliation and reconstruction.

What we are spending with bullets and bombs could be spent on books and health.

This commitment, in my view, is wholly consistent with that genuine patriotism that places love of country foremost in world affairs. I acknowledge that its dimensions are far wider than those that filled the hearts of our soldiers at Valley Forge, or even on the Marne, or even at the Normandy beaches. But it is a branch of the same tree.

It has grown, because our responsibilities in the world have grown. It has grown, because our understanding has grown. And it has grown, because events in the world have compelled it to grow.

Almost a century ago another Englishman, Thomas Huxley, visited our country. Here is what he said to us—and I would like to share it with you today in the hope that you would reflect upon it in the days to come:

“To an Englishman landing upon your shores for the first time, traveling for hundreds of miles through strings of great and well ordered cities, seeing your enormous actual, and almost infinite potential wealth in all commodities, and in the

energy and ability which turn wealth to account, there is something sublime in the vista of the future.

"Do not suppose that I am pandering to what is commonly understood by 'national pride.' I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation.

"The great issue, about which hangs a true sublimity, and the terror of overhanging fate, is what are you going to do with all of these things? What is to be the end to which these are to be the means?

"Truly America has a great future before her; great in toil, in care, and in responsibility; great in true glory if she be guided in wisdom and righteousness; great in shame if she fail."

My friends, my fellow Americans, you have demonstrated in many places at many hours that you love your country. So let us not fail her promise for all mankind.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:55 p.m. at the National Guard Armory in Washington. In his opening words he referred to L. Eldon James, National Commander of the American Legion. Later he referred to, among others, Lin Piao, Defense Minister, People's Republic of China (Communist China).

## 421 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Veterans of Vietnam To Become Members of the American Legion. *September 1, 1966*

*Commander James, Commander Davis, members of the American Legion:*

The Congress of the United States and the American Legion have made me very happy by sending me this bill today to sign. This measure will allow the veterans of Vietnam to become members of the American Legion.

I am hopeful that other bills will be passed opening the ranks of our veterans organizations to those who are so faithfully serving their country today. For the struggle for freedom in Vietnam today is as important as any conflict in which our countrymen have ever engaged at any time in the history of our Nation.

This bill before me sets a new date of eligibility for membership, and that date is from the Bay of Tonkin incident.

The American Legion, with its membership of over 2½ million, gave unanimous support to the resolution requesting that their charter be amended by the Congress. This is the third time in history that the

Legion has asked for such an amendment. It is testimony to their gratitude for the patriotic service being rendered in defense of America, and the entire free world.

I think if there is any question in anyone's mind how we feel about our fighting men, and of our determination to see this struggle through to a successful conclusion, that this emphatic action by the Congress, with the support of the American Legion, has answered those questions and made our stand of unity completely clear.

We know of the sacrifices, and we know of the deeds of valor, and we know the devotion of our servicemen. We also know the necessity for the conflict in Vietnam. We have not sought this conflict. We have not forced our will upon anyone. But in our earnest desire for peace, we have chosen the path of firm resolve.

We have come to the defense of other human beings threatened with the loss of their basic human rights. That is really the same

battle for which the Legionnaires have fought three times before in this century. So I think it is quite appropriate that they should open their rolls to those who carry our flag today.

I noticed that Captain Roger Donlon, the Medal of Honor winner in Vietnam, in his speech before the Legion convention here Tuesday, expressed the hope that this bill would be passed and signed so that he could join the Legion. So I know you will have

another illustrious member as soon as my name is affixed to the bill.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to L. Eldon James, past National Commander of the American Legion for the year 1965-1966, and John Edward Davis, current National Commander of the American Legion. Later he referred to Capt. Roger H. C. Donlon, USA, who received the Medal of Honor on December 5, 1964 (see 1963-64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 793).

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 17419) is Public Law 89-550 (80 Stat. 371).

## 422 Statement by the President in Response to a Report on the Labor Department's on-the-Job Training Programs.

*September 2, 1966*

A MAJOR program segment of our manpower policy is already beginning to pay its own way. Secretary of Labor Wirtz has reported to me that the average trainee in the on-the-job training programs developed by the Labor Department is returning the total cost of his training to the Treasury in less than 2 years. There will continue to be dividends for many years to come.

We welcome the fiscal integrity of these programs.

We also welcome the individual dividends paid. Through these training programs tens of thousands of jobless workers are becoming productive citizens. Their dignity and self-respect are being restored.

On-the-job training is an example of a sound economic and social investment. It illustrates clearly how the Nation and the individual may benefit from the wise use of the national wealth.

NOTE: The President's statement was made public as part of a White House release which included a memorandum from Secretary Wirtz concerning

on-the-job training programs.

Secretary Wirtz' memorandum reads in part as follows:

—The average MDTA on-the-job trainee earns \$57 a week during 14 weeks of training, and \$73 a week as a fulltime worker after his training. Thus the average trainee earns \$3,572 the first year.

—The cost to the Government of regular on-the-job training averages about \$500 a trainee. Some cost more, some less.

—According to the Internal Revenue Service, income taxes on earnings of \$3,572 range from \$419 for the trainee with no dependents to \$74 for trainees with three dependents.

—More than 45 percent of the trainees are single; another 15 percent claim only one dependent; 14 percent have two dependents; 12 percent have three, and the remaining trainees have four or more.

—Of the 182,000 on-the-job trainees approved since the program began in 1963, the incomes of nearly 163,800 are taxable, after deductions.

—Of the 182,000 men and women who have had or are now being given on-the-job training, 163,000 are taxable, after deductions.

—The Federal Government allocated \$95.8 million for their training.

—The Federal treasury has so far received back \$50.5 million in taxes from these trainees, or better than 53 percent of what was spent on them.

The full text of the memorandum is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1191).

#### 423 Statement by the President on Highway Safety During the Labor Day Weekend. *September 2, 1966*

SINCE the automobile was invented, 1½ million Americans have died in traffic accidents.

Fifty thousand Americans will die this year alone—hundreds on our crowded highways this holiday weekend.

This slaughter must stop.

The Congress has moved to stop it by passing the historic traffic safety act of 1966. For the first time now, we can mount a massive and truly national traffic safety program. For the first time, we can expect to replace suicide with sanity on the roads of this country.

But legislation can only guard your life—it cannot save it. Government programs can only protect you—they cannot do the driving for you.

So I ask every American to drive responsibly on this holiday. Let us all join this Labor Day weekend to help launch a new and a safer day in the history of American driving.

NOTE: The President read the statement at 11:55 a.m. in the Theater at the White House.

The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 was approved by the President on September 9, 1966 (see Item 449).

#### 424 Statement by the President Upon Signing Order Creating the President's Committee and the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. *September 2, 1966*

OUR NATION is providing better education to more citizens today than ever before. The result of this expanding effort in education is a rising demand for information—and a tidal wave of new information touching every aspect of our lives: health, education, jobs, national defense, goods and services, transportation, communications, and environmental use.

But merely piling up valuable new knowledge is not enough; we must apply that knowledge to bettering our lives.

In our effort to do this, we depend heavily upon the Nation's libraries. For this reason, the Federal Government will spend, next year, more than \$600 million in the library field.

But money alone cannot do the job. We need intelligent planning and advice to see

that our millions are spent well. We need to ask serious questions about the future of our libraries:

- What part can libraries play in the development of our communications and information-exchange networks?
- Are our Federal efforts to assist libraries intelligently administered, or are they too fragmented among separate programs and agencies?
- Are we getting the most benefit for the taxpayer's dollar spent?

To help answer these questions, I have signed today an Executive order creating the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, composed of distinguished citizens and experts.

I have asked the Commission to appraise the role and adequacy of our libraries, now



and in the future, as sources for scholarly research, as centers for the distribution of knowledge, and as links in our Nation's rapidly evolving communications networks.

I have also asked the Commission to evaluate policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private organizations—and to recommend actions which might be taken by public and private groups to ensure an effective, efficient library system for the Nation.

I believe that this new Commission, aided by public and private efforts, will bring real advances in our progress toward adequate library service for every citizen.

Dr. Douglas Knight, president of Duke University in Durham, N.C. will serve as the Commission Chairman.

NOTE: Executive Order 11301 is entitled "Establishing the President's Committee on Libraries and the National Advisory Commission on Libraries" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1192; 31 F.R. 11709; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 144).

The White House release containing the President's statement listed the remaining members of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries as

follows: Verner Clapp, president, Council on Library Resources, Herman Fussler, Library, University of Chicago, Carl Overhage, MIT, Cambridge, Mass., Theodore Waller, president, Teaching Materials Corporation, New York, Wilbur Schramm, director, Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, Launor Carter, senior vice president, Systems Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., Caryl Haskins, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., William N. Hubbard, Jr., dean, University of Michigan Medical School and Chairman, EDUCOM, Alvin Eurich, president, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Colorado, Stephen Wright, former president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Harry Ransom, chancellor, University of Texas, Austin, Carl Elliott, former Congressman from Alabama, and Estelle Brodman, Medical Library, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

In establishing the President's Committee, Executive Order 11301 provided for its members as follows: "The membership of the Committee shall consist of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and the Director of the National Science Foundation, and may include, in addition, the Librarian of Congress who is hereby invited to be a member of the Committee. Each member of the Committee may designate an alternate, who shall serve as a member of the Committee whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee."

## 425 Memorandum on the Need for Coordination for Development Planning. *September 2, 1966*

### *Memorandum to:*

Secretary of Commerce  
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare  
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
Secretary of Interior  
Secretary of Agriculture  
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity  
Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission  
Director, Bureau of the Budget

SUBJECT: Coordination for Development Planning

The Federal Government, through a number of departments and agencies, is now authorized to require and assist State and local governments and specialized agencies to formulate and carry out development plans.

Comprehensive planning covering wide areas is a promising and extremely important beginning to the solution of critical

State, metropolitan, and regional problems. It is essential that it be done well.

At the Federal level, we must coordinate our efforts to prevent conflict and duplication among federally-assisted comprehensive planning efforts.

This should have two aspects:

State and local development planning agencies should be encouraged to work together in using common or consistent planning bases (i.e., statistical and economic estimates), and in sharing facilities and resources.

Boundaries for planning and development

districts assisted by the Federal Government should be the same and should be consistent with established State planning districts and regions. Exceptions should be made only where there is clear justification.

I am requesting the head of each of the departments and agencies concerned with these matters to work with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to insure the fullest coordination in fixing the boundaries of multijurisdictional planning units assisted by the Federal Government.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

## 426 Remarks Upon Arrival in Charleston, W. Va., on Beginning a Trip in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. *September 3, 1966*

*Governor Smith, Senator Randolph, Senator Byrd, Congressman Slack, Members of the Congress who do me the great honor of coming with me today, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen:*

Mrs. Johnson and I appreciate so very much your coming here and giving us this warm welcome in the great State of West Virginia.

For many years in my public life I have been coming to West Virginia. And I never come here but what I am glad to be here. I never go away but what I am sorry to leave.

You are a hospitable people; you are a friendly State; you are up and coming, and you are on the move.

You have great leadership in your statehouse. There is no delegation in Washington that commands more respect or more influence than the delegation that is headed by Senator Randolph, Congressman Slack, Senator Byrd, and the other members of your great West Virginia delegation in the Congress.

When I came here 6 years ago, your State—entire regions of it—was in the grips of a depression that was unequaled to anything since 1930. There was unemployment everywhere. There was hunger in a good many places. There was hopelessness. There was a great deal of despair.

So we dedicated ourselves then to a new day of opportunity for all the people of West Virginia.

And working together with your State Government, your Federal Government, your local governments, a blueprint of action was mapped. Together we built new roads. We have the Chairman of the Public Works Committee that is responsible for roads, Senator Randolph, here with us. He went on that committee because he knew this State needed roads. And it is getting roads.

We dredged your streams and built your dams—and we are going to dedicate one of the great ones today. Together we improved the schools and we developed new tourist facilities.

We modernized our hospitals. We saw that our poor were fed. We tried to bring in new industry.

Since 1960, unemployment in West Virginia has gone from 17 percent down to less than 7 percent. While unemployment was going down, our average weekly factory wage was going up, from \$93 to now more than \$114. Per capita income increased 27 percent. Your work force today is increasing for the first time in many years.

In the past year your auto sales were up 10 percent. Your retail sales were up 9 percent.

Now we know that there is still much to be done, but we know that we are no longer starting from the bottom. We are now starting from a great record of accomplishment.

Much of that record was written by you in the State of West Virginia when you supported John F. Kennedy for the Presidency in 1960, and when you selected, with your leadership in the statehouse and the White House, a delegation from West Virginia that gets the job done.

I am proud to come here today and attest to that.

We will build you not promises, but we put it there in concrete and steel. You see things going forward in this State. You see things getting done. We are on the move. We are on the go. People are working. People are eating. They have high hopes. Their schools are being improved. Their hospitals are being improved.

We are doing what a democratic President, a democratic government, ought to do for a democratic people.

There is much to be done in the days ahead, but with men and women and boys and girls like you wanting to see it done, ready to support us in doing it, we will get the job done.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:27 a.m. at the Charleston, W. Va., airport, after which Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly. His opening words referred to Governor Hulett Smith, Senator Jennings Randolph, Senator Robert C. Byrd, Representative John M. Slack, Jr., and Mayor John A. Shanklin of Charleston, all of West Virginia, and Robert D. Bailey, the Secretary of State of West Virginia.

## 427 Remarks at the Dedication of the Summersville Dam, Summersville, West Virginia. *September 3, 1966*

*Mayor Bryant, Governor Smith, Senator Randolph:*

Thank you for that generous introduction.

I came here for this dedication today at the invitation extended to me more than a year ago by Senator Randolph and Congressman Slack.

Senator Randolph, I wish my mother and father might have been here to hear that introduction because my father would have enjoyed hearing what you said about me and my mother would have believed it.

I always enjoy coming to the State of West

Virginia. I am very grateful to Jennings Randolph, whom I consider one of the most valuable and effective men in the entire Congress, for seeing that I got here.

Senator Randolph is Chairman of the Committee on Public Works. He secures authorizations for the great projects like this dam that you see here in your own State. But he is more than the spokesman for just the great State of West Virginia. In this particular field, he is the leader of the Nation.

Your other outstanding Senator, West

Virginia Senator Robert Byrd, is a member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee. He made sure that you had the money to pay for this project. And he makes sure that West Virginia gets her share of everything that comes through that committee.

Both men represent West Virginia and represent the Nation well. And I am proud of their service, as I know you are.

Senator Randolph is a member of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the Small Business Committee. He came to Washington in the 73d Congress, and I hope we will benefit from his service for many Congresses to come.

I am pleased to ride down here this morning with your great Third District Congressman, John Slack. He understands your problems, and he understands the great potential of this section of West Virginia. He takes understandable pride in the Summersville Dam. He wants all America to know about this great step to develop your flood control, your water resources, and the recreation in this great State.

I would like to introduce the other members of your State's fine congressional delegation who did me the honor of coming to this State with us today.

I am pleased to be on the platform with the very honorable chairman, Harley Staggers of Keyser. One of his notable accomplishments as Representative of the Second District has been the leadership that he has given this entire Nation in the traffic safety bill which will become law in the White House next week.

Arch Moore, Jr., of Glen Dale, in the First District—came with us this morning—is the ranking Republican on the Select Small Business Committee. We are still trying to convert him to the Democratic Party. I will

have to give you a report on that later.

My old friend, Ken Hechler, has represented the Fourth District for 7 years. He is one of the most effective Members of Congress. He served in both the Roosevelt and Truman administration.

James Kee, of the Fifth District, is one of the fabulous freshmen of the 89th Congress. He has done yeoman service on the problems of Appalachia. And we are awfully grateful that he is a member of the West Virginia delegation.

We are also honored by the presence of your great Governor, my good friend, Hulett Smith, who addressed you a short time ago, and by the added presence of Governor Charles Terry of the State of Delaware.

I want to thank Mayor Bryant, Secretary of State Bob Bailey, and others who welcomed me here.

We came here today to consummate an act of faith in the future of the great State of West Virginia.

This is one of the greatest satisfactions that can ever come to any President.

Two and a half years ago I flew over the Ohio River Basin and I saw the destruction that was brought on by one of the worst floods in 20 years. I felt anger and frustration that such tragedies could still occur in the most advanced and most powerful nation in all the world. I knew that we had both the ability and the resources to harness these wild forces of nature, and I was very anxious to get on with the task.

So today we move one step closer toward this goal. The Summersville Dam completes a three reservoir system of the Kanawha River Basin. It is a key part of our flood control plans for the entire Ohio and Mississippi River Basins.

It will prevent flood damages averaging nearly \$3 million a year.

In the dry seasons, water from Summers-

ville Reservoir will be used to reduce pollution and to meet the ever-growing demands of the great industries of the great city of Charleston, where we had such a wonderful welcome a short time ago.

The reservoir will also become West Virginia's newest recreation center. It will attract millions of visitors. It will bring new prosperity to the region. And it will give life and truth to the statement that West Virginia is the great outstanding tourist attraction of this Nation.

I think I know some little something about what a project like this will mean to you people. I grew up in a country where water was life itself. It was the most precious resource that we possessed, except for the very air that we breathed.

During most of the year the land was parched and cracked; live oak and scrub cedar were about all it would support. And when the rains finally came, the rivers then flooded. The people were drowned. Property was destroyed. And our topsoil was washed away into the Gulf of Mexico.

Well, we changed all of that, beginning 30 years ago when I was a young Congressman, back in 1937. In time we built six great dams on the Colorado River in central Texas and we stopped the floods and we stopped the drownings. We brought electricity to all the farm homes. We created a vast recreation area for hundreds of thousands of families to visit each year.

That story is not unique. It has happened in California. It has happened in India. It has happened in Kentucky. And it has happened in Israel. It is the story of man's ageless quest to make the waters of the earth serve him—to escape the despotism of flood and drought.

In a sense, the whole story of man is revealed in his search for dependable water supplies. Where there has been too little,

wars have been fought over what there was. Where there has been too much, great cities and flourishing agricultures have been engulfed and destroyed. Where there was enough—and where people could depend upon it and where the people could control it—civilization has blossomed and has endured.

And it is no different today.

Even in the advanced nations, competition for the use of water is growing—and the supply of usable water is diminishing. America, with all of its power and all of its great wealth, still suffers periodic drought. The Northeast has been gripped in such a drought for 5 straight years with no end in sight.

But the situation is far worse in the developing nations of the world. I have seen many of its consequences firsthand.

In those lands there is an urgent need for water that is simply clean and pure enough for a human to drink—for drinking, for cooking, for washing, for bathing. Nearly half a billion people who live in developing nations obtain their water from unsanitary sources.

Water for growing food—water for producing the elementary goods of life—these are the desperate needs in country after country, nation after nation. But food to meet their needs can be produced only by advanced methods of irrigation and the production of goods require increasing amounts of water that tax the resources already available. Consider this figure: It takes 70,000 gallons of water to produce a single ton of steel.

If our water needs are great today, when 3 billion human beings inhabit the earth, imagine the situation at the end of this century—when that population will be more than 6 billion human beings.

Our water needs by the year 2000 will not

be met merely by doubling the water resources of today. They must be expanded several times over.

So it should be clear by now that we are in a race with disaster. Either the world's water needs will be met, or the inevitable result will be mass starvation in the world, mass epidemics in the world, mass poverty greater than anything you have ever known before.

If we fail, I can assure you today that not even America's unprecedented military might will be able to preserve the peace for very long.

So we must be prepared to take action—and we must take it quickly. We know that the battle can be won. We believe that with what we know now—and with what we are just beginning to learn—we can find solutions to problems which just a few years ago were considered insurmountable.

Working through the United Nations, we have joined with 100 other countries to further man's knowledge of water and its relationship to environment.

We have committed ourselves to a water for peace program. A plan of action has now been developed and was presented to me just this week.

First, we will sponsor an International Conference on Water for Peace in Washington next May 23 through May 31.

I know West Virginia will take pride that she will provide a great deal of the leadership in your congressional delegation, Senator Randolph, for that Conference.

We hope to focus universal attention throughout the world on mankind's need for water and to stimulate practical cooperation among all the nations of the world to meet man's need for water.

Second, we will continue our efforts to find cheaper and better ways of converting sea water and brackish water that can be

used for both irrigation and human consumption.

We have a great many experiments in the mill now that will come up with, we hope, exciting and unbelievable results.

This is one of our great hopes for the future, for while our population continues to increase, the amount of water presently available remains the same as it was 5,000 years ago.

The administration just asked Congress' approval to share in constructing the world's largest nuclear-fueled desalting and electric powerplant in the marvelous western area near Los Angeles.

Ultimately that plant will produce 150 million gallons of fresh water daily—75 times the capacity of our largest desalting plant today.

Our breakthroughs in this area—when they occur—will be shared by the rest of the world.

Third, we must join with other nations in creating or strengthening regional centers for water resource development.

Fourth, we must develop more trained water experts here in the United States—these experts to provide services to countries that need leadership, need competence, and that are requesting our help.

Fifth, we must seek ways to train such experts in other countries—so we can man the new regional water institutions.

Sixth, we must encourage international development of whole river basins for flood control, for water conservation. This kind of development offers man unique opportunities for international cooperation and for the reduction of tensions between nations in the world.

Seventh, we must encourage more effective cooperation with other nations and international organizations in resisting water pollution in all of its forms. We just

cannot afford to continue befouling the water that we have labored at such cost to secure.

The race for water will not be an easy one. It will require the best we have. It will require a spirit of cooperation among nations unknown in the history of man.

That is why I am trying to get people to think of this most important subject before it is too late.

This race must be won, because there is no acceptable alternative. For unless it is won, all that we have been seeking to provide for the growing nations—all the technical assistance and training, all the contributions of modern science and technology, all the foodstuffs and fertilizers, all the industrial loans and educational development, all the security from external aggression—will be worn away by the arid winds of drought.

A genuine peace cannot be founded in a desert. A genuine peace cannot be founded among crowded nations that are starved for this elemental—yes, this divine—gift.

My old friend, the great historian, Walter Prescott Webb, of the University of Texas, once wrote: "In their efforts to provide a sufficiency of water where there was not one, men have resorted to every expedient from prayer to dynamite. The story of their efforts is, on the whole, one of pathos and tragedy, of a few successes and many failures."

Here today God has blessed you, and you are blessed, with one of the few successes.

As we look out at this magnificent new dam and reservoir to our backs, I have renewed hope that still other resources—the power of science and the determination of man—will, along with a little prayer and a good deal of dynamite, empower us to quench the thirst of generations to come.

You in West Virginia have shown that you not only have the prayer and the dynamite, you have the leadership of men in the Congress. You have the leadership of the great Corps of Engineers who participated. You have leadership in the State level with your great Governor—to build projects like this that millions in years to come will enjoy, and millions today will thank you for.

With this hope Mrs. Johnson and I have come here today to this beautiful State of West Virginia where we have seen so many friendly faces in the last 6 years that we have come among you, to dedicate this important national project, this Summersville Dam, that will not only serve West Virginia, but will serve the entire people of the Nation who today have their eyes on a growing, on a coming, on a developing, on a proud people—the people of West Virginia.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m. at Summersville, W. Va., after which Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly. His opening words referred to Mayor William S. Bryant of Summersville, Governor Hulett Smith, and Senator Jennings Randolph, all of West Virginia. Later he referred to Representative John Slack, Jr., Senator Robert C. Byrd, Representatives Harley O. Staggers, Arch A. Moore, Jr., Ken Hechler, and James Kee, all of West Virginia, Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr., of Delaware, and the Secretary of State of West Virginia, Robert D. Bailey.

## 428 Remarks at Ceremonies Marking the 100th Anniversary of Dallastown, Pennsylvania. *September 3, 1966*

*Mayor Orwig, Governor Scranton, my good friend Congressman Craley:*

I am very grateful to you, my friend,

Neiman Craley, for inviting me here to Dallastown for your 100th anniversary.

Congressman Craley's district—York,

Cumberland, and Adams Counties—has seen a lot of history, and as a Member of the 89th Congress, Congressman Craley and the other members of the distinguished Pennsylvania delegation who are here with me today have helped to write a lot of history.

A very important part of our program effort to build the America of tomorrow is pollution control. A very able former Congressman from this district, Jim Quigley, is one of the key people in the Nation in this program.

I have named him as the Commissioner of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the Department of the Interior.

Joining Neiman Craley and me here today are several of his colleagues and my friends from the very fine Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives: Congressman George Rhodes, Congressman Frank Clark, Congressman John Kunkel, Congressman James Fulton.

I am very pleased to be joined here today by a man who has the interest of Dallastown very much at heart as well as all the interests of America and all of the interests of Pennsylvania's many cities and towns because we have always felt that he put his country before his party, Governor Bill Scranton and Mrs. Scranton.

I would like to introduce to you two more very distinguished Governors from our neighboring States in this great heartland of America, States whose fortunes have been intertwined with those of Pennsylvania since the beginning of this Nation. I refer to Governor Charles Terry, of Delaware, and Governor Richard Hughes, of New Jersey.

We are also very pleased to have with us two distinguished Congressmen from the great State of West Virginia that we visited

earlier in the day, Ken Hechler and John Slack.

It is a great pleasure for me to see again today one of my friends of many years, one of your great native sons, your former Governor, George Leader.

As Congressman Craley said to you, as a native of Texas I have come here today to acknowledge a debt. Your town was named in honor of a great citizen of Pennsylvania—President Polk's Vice President, George Dallas. George Dallas wanted Texas in the Union. He made it an issue in the campaign of 1844, and that helped President Polk get elected.

Incidentally, it also helped a later President who happened to come from Texas.

But I have a second reason for wanting to visit you. They told me that Dallastown is one of the loveliest small towns in Pennsylvania.

In the little town in Texas where I grew up, we used to say that in small towns the girls are fonder, and the dinner pails are fuller. I think a great many Americans seem to share that opinion.

Mrs. Johnson and I cannot tell you how deeply we appreciate this warm welcome from our fellow Americans of this great State. We have been visiting in the State of Pennsylvania for many years in your larger cities, in your rural towns. We are always glad to come and accept your invitation, and we always hate to leave. We look forward to your hospitality, your friendship, and your beautiful countryside.

Pennsylvanians have a lot to be proud of. You have been a leader throughout this Nation in the field of education. You have been a leader for many years and have produced some of the greatest leaders in America in the field of conservation.

You have been a leader in preserving



American heritage in this country. You have been a leader in protecting the beauty of our land.

You have been a leader in defending our security on battlefields around the world.

For many years you have given our Nation the strong men and women in positions of leadership. And some of those men are here with me on this platform today.

Ever since we became a nation, Pennsylvanians have been leading and have been pushing us along the road to greater progress and to greater freedom. Many of the concepts of American democracy first saw the light of day right here in your own great State of Pennsylvania. So Americans owe a lot to Pennsylvania.

Like every other State you have had problems, problems that were brought on by changing society. Your cities have grown and your rural areas have declined. You have had urban blight and you have had rural undevelopment. But when you consider what cities like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have done to combat their urban problems, it shows us, again, that the American people can accomplish just about anything that they set out to do.

Your leadership in Washington is up to date on Pennsylvania needs in the 1960's. Working with your able Governor, working with your progressive State government in Harrisburg, working with your city and county officials, working with your fine, able, strong delegation in the House of Representatives—your own Congressman Craley—we are going to continue to build Dallastown, to build Pennsylvania.

As we meet here this afternoon, your sons and husbands are in Southeast Asia helping to defend the peace and the freedom of not just Dallastown but free men everywhere in the world.

Here at home we are uniting and we are

joining together to fight some crucial wars against the other enemies of freedom in the world. We are trying to conquer the toughest enemies of all: ignorance and prejudice, bigotry, disease, and poverty.

We think we can win these wars. We are confident our country will never be satisfied until we have won them.

So to see you here gives us great encouragement to work all the harder for programs that will magnify the greatness of this land of ours. For when we worry about our problems, let's remember the problems that peoples in other lands are facing.

Someone said to me yesterday they were concerned about the problems of inflation.

Yes, our prices have gone up 10 percent since 1960. And our earned income, our wages, has gone up only 18 percent to pay that 10 percent with. And our profits are up only 83 percent.

When we worry about our problems, let's remember the problems that peoples in other lands at this hour are facing.

I don't know of a single nation in the world—and I don't know of a single people in the world—that we are ready to change places with. Do you?

We have the highest standard of living in the history of any people at any time in the history of all the world, and we are working to improve it even more.

A few months ago, one of the polltakers went out across the country asking this question:

"If you could live anywhere in the United States that you wanted to, would you prefer a city, a suburban area, a small town, or a farm?"

Half of those polled said they preferred the small town or the farm.

I didn't get asked any questions in that poll, but you know where my vote would have been.

What does this mean at a time when more and more Americans are moving to our big cities?

It means that millions of Americans feel deprived of a fundamental human right: the right to live where they choose.

History records a long, hard struggle to establish man's right to go where he pleases and to live where he chooses. It took many centuries and many bloody revolutions to break the chains that bound him to a particular plot of land, or confined him within the walls of a particular community.

We lose that freedom when our children are obliged to live someplace else, that is, if they want a job or if they want a decent education.

Not just sentiment demands that we do more to help our farms and rural communities.

I think the welfare of this Nation demands it. And strange as it may seem, I think the future of the cities of America demands it, too.

One of the greatest tasks facing our generation is to rebuild the American city. That is why last year—more than 100 years after Abraham Lincoln created the Department of Agriculture—we created the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

I am proud that those who live in cities achieved the recognition that was long due them.

President John F. Kennedy started the fight to create a Department of Housing and Urban Development. I carried on that fight. And I am glad the Congress successfully passed our bill and it is now a fact.

I am concerned about the 50 million Americans who still live in communities of less than 50,000. The cities will never solve their problems unless we solve the problems of the towns and the smaller areas.

So consider the problem of urban growth. If the present trend continues, by 1985 as many people will be crowded into our cities as occupy the entire Nation today—in 1960. That means people enough to make five more New Yorks, or that means people enough to make 25 more Washingtons.

Many will migrate to the cities against their will, if we continue to allow this to happen.

But should we or must we allow this to happen? Must we export our youth to the cities faster than we export our crops and our livestock to the market?

I believe that we can do something about this.

I believe with your help we can change this trend of going from the rural town, and the small town, to the cities.

To begin with, I think we can set a higher goal than parity for farm prices. We want to achieve full parity for all rural life in all places in this country.

Today, a rural worker earns less for his day's work than a city worker with similar skills. And that is one reason why you have a labor shortage here in your own county.

Today, a high school or college graduate sees a bigger future for himself always in a major city. That is why too many of your sons and daughters move to Philadelphia or to Atlantic City or to New York.

That same story is being repeated all over America.

But I don't think it has to happen.

Modern industry and modern technology and modern transportation can bring jobs to the countryside rather than people to the cities.

And modern government could also help.

I want to see more factories located in rural regions.

I want more workers able to supplement their incomes by part-time farming and

more farmers working part-time in industry.

I want those who love the land to reap all the benefits of modern living.

And we are working to make this happen.

More than half of all the families who have benefited from our public housing and urban renewal programs now live in communities of less than 50,000 people.

Ninety-five out of every 100 urban planning grants go to communities under 50,000.

Four out of five of the communities receiving public housing grants now have populations under 25,000.

Ninety-seven out of every 100 public facility loans to help build libraries and water systems have gone to communities with fewer than 25,000 people.

I went to New England week before last to dedicate one of the first rural water systems under new legislation that we have just passed under the guidance of Senator George Aiken, the dean of the Republican Party in the Senate, and under Congressman Bob Poage, from my State.

So we need these thriving, healthy, rural areas, and we need thriving, healthy cities. But does it really make sense, on this great continent which God has blessed, to have more than 70 percent of our people crammed onto 1 percent of our land?

We must rebuild our cities into better places to live, but we must clean out the slums, and we must end the crime, and we must clear the polluted air. Let's give these children their parks and their playgrounds. But we must do much more than that.

We must make better use of the 99 percent of this continent which lies outside of the big cities of America.

We must ask more from and we must give more to communities like your own. For you have resources that no man can manufacture. You have space, you have room to

breathe, you have an extra dimension of time.

In our great cities, men travel an hour to get to work. In towns like yours, they can get there in minutes.

We have major programs to promote high-speed urban transportation. But the same \$4 million which produces one mile of a thoroughfare in a city can create more than five miles of freeway in the countryside.

By the year 2000—and that is only a third of a century away—there will be 130 million more Americans here on this earth than there are today. We grow at a rate of more than 6,000 new Americans every day.

Each day, by our deeds, we shape the quality of life for these children and for their children's children.

Each day, by the example we set, we are helping to shape the lives of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

For this migration away from farms and countrysides is universal—bringing heavy burdens to men and women in a hundred different lands.

So if we can begin to stem the migration in our own land, we will make our mark on history.

I believe that we have the brains and the will and the imagination to make our mark.

I believe that more and more of our people will choose to live in towns like Dallastown.

I know they would, if they could come here and see what I am looking at this afternoon.

I hope by my deeds as your President I will help to bring this about and help to make this possible for them. Because, indeed, I know in the end what I said in the beginning, that this is where the girls are fonder and the dinner pails are fuller.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:45 p.m. at Dallastown, Pa. His opening words referred to Mayor

LaVerne Orwig of Dallastown, Governor William W. Scranton, and Representative N. Neiman Craley, Jr., all of Pennsylvania. Later he referred to Representatives George M. Rhodes, Frank M. Clark, John C. Kunkel, and James G. Fulton, all of Pennsylvania, James M. Quigley, Commissioner, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Governor Charles

L. Terry, Jr., of Delaware, Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, Representative Ken Hechler and Representative John M. Slack, Jr., both of West Virginia, George M. Leader, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States 1845-1849.

## 429 Statement by the President: Labor Day. *September 3, 1966*

LABOR DAY means more to more Americans in 1966 than ever before.

Working men and women have been the dynamic force behind the most continuous, widely shared economic advance ever known to any people, anywhere in history.

From American shops, factories, mills, mines, and farms is flowing the greatest abundance of all time. American workers have produced it.

All of us, in the private and public sectors, can find satisfaction in our accomplishments as employment, wages, and output reach new peaks.

What was a dream in the early days of the New Deal—job security and social security, unemployment compensation, Medicare, good wages—are realities today.

—A million and a half more Americans were working this summer than a year ago.

—Unemployment, at 3.9 percent has dropped to the lowest summer rate since 1953.

—Older Americans, once with little or no bulwark against the high cost of illness, have a new degree of protection.

—Our bright young people, thousands of whom were once denied an education because of inadequate funds, have a new opportunity.

—The unemployed and underemployed, the untrained and undertrained—more

than a half a million of them in the past 4 years—have received help in learning new skills to equip them for available jobs.

These are but a few of the accomplishments we can look upon with pride. But they are only the beginning. The truly Great Society—the one we will build—requires that every American participate in the social and economic abundance which most enjoy.

The Great Society is not a goal that soon will be reached so that we may then pause. It has no fixed point. It is not the job of a President alone. It is not the sole responsibility of Congress. It is the duty, and should be the special goal, of every citizen.

This Labor Day we must focus on new ways to assure every citizen an equal share in the greatness of America.

To accomplish this we must:

—Establish a domestic good neighbor policy on every block in every city.

—Provide greater economic balance to assure that every working American is freed from poverty and shielded from the threat of inflation.

—Provide even more recreational facilities so that all may enjoy to the fullest their leisure time.

Social and economic justice is a basic goal of the Great Society. Working people and their organizations are leaders in the pursuit

of this national objective.

Once, the free trade union movement channeled its efforts toward giving individual workers strength in their struggle with the privileged few.

Now, in the time of the privileged many, American labor works in behalf of the disadvantaged few—the poor, the victims of racial injustice, the elderly.

Every segment of American life—labor,

government, business, the public at large—has a heavy stake in extending our prosperity to those it has eluded for too long.

By vigorous employment of our vast national wealth, energy, and intelligence, I am confident, on this day, that we can shape our society so that a useful and productive life may be the birthright of every American.

This is our lasting goal.

## 430 Remarks Upon Arrival in Detroit on Beginning a Trip in Michigan and Ohio. September 5, 1966

*Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, Nancy Williams and members of the very fine Michigan delegation, your distinguished State officials, Members of the United States Senate:*

I want to thank each of you and all of you for coming here to meet me this morning. Your happy smiles make us feel at home again in the great industrial metropolis that is admired and envied the world over.

This, I think, is the Labor Day that should be the happiest for the working people of this country since Labor Day was first promulgated in the administration of Grover Cleveland.

We have more to work for, more to enjoy, more to be thankful for. We are blessed in more ways, I think, than we have ever been before.

I came here to Detroit, to Michigan, in 1960, when many of your people in Detroit were unemployed. As I come back here today, most of our people enjoy high employment. Most of our people have high wages. Most of our people have high productivity. Most of our people realize that their children have a better opportunity for good health, good play, good schools—ele-

mentary, secondary, vocational, and higher education—than they have ever had before. And that is because your Congressmen and your Senators in the last 3 years have put in the law of this land some 30 health and education bills that we never had before.

We have come here today to honor the man who led the fight for our young, our aged, our workers, and our students, for Medicare and for elementary education, for high wages and high productivity and high employment—and it is higher than it is anywhere else in the world.

It all adds up to one thing: The worker in this land has a higher standard of living than you find anywhere else.

The man who contributed so much to this is the late beloved product of labor, who worked for 9 cents an hour as a boy, and who finished an illustrious career as a Member of the United States Senate and as a leader in all of these movements that I have talked to you about.

We will be seeing you later, but we thank you for coming here now. We remind you that as a result of what you gave us and what Michigan gave the Nation in Pat McNamara, the Nation is better, the work-

ers are better, the children are better, the aged are better, and we are all thankful for it.

Goodby and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. at the Detroit Municipal Airport. In his opening words, he referred to Mrs. G. Mennen (Nancy) Williams. Later he referred to Patrick V. McNamara, Senator from Michigan from January 3, 1955, until his death on April 30, 1966.

#### 431 Remarks at an AFL-CIO Rally in Detroit. *September 5, 1966*

MR. BARBOUR, I am very pleased today to be joined by your most distinguished Mayor, Jerry Cavanagh; by your Governor, George Romney; by your very able Senator, Phil Hart; and by your junior Senator, Senator Griffin.

I deeply appreciate the hospitality they have extended in welcoming me to this great State.

I proudly served with the entire delegation from the great State of Michigan in the Congress and I came here with a good many of them today.

Phil Hart worked with me in my days when I was leader in the Senate. I should like for all of you to remember that he was really one of the outstanding Senators that I welcomed to Washington in the class of 1958. And I am so grateful that you returned him in 1964 by an overwhelming margin.

In civil rights legislation and in the truth-in-packaging bill, he has been my strong right arm. Both of these are vital pieces of legislation that protect the rights of all of our people. Eight of the Members of Congress from the great metropolitan area of Detroit are here with me. They are my friends and I should like to thank them for their invitation.

Congressman John Conyers of the First District, Lucien Nedzi of the Fourteenth District, William Ford of the Fifteenth District, James O'Hara of the Twelfth District, Billie Farnum of the Nineteenth District,

Charles Diggs of the Thirteenth District, Martha Griffiths of the Seventeenth District, John Dingell of the Sixteenth District, and from Ann Arbor we have Wes Vivian of the Second District, Raymond Clevenger of the Eleventh District, and Paul Todd, Jr., of Kalamazoo in the Third District, where we will be visiting later on today.

From your neighboring State, Ohio, I am happy to see Congressman Rodney Love. I hope and I believe and I will pray that we work with all of these fine Congressmen again in the 90th Congress on better programs to make this a better country.

I am pleased that this platform is shared with me today by our brilliant Secretary of Labor, Willard Wirtz.

I am glad to have the leaders of the labor movement here, such as my friends Walter Reuther, Joe Keenan, Jim Suffridge, Al Barbour, Gus Scholle, Al Barkan, the leader of COPE, and many others—Roy Wilkins, an old friend and an able exponent of justice for all, who is universally respected throughout this land; Hobart Taylor, Director of the Export-Import Bank and a longtime leader in this great State.

Two more gentlemen are here, Zoltan Ferency, your State Democratic Chairman and John Bruff, a longtime key employee of the Senate Labor Committee under the chairmanship of the able Senator Pat McNamara.

I am so happy that they could come on the platform with me—Mrs. Margaret Price,

a daughter of Michigan and Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; and my delightful and able friend since NYA days, long ago, Mrs. Mennen Williams, Nancy Williams; one of Pat McNamara's most trusted lieutenants, Bob Perrin, who is now a trusted assistant of mine. And finally, Mary McNamara.

You honor us by your presence. And your love for the man we honor is well known to all the world.

I am so happy that I could be here this morning to honor the memory of Pat McNamara. I remember him as a man whose strength and character sprang from a very clear and uncompromising regard for the interests of all the people.

In Detroit today—and wherever in America men live by their labor; wherever women pray for their children a chance to learn; wherever people who know they are equal in God's sight seek to live equally with God's children; wherever the aging seek a larger hope than the ticking of a clock through an empty day—wherever, wherever these people are, Labor Day 1966 is Pat McNamara's day.

Because all of them, God bless them, were Pat McNamara's constituents.

When Pat McNamara was a boy, he worked in the Fall River Shipyard as an apprentice pipefitter at 9 cents an hour. Last year as chairman of the Labor Subcommittee in the Senate he introduced a bill carrying out your President's programs to extend the minimum wage guarantee to 8 million additional Americans and to raise the minimum hourly wage to \$1.60 an hour. That bill will become law in the next few days.

Pat McNamara was a dropout. He didn't have a chance to go beyond the eighth grade. But in 1956 as a member of the Education Committee he first sponsored

major school legislation. And in the last 3 years we have passed 30 education and health bills under his leadership and with his help. Because he and Phil Hart and the other members of your delegation and the other Members of the great 89th Congress knew that a nation which was built largely by drop outs no longer had any place for them.

As the first Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging, Pat McNamara sponsored legislation that I supported and approved, creating the Administration on Aging.

Our Nation's long neglect of minorities whose skins are dark is perhaps only a little worse than our neglect of another minority whose hair is white.

From his own experience Pat McNamara knew about life's inequities. But he also knew man's capacity to do something about them and to repair them. He did all that one human could do about them, and that is why his spirit is so alive in this hall with all of us today. If he were here in person, that rough, gravelly voice would echo on these walls: "The agenda is full. Get on with your unfinished business!"

And that is what we intend to do right now.

One piece of unfinished business is to repeal a law that gives no one the right to work, that threatens and weakens union responsibility without strengthening individual liberty, that causes endless and useless disputes in our country. And I don't need to tell you the name of that law.

But I do want you to know that on my list of major recommendations to the next Congress, again will be the repeal of section 14(b). I am going to put it there not because we are poor losers, but because we know it is necessary to achieve that equality of bargaining power from which freedom

of contract begins.

14(b) is not alone on our agenda. We have passed it through one House of the Congress. We must pass it in the other House as well. If we all work shoulder to shoulder, if we are determined enough, long enough, we will get the job done.

We have already passed this year an improved unemployment compensation bill that will give our workers without jobs a better break. And I came here today to say to you that I hope some of you will be able to come to Washington to celebrate with us when we sign that law, hopefully this year.

I also want to talk to you about another subject on our agenda that demands plain language. I want to talk to you about the cost of living. We are not going to varnish the rough facts. We know easy answers to hard problems are usually wrong.

There are people—and some of them may be right here in your own State—who try to peddle easy answers. They are constantly prophesying gloom and doom about the American economy. And I have been listening to them all of my life. Every time you hear those voices—and I think you know who and what I mean—just remember four things:

First, remember the old man who said he always felt bad when he felt good, because he was afraid that tomorrow he might feel worse. These people sound just like him, because that is the philosophy of a lot of people.

Second, remember that people who really don't stand for anything usually wind up complaining and against everything—especially in election year. These people used to be called “born aginners”—they came into this world shouting “No! No! No!” Their philosophy reminds me sometimes of the answer that the great criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow gave when he was asked how

he could take part in a debate when he was not familiar with the subject. “Easy,” he said, “I’ll just take the negative. I can always argue against anything.”

These people can argue against anything. And they usually argue against everything. So beware of the complainers.

Third, remember that they never did have to worry about high wages or high employment or high prices—they only had to worry about their recessions or their depressions. They just haven’t really had much experience with prosperity.

Fourth, as their wailing grows louder between now and November—and it is going to pick up in tempo as they go out across the land in sackcloth and ashes bemoaning how terrible everything is—just remember the facts and remember the record.

Since 1961 your country has enjoyed more consecutive years of uninterrupted prosperity than any other time in our history. Remember you pled for your Government to move ahead and we did move ahead by adding 8 million jobs to our economy. We have cut our unemployment in the Nation from 7 percent to 3.9 percent.

At the same time, we are required to defend freedom on a faraway battlefield that we did not choose and we are busily attacking poverty in a war that we did choose.

High employment, high wages, high fringe benefits—including such things as increased social security and Medicare that takes 6 billion out of our economy this year, high unemployment benefits that we hope will become a fact, high profits—each of these put upward pressures and bring about higher costs. Yet we have managed, despite these pressures, to raise our high, real standard of living much faster than the cost of living has risen.

We do have higher costs, but we do have higher earnings and we have larger pay



checks. And that is better than having higher prices and lower income.

Real wages—what you buy with your pay check—went up every single year from 1960 through 1965. That is a long 5-year record and it has never been achieved before in the United States of America.

Now one reason our record has been so good is because most leaders of organized labor during these 5 years have made the word “responsibility” a living part of their philosophy. They know that if wages rise faster than productivity, those increases are going to be washed away by a rising tide of inflation.

I know that, too. And that is why for the past 2½ years all responsible leaders have tried to keep wage and price increases from destroying the economic strength on which our personal security rests.

This is no time to think that vigilance is old fashioned. Inflation is a pickpocket. There are clear signs that the pickpocket is at work right now in our marketplaces. And we have to stop him. And I do not intend to sit by and watch inflation rob us of 6 years of hard-earned gains.

The President of your country will take the action that is needed to stabilize growth in this Nation.

Over the past weeks and months, my advisers and counselors and I have been giving intensive consideration to every phase of the economy. In the light of our obligations to fulfill our commitments in Vietnam, to give our full support to our armed services men who are there defending our freedom, to maintain an economic expansion and stable prices here at home, we are now seeking ways to cut down on all nonessential spending in the private and in the public sectors.

We are now examining carefully the measures which may be overheating our economy and which should be postponed. We are

now determining whether we should limit certain sales of Government securities in our private market in the hope that by so doing we can bring about a reduction in interest rates.

Our goal in America is stable growth.

Stability and growth must go hand in hand. We must not ever succumb to the temptation of buying price stability at the expense of stopping growth. We will not stop the economy in its tracks; we will not put men and machines out of work again. We will not stop our effort to improve living standards and essential public services.

We are a nation of compassion. And when we are prosperous we care more and we ought to do more about our Nation and our poor.

We will not beat a shabby retreat from the challenges that face us. The Nation would suffer as it suffered in the late 1950's when that strategy was the policy in high places.

We learned then that a sluggish economy is a weak economy that is unable to resist the disease of recurrent recession. And we learned then that the first victims of a sluggish economy are the poor, the Negro, the wage earner, the farmer. And this is why I came here to pledge to you today that we shall not repeat in the sixties the mistakes that we made in the fifties.

Growth without stability is deception. Booms generate busts. Inflation gnaws at the pillars of prosperity. We must pace our progress. I have spent much of my time this year working on policies to meet the twin essentials, growth and stability.

The decisions are difficult. I have asked—and I will continue to urge—labor and management to face up to the decisions and to make their full contribution to both growth and stability.

Business and labor must—if they are to extend their gains of the past 5 years—act

wisely and act responsibly about wages and profits and prices. That policy is essential for us all if we are to continue to have the prosperity we enjoy today.

But it is self-defeating for everyone to favor stabilization by someone else. You may think you can win one battle by getting on inflation's side. But inflation is an enemy that eventually makes victims of all of its allies.

Labor wants, and labor deserves, a growth of real wages—not just of money wages. It wants wage gains that will compensate for rises in the cost of living. But we can't make all the gains that we desire overnight. For in the long run the strongest among us cannot secure and hold the benefits of wage increases if we contribute to an inflation that wrecks prosperity.

Every businessman should know that the abundant profits he earns from keeping his plant fully used can be quickly destroyed by insisting on higher profits, if they must come from higher prices. So my Labor Day message is only to repeat democracy's oldest story: that the other side of any private right is private responsibility; that the price of liberty is continued vigilance against its abuses; and that the other face of freedom is self-restraint.

For labor, self-restraint means keeping its wage demands within reason, and its productivity at a maximum. Only in this way can we extend our record of stability in unit labor costs.

For business, it means reducing prices when costs fall, and raising prices only when cost increases dangerously threaten adequate profit margins.

Years ago, the free labor movement launched the fight for a decent life for the worker. Many of its early battles were very stormy. Its goals were simple: the right to organize, the right to a fair share of the

prosperity built by its members, the right to working conditions that are fit for human beings.

These goals have not yet been won everywhere in this Nation. So the fight must go on—and it goes on with the total and the committed support of the leadership of your National Government.

Labor has many other goals. It works for civil rights, it works for an end to poverty, it works for international cooperation. Because labor knows that these things are equally important to men and women who are American citizens first and union members second.

You and I have another goal. We know that the America we dream of must be an America where every citizen can earn an annual income that is sufficient to meet his basic needs and the needs of those dependent upon him. And I pledge you that we are going to keep the workingman and his needs constantly in our sight.

We will never forget this goal.

Now another goal must be placed besides these. It is the goal of continued and stable growth. It may not be as dramatic as the causes of the past. But it is just as vital to the house of labor—and to all America.

We must have growth in this country to keep our machines and our men working and we must have stability so runaway inflation will not eat up the toils of their labor.

The cause of peace in the world is another goal. It is in the heart of every liberty-loving American. All of our efforts, however distant in geography and difference in degree, from NATO to SEATO, from OAS to Vietnam, grow out of our obligations to keep the peace and to preserve freedom and liberty in the world.

That is why our gallant and our brave and our courageous young men are manning the ramparts today with the soldiers of other

nations to assist the poor Vietnamese protect their liberty.

They are there at this hour because aggression is there at this hour. Those troops will come home, their bases will be turned over for constructive peacetime purposes as soon as that vicious aggression stops. And I may add to all whom it may concern: If anyone, if anyone will show me the time schedule when aggression and infiltration and "might makes right" will be halted, then I, as President of this country will lay on the table the schedule for the withdrawal of all of our forces from Vietnam.

With your strength, with your competence, with your sense of fair play, with your sense of justice and your dedication to the well-being of your neighbor and your fellow man, somehow, someday, we shall attain these goals I talked to you about this morning. And as you the leaders of the workingmen, as you the spokesmen for the house of labor, as you the individual members of the various unions—as you work forward toward peace and prosperity in this land and in this world, I pledge you that you will be joined shoulder to shoulder by your fellow worker in the White House.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in Cobo Hall, Detroit, Mich., at a rally honoring the memory of Patrick V. McNamara, who served as Senator from Michigan from January 3, 1955, until his death on April 30, 1966. During his remarks the President referred to Al Barbour, president, Wayne County AFL-CIO, Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit, Governor George Romney, Senator Philip A. Hart, Senator Robert P. Griffin, Representatives John Conyers, Jr., Lucien N. Nedzi, William D. Ford, James G. O'Hara, Billie S. Farnum, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Martha W. Griffiths, John D. Dingell, Weston E. Vivian, Raymond F. Clevenger, and Paul H. Todd, Jr., all of Michigan.

The President also referred to Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers of America, Joseph Keenan, international secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, James Suffridge, national president, Retail Clerks International Association, August Scholle, president of the AFL-CIO for the State of Michigan, Alexander E. Barkan, national director, Committee on Political Education (COPE), AFL-CIO, Roy Wilkins, executive director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hobart Taylor, Director, Export-Import Bank, Zoltan A. Ferency, Democratic State Chairman of Michigan and Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, John Bruff, a staff member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Mrs. Margaret Price, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. G. Mennen (Nancy) Williams, Robert Perrin, Assistant Director for Inter-Agency Relations in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Mrs. Patrick V. (Mary) McNamara.

The rally was sponsored by the AFL-CIO of Wayne County, Mich.

## 432 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport in Battle Creek.

September 5, 1966

*Congressman and Mrs. Todd, our friends from Battle Creek and all of this section of Michigan:*

When my plane just touched down at the airport—as when it lands at airports all over the country—I was struck by the health and the strength and the prosperity, and particularly by the happiness of all of the people who do us the very great honor of coming here today.

I sometimes wonder why this health, this strength, and this prosperity are not on every tongue, and on every front page every day.

We have a lot of things to complain about. We do complain, we do record them, and we do repeat them.

But it does occur to me that just occasionally, particularly when we all get together, when neighbor comes with neighbor, when they meet their Congressmen, they see their

President, that it might be worthwhile for us to just take an inventory of all the blessings that all America has. How lucky, how fortunate, and how blessed we are that we can live in the United States of America.

I do not believe that we are indifferent to our good fortune. We have struggled too hard too long for that.

I think we are just so busy building that we do not take the time to step back and look at the country that we have built.

But if we will just take a moment now, go with me for a second and see America.

—You will see a nation of 200 million people creating and enjoying an abundance that was undreamed of by your grandfathers or by your fathers. It was unequalled in the world that your ancestors left when they came here.

—You will see almost full employment from coast to coast, from the industrial East to the rich livestock and grain-producing West.

—You will see workers enjoying the highest weekly wage that they have ever earned in all the history of mankind.

—You will see mills and factories humming in now the 68th consecutive month of an unprecedented economic expansion in any country in the world.

—You will see our banks where our personal savings have increased 23 percent since 1961. You will see offices and plants of businesses whose profits have more than doubled in the last 5 years.

So why do we cry? Why do we weep? Why do we complain?

America is growing. America is prospering. We need not look back 30 or 40 years for comparison.

Let us look at the 2½ years since I have been President.

In the first 1,000 days of this administration, the truest measure of the welfare of individuals—real income, real disposable income, that is what you want—has advanced at 3 times the rate of any previous period in our history. The economy in general, all over the Nation, has grown at 2½ times the rate of any time since America was founded.

Let us think: disposable income 3 times the rate of the previous 10 years—economy in general 2½ times the rate of the previous decade.

Now we are going to continue that record. We want your help. We want your cooperation. With restraint and responsibility, we are going to accomplish more for the betterment of all human beings; the kind of a world that we dreamed of.

I hope you will excuse me if I run on to another engagement. I said way back early in my political life that I thought every person had a great reward if he had a chance to serve his fellow man.

I always thought for that reason that I wanted to be a teacher or a preacher or a public servant. When they asked me my personal philosophy I said: "I am a free man, first. An American, second. A public servant where you can serve humanity, third. And a Democrat, fourth—but in that order."

Because I think that America is much more interested in country than they are in party. I think they want us to always put our country first.

For that reason I am so happy to come back here to Battle Creek where Lady Bird came frequently as a child, to come back here and be presented to this audience by one of America's finest, young, forward-looking statesmen who puts his country before everything else, Paul Todd.

I just hope that you will leave here today and go out and say: "What is best for my country is best for me."

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:25 p.m. at the Kellogg Regional Airport, Battle Creek, Mich. In his opening words he referred to Representative and Mrs. Paul H. Todd, Jr.

## 433 Remarks at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. *September 5, 1966*

*Mayor Wilklow, Congressman Todd, Senator Hart, distinguished members of the Michigan delegation, my colleagues from Ohio, distinguished leaders from the house of labor, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am pleased to be here today with Paul Todd, Senator Hart, and the other members of this delegation. I am especially pleased to be able to come here and tell you what a terrific job your own Congressman Paul Todd is doing in Washington.

Paul is a freshman Congressman, but he has earned, and I think he deserves, the respect and admiration of every good American who is interested in his country regardless of the party he belongs to.

He has drafted and pushed through the House of Representatives, the first term that he served there, the most important population amendments to the food for freedom bill.

He represents your district with the same dignity and the same effectiveness as did his grandfather Todd back in the year 1896.

Phil Hart has been doing a terrific job for Michigan in the Senate and in the Nation. He has played leading roles in much vital legislation. And he is returning this week to be the floor leader of some of the most important administration measures that we will pass this year.

We came here to Battle Creek today to honor not only an institution, but to honor the man who gave it life.

I never met Dr. Kellogg but, as you must

have observed, I brought along one of his greatest admirers. Later on, I am happy to say, she became one of my admirers, too.

From what Mrs. Johnson has told me of Dr. Kellogg, he was my kind of man. He started early, he stayed late. He worked to fulfill his ambition, and I quote him "to spend my entire life in human service."

He was a builder, a constructor, a developer. He knew the meaning of Speaker Sam Rayburn's words: "Any donkey can kick a barn down. It takes a good carpenter to build one."

Dr. Kellogg was a teacher. He knew that the first job of this great sanitarium, which he liked to call a "University of Health," was to teach people how to get well and then teach them how to stay well.

It is very nearly impossible to put a price on the value that such a man as Dr. Kellogg contributed to this country. But we can estimate, I think, the terrible cost inflicted on this country by disease. That cost must be measured in doctor bills and hospital fees and medicine, but also in the cost of earnings and production.

Our great experts estimate that mental illness will cost us \$8 billion this year; that cancer will cost us over \$3 billion; that heart disease will cost us over \$7 billion; that the common cold and other respiratory diseases will cost us \$5½ billion; that rheumatism and arthritis will cost us \$3 billion.

This year alone the total cost to our country in all illnesses will amount to more than

\$62 billion—nearly one-tenth of our gross national product.

Now this is a tragic waste. It is borne in sorrow by almost every family in this land. Its price comes highest to those that are least able to pay. To our older Americans who are trying to live out their lives in security and comfort, to our very young, for death still takes its great toll in the cradle, to our minority groups, for the man whose skin is colored lives 7 years less in this country of ours than his fellow American. And twice as many little Negro babies die in their first year as white babies.

Dollars alone serve as very poor measuring instruments for the cost of ill health. A great nation must also measure by other yardsticks of concern. A great people must share the vision of leaders like Dr. Kellogg.

We have come a long way down the road of care and compassion for the afflicted.

In the last 2 years I am proud to say—I think I am prouder of this than anything I have ever done in all my 58 years—upon my recommendation the Congress in the last 2½ years has passed 24 health bills. We will take in \$6 billion this year for medical care and for social security. We have passed the Nurses Training Act, the Health Profession Act, the Medical Research Facilities Act, the Heart, Cancer, Stroke, High Blood Pressure Act.

I could list them all afternoon. And along with those 24 measures that in time will give to the people of this country the kind of health they ought to have, we passed six major education bills, beginning with Head Start and ending with Ph. D. degrees, that will give our children the kind of education that we have been talking about for 200 years.

The leaders of the house of labor, the distinguished Cabinet officers, the Members of the Senate, the Members of the House

who are on this platform, with your support, with the support of all good Americans throughout this country, have done in 2 years what we have been talking about doing for 200 years.

When I was a boy the person with mental problems was treated very little better than an animal. He was sent to the prison or the jail or to the dark despair of a lunatic asylum. Today, we know that mental illness can be cured and we are curing it. And, we are working to build community health centers where those who suffer can receive care and compassionate guidance. Today, this great Battle Creek Sanitarium is helping to chart the course for the entire Nation and the world in the fight against mental illness.

Not long ago death from tuberculosis was thought to be an act of God immune to the efforts of man. In the last 15 years medical progress has cut the TB rate by 80 percent and it has cut TB health occupancy by 50 percent.

Not long ago, the threat of polio struck terror in the heart of every mother in this land, and the annual list of victims outnumbered 34,000 citizens. And one of our great Presidents suffered through a great deal of his life because he was a victim of polio. Last year, with the help of vaccines, and with the help of leadership like Franklin D. Roosevelt provided, that number was nearly down to zero.

These things did not happen by accident. They required leaders—medical leaders, scientific leaders, political leaders. They required hard work and costly investment, they required money and manpower. They took a combined effort involving our National Institutes of Health, our drug industries, our hospitals, our clinics, our nurses, our skilled doctors. They represent the great genius of creative federalism bringing to-

gether the energies of both public and private enterprise.

There are some, some of them may even be here in Michigan, who say we are moving too fast along the road of caring about people's health. Some raise the loud cries of protest that we were carrying compassion too far when we sought to extend social security so that our senior citizens could enjoy the benefits of medical care.

Some even went so far as to predict that the old people would all abuse their privilege and would overcrowd our hospitals and would socialize our country.

Now I have been in public service 35 years and I have heard these same old arguments, usually made by the same old voices making up the same old opposition against every move forward for the benefit of all the people of this country.

When I voted for minimum wage at 25 cents an hour almost 30 years ago they told me I would be retired to private life. I almost have been a time or two in the columns and in the polls, but not really.

And minimum wage in the meantime, while they retired me, has gone from the 25 cents that we first voted in 1938 to the \$1.60 that we are going to sign next week. And Medicare went from a dream of Harry Truman back 20-odd years ago to an actuality on July 1st. Our hospitals and our doctors and our other people showed that they knew how to meet this opportunity.

Before this decade ends, I predict that you and your children and your grandchildren and all who are with us will look back with a great deal of shame. The blush of shame will come to the cheeks of all of us when we think about how our senior citizens were allowed to sicken and to die with no provision for their care.

Before this decade ends, I predict that we will make further breakthroughs in our con-

cern for the afflicted and for the injured.

I predict that we will no longer condone the waste that claims 50,000 traffic deaths each year and results in over 3 million accident victims.

We have lost a little over 3,000 of our brave, gallant young men in Vietnam protecting our freedom and our liberty. But while we were losing those 3,000, we lost 50,000 right here in front of our eyes on our own streets and highways.

The traffic safety bill that I urged the Congress to pass—and that is now on my desk, that I will sign this next week—reveals the determination of this Congress to deal with the disaster on our highways and to curb the terror that has been taking place there.

And before this decade ends, we will wonder why it took us so long to develop wise ways of family planning. We, I think, will bless men like your Congressman Todd who has led the way to help countries that have a desperate need to control their population growth. The Todd amendment to our Food for Freedom Act has just been overwhelmingly voted in both Houses of the Congress by Members of both parties of the Congress.

It was less than 3 years ago, when I addressed the Congress, that I had at least half of my speechwriters trying to take any reference to population out of my speech—because a President hadn't been speaking along that line in this country very often.

But Congressman Todd made a courageous and pioneering effort to come to grips with the world's single most pressing problem. Even under conditions as inhumane as war, we are mounting a ceaseless effort to care for the health of human beings.

At this moment in Vietnam, no single combat soldier ranges more than 30 minutes away from a medical expert who can provide the lifesaving skills he may require. And

thank the Lord and the medicos we are saving 99 percent of our men who are wounded.

No single wounded soldier is more than a few hours away by jet transport from the finest military hospitals in our Nation. And our greatest doctors and our wonderful nurses are saving the lives of those who fought to save ours.

During World War II, 3 out of every 10 men struck by weapons died. In Vietnam, this rate has been cut to nearly 1 in 10, instead of 3 in 10. Of those who reach medical care more than 98 out of every 100 recover and survive. What a record that is!

During World War II, 50 out of every 100 soldiers with serious injuries to the blood vessels of their limbs underwent amputation. Today in Vietnam, with the delicate techniques of blood vessel surgery, less than 9—not 50 out of a 100—less than 9 out of every 100 require amputation, 41 saved from amputation out of every 100. What a record that is, not only for the proud leaders of Battle Creek but for the medical profession and the nurses and the drug people all over this country of ours.

The last thing I did before I left Washington this morning was to talk to a rescue group that goes in with stretchers, helicopters, doctors, medicines, and their surgeons and pick the men up right after they fall. They load them under fire and bring them back to life again.

I said to Secretary McNamara, “Did you see that story day before yesterday? Let us get some of those men in and let them know how much we appreciate what they have done. Let us place a decoration on them for the service they are rendering their fellow man in this hour of need.”

In the near future I plan to meet some who are working the miracles of medicine on far-off battlefronts.

Dr. Howard Rusk spent some time with me the other day. He told me about what he had done in Vietnam and how he is training the Vietnamese to care for their own people and to build arms and legs, and to help restore people who have lost their arm or their leg by amputation. I want to voice my gratitude to all of those who have helped in making that program a success.

At a time when our good American men are dying in battle, the job of being President of the United States is not a very happy one and can provide very little satisfaction. But one satisfaction that it offers in full measure is to help define the goals by which the Nation sets its course.

Not long ago, I called together the Directors of the National Institutes of Health. I asked them to serve as my strategy council and to advise me on our objectives and what our goals in free America for health ought to be in the decade ahead.

Some critics promptly voiced the fear that I was undermining the integrity of the medical experts. And they caused me to remember an ancient admonition that the “evil fleeth when no one pursueth.”

I would today simply remind all of those who benefit from public programs that every American’s constant commitment should be, ought to be, and must be like Dr. Kellogg’s, “To spend our lives in human service.”

All day long today, wherever I have gone in private and public, I seem to have been talking about responsibility. In Detroit this morning I spoke of the self-responsibility of labor, labor leaders, labor union members, of businessmen, of management, of owners. And I spoke of the responsibility that all of them should show, if we are to avoid the threat of inflation in this country, because inflation is a pickpocket and it is working in our marketplaces every day.

Unless we can show good judgment and



self-restraint and forego some of our desires of the moment, we cannot expect to protect our needs of the long run.

Later on this afternoon, I shall be talking in Dayton, Ohio, about the responsibility not just of labor and management but of our young people as well. In Lancaster, Ohio, tonight I shall talk of our responsibility in the quest for peace.

But here in Battle Creek, I cannot close without a word about the responsibility of those who guard the health of 200 million people. A nation cannot think if it is sick. A nation cannot fight to protect itself if it is sick. And the responsibility of those who guard our Nation's health cannot ever be imposed by Government. But Government does have a concern for medical care.

If Government is to represent all the people all the time, it must have a concern for the cost of medical care and the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care.

So long as I am in your office of Presidency, I am going to make every effort I know how to insure and guarantee the great-

est possible progress in the field of health at the lowest possible cost to the individual.

For we shall be judged by those who come after us. We are writing our record for our children to look at, and they can either point to it with pride or blush with shame. As your President I am anxious about the verdict they are going to write about us. I hope that we can give them reason to be charitable. I hope that they will conclude that by our deeds we extended the boundary of compassion, that we gave really new meaning to humanity, and that we did succeed in bringing health, prosperity, freedom, liberty, and happiness to our fellow man.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. at the Battle Creek Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. In his opening words he referred to Mayor Harry Wilklow of Battle Creek, Representative Paul Todd, and Senator Philip A. Hart, all of Michigan. Later he referred to Dr. John Kellogg, founder of Battle Creek Sanitarium, Sam Rayburn, Representative from Texas 1913-1961, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives 1940-1947, 1949-1953, 1955-1961, and Dr. Howard Rusk, chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine in the College of Medicine at New York University.

#### 434 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport in Dayton, Ohio. *September 5, 1966*

*Mayor Hall, Governor Rhodes, Senator Lausche, Congressman Love, Secretary Wirtz, Mr. Bush, our distinguished Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Frazier Reams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Robert Mihalbaugh, the Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. James Pelley, the distinguished members of the Michigan delegation who accompanied me here, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

I am especially grateful to all of you for coming here and extending to me and Mrs.

Johnson this evening the warm welcome and hospitality that is so typical of this great State of Ohio.

I told Governor Rhodes coming out here a few moments ago that I never came into your State but what I felt grateful for your friendship and I admired the quality of the citizenship of the people of this State and the type of public servants that you produce.

The "beautiful Ohio" of the song is the great river winding south of here. But it could be the State itself, because Ohio is one of the most beautiful parts of all America.

This rich, industrial, and agricultural State typifies, to me, America, and the wonderful city of Dayton typifies Ohio.

Your boulevards and streets are wide and they are lined with trees. Your homes and your lawns are well planned and are carefully tended. Your schools and churches and industries have been built by a thriving, happy, prosperous, and prudent people who are proud of their city, their State, their Nation, and their citizenship.

This prosperous city in the heartland of this great, free country that we call America is far different from the tortured cities and hamlets in Vietnam where almost half a million of our men are at this moment.

There, we have 300,000 young Americans in South Vietnam; many thousands more in the Navy off the coast. There are many, I am sure, there from Dayton. They are fighting today a tough, dedicated enemy in order that we can have our liberty, be free, can peacefully assemble, and can have the right to come here and dissent or approve.

The Vietcong do not come from places like Dayton. They come from places where mere existence is a triumph and premature death is commonplace. They die before they are 35. Their average per capita income is only \$65 per year.

The men of Hanoi have been astonished by the fighting qualities of American troops. These troops are better trained, better equipped, better supported than any who have carried our colors in the past. They have mastered new and difficult terrain. They have adapted to an oppressive climate. They are defeating a hardened and professional enemy with long training and with experience in guerrilla warfare.

This enemy has discovered what so many others have discovered in the wars America has fought, that the air of liberty breeds the best soldier.

This enemy has discovered that peaceful cities like Dayton, Ohio, can produce the most fearsomely destructive weapons known to man.

United States planes are reducing supply depots, bridges, oil fields, and military installations to rubble. The accuracy of the strikes is astonishing. We hit our targets and those targets are military, not civilian.

Hundreds of our planes fly out every day. They come from fields we have built in the South and from carriers lying off the coast. But these planes are really launched here in Dayton, Ohio.

Orville and Wilbur Wright made Dayton the birthplace of aviation. Its military and commercial facilities make it the center of American aviation today.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is one of the largest single air installations in the world.

Wright Air Development Center researches and tests all equipment for the Air Force, and the Air Materiel Command supplies this equipment to our installations all over the world. We are grateful for that Air Materiel Command.

And the skilled labor in Dayton factories produces many precision instruments that guide our pilots and protect their lives and will ultimately bring them back to their families.

America is without equal in the design and the manufacture of weapons of war. But America is never happy to take them up. This Nation would far rather use its power to heal humanity than to participate in a struggle.

I hope the day is near when the factories of Dayton and every other part of America produce only products of peace. I hope the day is near when the blessings of our technology are brought to all the world in peaceful exchange. I hope the day is near when

our soldiers, sailors, marines, and our air-men can come home to take up once again the peaceful careers that their duty to their country interrupted.

I hope the day is near when war is only an ugly memory. But that day is not now. That peace is not here yet. So we must continue to do our best. We must continue to move forward—resolute, determined, and unafraid.

We must produce the best weapons, we must fight with the greatest bravery, and we must provide the greatest dedication until the warmakers who trouble this globe abandon their aggressive schemes. So it is up to us and other free men to convince those who seize hunger, sickness, and poverty as an excuse for aggression; who believe that might makes right—those Communists who think that they can invade their neighbor and gobble up free hungry people.

We must convince them that the world of the future lies in liberty and not in chains.

So to Senator Lausche, Congressman Love, Mayor Hall, and Governor Rhodes, to Secretary Wirtz, Mr. Frazier Reams, Mr. Muhlbaugh, Mr. Pelley, and the others who have gathered here with me today, who have extended to me this warm welcome from Ohio, I say thanks to you in public service. And thanks so much to you, the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of the men who serve so faithfully at this moment.

The time will come when we will have peace in the world. We already are the

most prosperous country. We already are the greatest homeowners country. We already have the greatest resources. We already have the finest, richest farms. We already have more men working today than we have ever had in all the history of this Nation, 77 million.

We already have them drawing higher factory wages, an average of \$114 a week. We already have the highest personal income that we have ever had.

Now if we can find some way, somehow the answer to war in the world, so that we can bring our men home and have peace not only in our own shores but in all other nations, what a happy place this will be. And we will do that, if we continue to put our country first; if we think more of our Nation than we think of our party or of ourselves.

So to those of you who gave so freely of your time this Labor Day, those of you who came out to say hello to your men in public life and to welcome your President, Mrs. Johnson and I say, we bless you, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your hospitality.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:10 p.m. at the Dayton Metropolitan Airport in Dayton, Ohio. In his opening words he referred to Mayor Dave Hall of Dayton, Governor James A. Rhodes, Senator Frank J. Lausche, Representative Rodney M. Love, Frazier Reams, Jr., Democratic candidate for Governor, Robert Muhlbaugh, Democratic candidate for Representative, and James Pelley, Democratic candidate for Representative, all of Ohio, W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, and John W. Bush, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission.

## 435 Remarks in Dayton at the Montgomery County Fair.

*September 5, 1966*

THANK YOU, Congressman Love. This has been a very happy day for me. And you don't know how stimulating and inspiring it is to come out here in the heart-

land of America and see so many happy faces.

Mayor Hall, it is wonderful to be in your great city and in this wonderful Mont-

gomery County Fair. It is wonderful to share this platform with you.

I am delighted that I could be here today with my longtime friend in the Senate, your own distinguished Senator Frank Lausche.

Frank, of course, needs no more introduction to Ohio than Rocky Colavito needs an introduction to the Cleveland Indians.

The Senator is an institution in Ohio and he is a very valuable, very perceptive, and very effective legislator for his country in Washington.

I am deeply honored by the fine introduction that your eminent and capable Representative in Congress, Congressman Rodney Love, gave me.

I wish that both my father and mother could have been here so they could have heard what he had to say about their son. My father would have enjoyed it and my mother would have believed it.

I want to thank all of you good people for voting for Congressman Love. His excellent work on the House Armed Services Committee and other areas has won for him an enviable high reputation and the respect of all the Members of the Congress with whom he works.

I am delighted that he would accompany me here today and would give me a chance to meet the people for whom we both work.

The young national president of the Young Democrats, a very proud son of Ohio and one of whom Ohio can really be proud, is with us today, Virgil Musser.

The Mayor has already introduced my old friend Frazier Reams. And Jim Suffridge, Walter Reuther, and Joe Keenan are outstanding labor leaders who have joined me in my trip through beautiful Ohio today.

I also want to personally thank Michael Liskany, Mr. Goldie Scheible, and Mr. Conrad Grimes of the AFL-CIO for inviting me

to come here and spend this Labor Day with you.

On this Labor Day weekend I have sought the best relaxation that a President can get—that is, by folding away Washington newspapers, leaving the Capital, and coming out and visiting with his friends and countrymen.

I have traveled to the beautiful State of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and now beautiful Ohio. I have talked about the problems of the people, the basic resources of our great, beautiful America—about our health, our economy, our working men and women, our cities, our farms, our rural communities, about the problems that we have in our relations with other nations, and about supporting our fighting men who are standing in Vietnam tonight protecting your freedom and our liberty.

But with all the bright young faces that I am looking at now here in Dayton, I want to talk about another resource—a rich and inexhaustible and unpredictable resource. I want to talk about the young people of America.

A wise man once said that youth is too valuable to be wasted on the young. But God has shown a higher wisdom, and in our country in this time, even as man's lifespan lengthens, we are getting a good deal younger by the year.

Fifteen years ago, our average age in America was 30. Today our average age in America is 28. In another 4 years the average age in America will be 27.

As we get younger, our reach is growing, making it possible for youth today to realize what other generations could only dream. With the moon and beyond to be conquered, with diseases to be checked that have long cursed mankind, with millions who live in the darkness of ignorance awaiting the light

of learning, with the battle of civil rights only half begun, young people today can still hold to what Emerson said a century ago:

"We think our civilization is near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing and the morning star."

My generation was concerned with action and with ideas, but we were also very obsessed with material goods. We came out of a great depression and a great war determined to hold and increase the number of things that each experience had denied us.

We too often looked upon America as a vast cornucopia spilling its plenty into the hands of those who would seize it. Today, by design rather than by accident, we are producing more material comforts with less manual effort than we have ever produced before.

So this new generation—born in an era of affluence—will, I hope and trust, correct the balance and put ideas where they belong: that is, ahead of things. Only then can a nation like ours tap new veins of inner strength which give meaning to what its people own and how much they earn and how much they produce.

"What meaning, success?" is the question this generation of American youth must deal with. For democracy cannot last without a philosophy and democracy cannot continue without a purpose. And when more than half of its people are young, a democracy must ask its youth: "What is your philosophy?" Democracy must ask its young, "What is your purpose in life?"

Such questions are not as difficult to answer in a time of much adversity, as our young discovered in the days of revolution when James Madison at 25 drafted the Virginia Constitution, and Alexander Hamilton at 25 led the American attack at the battle of Yorktown, and Thomas Jefferson at 33 wrote the Declaration of Independence.

But when prosperity, not adversity, is the anvil of experience, how do the young shape their ideals? Is the possibility of even more personal comfort the only exciting lure to their commitment? Is the right to demonstrate all a society can offer the restless, surging spirit of a generation that asks where the action is?

What about the youth who live in our ghettos—born, as Thomas Wolfe said, "old and stale and dull and empty . . . suckled on darkness, and weaned on violence and noise"? Are they to believe that America is completed, or that they have no part in its unfinished business?

To hunger for use, and to go unused, is the worst hunger the young can endure. A father passed along to me recently the lament of his teenage son who said: "Daddy, no matter what I do or how hard I try, there is not much chance that I can shape things for better or for worse." He voiced a frustration that the young all feel when their society is stagnant or, as in the case of the very poor and the very forgotten, life is a cul-de-sac without exits.

It is true that few men ever have the power by a single act or in a single lifetime to shape history to any serious degree. Even your Presidents quickly realize that while a single act might destroy the world, no one decision, no one act, can make life suddenly better, or can really turn history around all for the good.

Presidents learn—perhaps sooner than others—that our destiny is fashioned by what all of us do, by the deeds and the desires of each of our citizens, as one tiny drop of water after another ultimately makes a big river.

It is the failure to realize the inseparable obligations that we have to each other that leads some to denounce government as an unnecessary evil, and leads others—espe-

cially, but not always, the young—to equate the right to dissent with the right to destroy.

While the distance between us personally is great, no matter how close the distance physically, the young follow the suit of their parents who live by the philosophy: “Don’t stick your neck out; don’t get involved; don’t be a fool.” From this philosophy comes either willful violence that tears a nation apart or willful indifference that slowly erodes our confidence in one another and slowly erodes our regard for each other.

So I would say to America in this hour: Let us guarantee to our young people more than the right to dissent. Let us give them not only an opportunity to declare against something but let us give them a chance to declare for something.

They seek the chance to be committed and the chance to be uncommon, and a society worthy of their courage will give them a chance to be both.

We must move toward a standard that no man has truly lived who only served himself. Every man and woman and every boy and girl, at some period of life, should have the chance to enter some form of public service. It may be when they are 20 or when they are 60; it may be at home or abroad; it may be on the Federal, State, or local level; it may be full time or voluntary. But whatever or wherever it is, this standard of service will decrease the isolation of men from each other and will increase the deep community of feeling and concern that are the sinews of a large and great democracy’s strength.

To move in this direction, I am asking every member of my administration to explore new ways by which our young people can serve their fellow men. I am asking a group of Governors and mayors to meet and study ways in which city, State, and Federal Governments can cooperate in developing a manpower service program that could work

at every level of our society.

To the youth of America, I want to say this: “If you seek to be uncommon, if you seek to make a difference, if you seek to serve, then look around you. Your country needs you. Your Nation needs your services.

“Look at yourselves and then look at our need at this very hour for more than 1 million medical and health workers in this Nation. Look at our need for more than a million teachers and school administrators. Look at our need for more than 700,000 welfare and home care workers; look at our need for more than 2 million people to help improve our cities, almost half a million to serve in public protection of our homes and our families and our children.

“Look at the Peace Corps which helps abroad, and at VISTA which helps at home. Look at the Job Corps. When Congress has given us the funds, then we will look at the Teachers Corps which will go into our slums and teach our young people.

“Look at the men who penetrate the oceans and who fly through the air and who wear the Green Beret and who make it possible for you to dissent and who give you the liberty and freedom that you so freely exercise.

“Look in your own neighborhood—at the old who can be read to and the young who need attention with Head Start while their mothers work. Look at the recreation grounds that need supervisors, the agencies that need volunteers, and the parks that need attendants.

“Yes, instead of looking at yourselves, look all around you. The sign of your time is need. For while America has not ceased to be the land of opportunity to succeed, it has also become the land of opportunity to serve.”

Once, the ancient world accepted the idea

that the individual was unimportant to the state; most men were slaves and vassals. That has changed as the idea has increased of the individual's freedom in a society which he serves of his own free will. That is our way today. And that is the challenge of your generation.

It is to go beyond individualism without uprooting the individual. It is to build vital communities and neighborhoods in which men live not by bread alone, but by a shared sense of responsibility to one another in freedom and security.

Now there is a place beyond which no government can ever reach. At that place we must count on our teachers and neighbors and families and friends. What happens at that place is going to depend upon private citizens serving the public interest by trying to understand each other and by trying to help each other.

History will ask of this generation what history asks of every generation: How large was its vision? How clear was its purpose? How genuine was its motivation?

I believe I know what the verdict will be. For I hope that the spirit of service—service

to humankind, service to our fellow man—is in our hearts and is abroad in our land.

I saw it last week in the letter sent to his father by a young 20-year-old boy who had volunteered to go to Vietnam. This is what he wrote: "I had my apartment in San Francisco, a beautiful, fine girl, a good job; I had it made. Well, I finally got my orders and my stomach fell out of me. I can't ever remember being so frightened, but the plain fact is that I have to go—because I want to go."

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:08 p.m. at the Montgomery County Fair in Dayton, Ohio. During his remarks he referred to Representative Rodney M. Love, Mayor Dave Hall of Dayton, Senator Frank Lausche, Virgil Musser, national president of the Young Democrats of America, and Frazier Reams, Jr., Democratic candidate for Governor, all of Ohio. The President also referred to James Suffridge, national president, Retail Clerks International Association, Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers of America, Joseph Keenan, international secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Michael Liskany, secretary, Dayton Building Construction Trades Council, Goldie V. Scheible, secretary-manager of Montgomery County (Ohio) Agriculture Society, and Conrad Grimes, president of the Miami Valley Trades Council, AFL-CIO.

## 436 Remarks at the Airport, Port Columbus, Ohio.

*September 5, 1966*

*Mayor Burt, Senator Lausche, Congressman Moeller, Congressman Love, Mayor Sensenbrenner, Secretary of Labor Wirtz, Mr. John Bush, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Frazier Reams, Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Robert Van Heyde, Mr. Robert Shamansky, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

Two years ago I came here to see you in Columbus. I asked you for a favor. I asked all of Ohio to give me their help. I asked you to help me, to help your country,

and to help yourself by giving us a great new Congress in Washington.

Tonight I have come back here to thank you for doing exactly that. In fact, you have given us the greatest Congress in the history of this country.

When the 89th Congress first convened, less than 2 years ago, I went before them. I spoke of my dream of enlarging the meaning of life for every American. To that dream, the Congress added substance. It has passed into law more major legislation;

it has met more national needs; it has disposed of more national issues than any five Congresses combined in the history of this country.

There isn't a single American whose life has not been enriched by what this Congress has done. Two years ago I asked the Congress for decent health care for our elderly people. Tonight they have Medicare.

Today we launched an all-out attack on heart, cancer, and stroke.

Two years ago I asked for the best education that a rich nation could possibly give our young boys and girls. The Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Higher Education Act of 1965.

Two years ago your President said that the rights of all of our citizens must be protected. Tonight 20 million of our Negro fellow citizens have the power of the United States Government behind their right to vote for the first time in the history of this land.

Two years ago I said that every American family is entitled to a decent home. Tonight we have a revolutionary new program of housing and rent supplements for the needy which is going to bring the whole power of free enterprise to bear on this problem.

Two years ago I said that all Americans are entitled to clean water, pure air, parks and open country. Tonight we are doing more to fight pollution and to bring open space to the people of our crowded cities than has ever been done in the history of America.

Two years ago I called for a fair deal for the men and the women who grow our food. Tonight we are putting more income into the farmer's pocket than ever before. And we are doing it without saddling our taxpayers with huge surpluses of unneeded commodities.

Two years ago I called for the repeal of

discriminatory immigration laws. Tonight we have an immigration law that no longer asks a man, "Where do you come from?" It asks, "What can you do?"

So these are just a few—a dozen or so—of the accomplishments of a hundred or more of the fabulous 89th Congress. And the record is not yet closed.

In the next few days, with your help, with your support, with your assistance, and with the help of your Congressmen, we will enact into law and I will sign at the White House a bill to make all of our highways safer for all of you. A bill that will make all the automobiles you drive safer for all of you. A bill that will make our mines safer. A bill that will build new mass transportation for our cities. A bill for our traffic-choked cities. A bill to provide a higher minimum wage for the American workers who need it most.

And before this session of Congress comes to an end, I hope to sign into law the third historic civil rights bill of the Johnson administration.

So I think you can see that we have been busy working for you and for your children and for your children's children. We have been busy working for Akron and for Columbus and for all of the other cities in this great State. We have been working for all America.

Now we are going to Lancaster and make the last speech of a long, busy day. We have come, we have seen, we believe. We know that America is on the march. We know that people appreciate prosperity. We know that they want better jobs, they like better pay, that they know when they have high wages, when they have high employment. And they know that their National Government is going to be a government of the people, a government by the people, and most of all, a government for the people.



So to Senator Lausche, Congressman Moeller, and the other officials with me, I say to the people of Dayton where we have come from, to the people of Columbus where we are, to the people of Lancaster where we are going, that this has been a great and a glorious day in beautiful Ohio and we thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:30 p.m. at the airport in Port Columbus, Ohio. In his opening words he referred to Mayor William E. Burt of Lancaster, Senator Frank J. Lausche, Representative Walter H. Moeller, Representative Rodney M. Love, Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner of Columbus, Frazier Reams, Democratic candidate for Governor, Robert Van Heyde, Democratic candidate for Representative, and Robert Shamansky, Democratic candidate for Representative, all of Ohio, W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, and John Bush, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## 437 Remarks at the Fairfield County Fairgrounds, Lancaster, Ohio. September 5, 1966

*My dear friends of Ohio; Congressman Moeller; Senator Lausche; Frazier Reams; John Bush; Virgil Musser; the voices of labor who have toured this State with me today, Jim Suffridge, Walter Reuther, Joe Keenan, and Al Barkan; Mayor Burt:*

I don't know how to thank you good people for this wonderful reception. All Labor Day weekend I have traveled over America, and I have been talking about America. Everywhere I have repeated a common theme:

- that our country's strength lies in the responsibility of its citizens;
- and that our real wealth comes from our sense of public service.

But here in Lancaster tonight, at the end of a long day for me, in the rain, it is time to turn to our responsibilities abroad and to think for a moment what those 300,000 men that are defending our liberties out there tonight are thinking.

### REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

Our newspapers are filled with reports from Vietnam. Bulletins from the battlefield fill the air waves. As never before, television brings both the bravery and the

brutality of war right into our homes.

We are all concerned with this struggle that is going on half way around the world. For our men are fighting and they are dying tonight for us here in Lancaster. And it is right that we keep asking ourselves the basic questions about the prospects for peace and about the world that our children will inherit.

I came here to talk to you very briefly tonight about four fundamental facts which shape our country's foreign policy.

#### I.

First, why are we in Vietnam?

No parent, no mother, no wife, wishes to see her son or husband go off to die. No American soldier wants to kill or to be killed. No President of the United States wishes to send any young man ever into battle. Deep in our souls—and deep in our history—is the passion for peace in all Americans.

But we must deal with the world as it is and we cannot walk away from the simple fact that the peace and security of many nations are threatened if aggressors are permitted to succeed in a strategic area of the world, if vital treaties are broken, and if

men and arms are moved illegally across international boundaries to conquer and gobble up helpless small countries that can't defend themselves.

Our history offers us many examples. Europe knows peace today, Europe is peaceful tonight because free men stood firm in Greece and in Berlin. Perhaps it reflects poorly on our world that men must fight limited wars to keep from fighting larger wars. But that is the condition of the world today. Our objective in Vietnam is very simple: We want the killing to stop and the people of Vietnam to make their own future in peace.

The United States of America says tonight, through their President: we are ready, willing, and anxious to withdraw our troops. And we will do so when we have any evidence that aggression and infiltration and the war there will end.

I repeat again, as I have said so many, many, many times before: The United States welcomes any effort that will persuade the men in Hanoi that this is the right path for them and for all humanity.

## II.

But to stop aggression is only the beginning, not the end of our policy.

We face a second fundamental fact that people have other enemies in the world: hunger, disease, ignorance, poverty.

Here in this hemisphere we are working for a plan to defeat all of those enemies.

In Asia free nations have made remarkable gains. South Korea has moved ahead, as has Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore.

This summer in Washington we met with friends from Japan. We have started working together on solving problems of all that area of the world.

## III.

But the peoples of the world tonight want more than security. They want more even than economic progress.

This leads to the third fact of our foreign policy: The peoples of other nations want to play a bigger part in running their own affairs and in shaping their own destiny.

Our purpose in promoting a world of regional partnerships is not without self-interest. For as they grow in strength inside a strong United Nations, we can look forward to a decline in the burden that America has had to bear this generation. And we can look forward to increased growth and stability in each corner of the world.

## IV.

But even this will not be enough. For there is a fourth fundamental fact if we are to be faithful to a larger vision of the world. Beyond the present conflict, we must prepare for the task of reconciliation which leads to lasting peace.

In Europe, our partnership has been the foundation for building bridges to the East. We and our friends in Western Europe are ready to move just as fast, just as far, as the East is prepared to go in building those bridges of friendship.

In Asia, we have a similar hope, though tonight it is clouded by war and it is clouded by bitterness. But still we look to the day when those on the mainland of China are ready to meet us half way, are ready to devote their enormous talents and their energy to improving the life of their people, when they are ready to take their place peacefully as one of the major powers of Asia and the world.

Yes, we in America dream of a world at peace. But we also know that the forces

that provoke hostility are deeply embedded and they are not going to yield quickly or easily.

Yet, day by day, quiet victories are being won on every continent. Deep forces for real peace are at work tonight. They are working slowly, almost unnoticed, creating the conditions and institutions of enduring hope.

Now if we here in America, living in luxury, in all of our prosperity and with all of the many things that we have to be thankful for, if we grow tired, if we despair, then much will be lost. But if we heed the lessons of the past, if we increase the role in international life of compassion and cooperation, foresight and reason, self-discipline and commonsense, of friendship and of firmness, then our hope can be practical and our triumphs can be lasting.

And those men who fight for us tonight will not have died in vain.

This is my faith: that we, the American people, have the courage, have the fortitude, have the patience and the persistence to see Vietnam through to the end; that we shall look forward and not backward. But when victory does come we will review this period of our life as one of history's greatest turning points in the world in which we live.

And I believe just as firmly as I believe anything in the world that historians will say of us in the years to come: The Americans by their courage and faith, by their love of liberty and freedom, preserved liberty and freedom and opened the door of peace to all humankind in all countries in all lands for all peoples with all religions.

#### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

For so long so many of us have worked to see some of the dreams that have come true in recent months. Tonight as we meet

here those who till our soil are prosperous. The average income per farm when I went to Washington was \$300 per farm. Tonight it is \$5,400 per farm.

When I went to Washington in 1932—a year that a good many of you may remember but not like to recall—the average weekly wage was \$18 per week. In terms of today's dollars that is \$30 per week. Tonight the average weekly wage is \$112 per week.

In the last 6 years our prices have risen 10 percent. The folks who do the work at the bottom of the heap in all the services, from the charwomen to the janitors to the elevator operators, have all improved their lot by minimum wages and increased wages. All of that has gone into our costs.

The farmer is receiving a little more although tonight he receives only 69 percent of what the average factory worker receives. He receives a little more than he did get. And all of that goes into your milk and your meat and your bread and your bacon. That goes up some.

Your transportation has gone up some. Your services, your medical services have gone up some. All of that adds up to 10 percent.

The nearest that any nation has come to us is Germany. It has gone up just twice as much there, 18 percent.

In France and England it has gone up 23 percent.

In Italy it has gone up 29 percent.

In Japan it has gone up 40 percent.

Now we haven't done as good a job as we would have liked to have done because we wish it hadn't gone up at all. But while your costs were going up 10 percent, your wages were going up 18 percent. And you had 18 percent more to pay the 10 percent bill with.

The same thing is true not only of the wage earner but of the farmer. Profits have

gone up 83 percent. So I say to you tonight: Look at your own family. Engage in a little introspection and ask yourselves some questions.

See if you hadn't rather have high employment, 76 million people with jobs, unemployment dropping from 8 percent down to under 4 percent.

If you hadn't rather have high wages—not \$30 a week wages but \$112 a week wages; not 3-cent calves but 28-cent calves; not burning your wheat but getting a pretty good price for it—if you hadn't rather have all those things and have some money in your pocket to pay those prices with than to have high prices as we had in the fifties without the money to meet the bills.

Now there are some people who are going to find something wrong with everything we do. We had problems of poverty. We had soup lines. We had WPA. We look back upon that day without any great pride—and hope that it will never happen again. Now, tonight we have problems of prosperity. This is no time for us to gnash our teeth and divide ourselves and quarrel with our fellow man and abuse our neighbor.

The problems that come with high wages, high prices, high employment and a high standard of living are here and we are going to try to deal with them. But we ought to deal with them as intelligent, united Americans. We ought not to divide our country.

In 2½ years we have passed 30 bills improving the health, education, and the conservation of the people of this country. We have had the finest Congress that was ever elected in the 89th Congress.

Now I didn't say what Mr. Truman said about the 80th Congress. He said it was a do-nothing, no-good Congress. I didn't say that. I said this was the finest Congress

that had ever been elected. And I didn't say just the Democrats were fine. I said the finest Congress. But I would have to admit that we have all of the other kind we need right now.

So when they ask about my political philosophy I say: I am a free man, first. I am an American, second. I am a public servant, third. And I am a Democrat, fourth—in that order.

I haven't come all the way out here to complain. I have come to thank you.

I haven't come all the way out here to vilify. I have come to tell you how blessed I think we are.

To the people who put these signs up, to the folks who had the posters, to all the folks who showed us a happy smile and gave us a warm hand today, I want to say to you that I shall return to your Capital tonight stronger and I hope wiser for having come your way.

I am going to do everything that I can in the days ahead to keep prosperity at home and to bring peace to the world. I am going to try to be fair to my fellow man. I am going to try not to be bitterly partisan.

I think the other man has about as good a motive and about the same hopes that I have. All I am going to say to you is: You go home tonight and talk to your wife and to your children and to your family and don't feel sorry for yourself. Don't become a martyr. Don't complain about everyone around you. Think about how much better a world we are living in than our fathers lived in. Think about the sacrifices that our pioneer grandfathers and grandmothers made. Count your blessings and then say to yourselves: "I am going to do what is best for my country."

I leave that judgment up to you. And

when you do what is best for your country, you will do what is best for me.

Thank you and goodnight.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:40 p.m. at the Fairfield County Fairgrounds, Lancaster, Ohio. In his opening words he referred to Representative Walter H. Moeller, Senator Frank Lausche, Frazier Reams, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mayor William E. Burt of Lancaster, all of Ohio,

John Bush, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, Virgil Musser, president of the Young Democrats of America, James Suffridge, national president of Retail Clerks International Association, Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, Joseph Keenan, international secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Alexander E. Barkan, national director of the Committee on Political Education (COPE), AFL-CIO.

## 438 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Revising and Codifying the Government's Personnel Legislation. *September 6, 1966*

ELEVEN YEARS ago, the Hoover Commission recommended that we bring all the laws governing Federal employees into a single, logical, easily understandable code.

That was a large order. There were some, in fact, who said it would be easier to map the moon.

I am happy to report that, for once, the lawyers are ahead of the scientists. They have already done for our complicated personnel laws what the scientists are trying to do for the moon: they have given us the big picture.

The overlap, the duplication, the inconsistencies, the double exposures have been eliminated.

We have the total picture. That picture extends from the Revised Statutes of 1874, through the Civil Service Act of 1883 and to all the civil service laws passed over the last 80 years. For the first time, we can have a clear and well-defined picture of all our laws affecting training, pay, vacations and sick leave, employee insurance, and all the other matters so important to Government employees and their families.

It has taken more than a decade to assemble that picture, and it has taken the work

of many dedicated and talented people. Chairman Macy tells me that in his nearly 25 years in the Federal Government, he has seen no better example of wholehearted cooperation among all the many agencies which worked on this project. That includes the Civil Service Commission itself, every one of our departments and agencies, and the capable staffs and members of both the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary.

This bill is a milestone in Federal personnel administration. It is a single package of clear-cut law that is vital to efficient Government operations. It is also a document of personal concern to our Government employees and their families.

So I am particularly pleased that the drafters of this document kept in mind the worker and his livelihood. They wrote in words that will be readily understandable to the more than two million men and women who make up our Federal Government.

This codification I am about to sign is only part of a larger task. There are many other similar jobs to be done. But the one we are signing here today sets a standard of excellence for all of us to imitate. It shows

what *can* be done, and I hope that everyone confronted with a similar task will use it as his model.

NOTE: The bill revising, codifying, and enacting into positive law existing legislation relating to Government organization and to its civilian officers and employees is Public Law 89-554 (80 Stat. 378).

### 439 Statement by the President on the Rent Supplement Program Upon Signing the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. *September 7, 1966*

I HAVE WAITED for this moment for 35 years. There are many provisions in the appropriations bill we are signing today. But the most far-reaching, and the one which gives the most satisfaction to me, is the provision of funds for our rent supplements program.

As a young Congressman from Texas, I helped to secure the Nation's first public housing project for my neighbors back home. President Roosevelt signed that bill into law almost 30 years ago—and it was a proud moment in my life.

But this is a prouder moment. What we then sought for poor families in Austin, Texas, we now seek for poor families all over America, and this bill gives us power to act.

I believe that this program represents the single most important breakthrough in the history of public housing. No housing program ever devised by this Government has been so well suited to a nation dedicated to free enterprise.

The rent supplement program will encourage hundreds of private organizations and hundreds of private builders to provide housing for the poor. Its success will be a tribute to the economic system which has made us the richest, most powerful nation within the memory of man.

—Our conscience tells us that the wealthiest nation on earth must help its elderly, its handicapped, and its poor to live with decency, and dignity,

and hope—not with a handout but with a helping hand.

—Our experience tells us that the most efficient way to do this is by tapping the resources of the same free enterprise which made us great.

That is what this rent supplement program is all about, and the Congress agreed with our goals. But when the time came to provide the funds for this program, some of the old voices of doubt and misunderstanding that greeted Franklin Roosevelt and me 30 years ago were raised once again in the land.

There were allegations. There were insinuations. There were doubts. And so, for many, many months, we had the acceptance, we had the authority—we had everything but the money. And in government, as everyone in this room well knows, the difference between a good idea and a program is the dollar sign. We persisted and we persevered. We finally got that signed last May. We got \$12 million.

Let me tell you what we've done. In just 3 months we have already set aside more than \$6½ million to create homes for 10,600 families in 87 cities and 32 States.

I am especially pleased that we are able to release today the names of rent supplement projects in 22 cities not previously announced. These new programs literally span the country from Falmouth, Mass., to Kalamazoo, Mich., to Mesquite, Texas, and San Diego, Calif. People will be helped in

small towns and big cities, alike, and by sponsors ranging from commercial builders to religious groups, fraternal organizations, and labor unions.

With this bill the Congress has increased our power to enlarge this promise to the amount of \$32 million. This means that not 10,000 but 53,000 families can now give their children a rain-free roof and a rat-proof bedroom. It means that more than 50,000 city children can come off the streets at night, because they have a decent home to come to.

I call this an investment in America's future. Those children are going to grow up. They are going to become the citizens and the leaders of tomorrow. And more of them are going to carry hope in their hearts, instead of hate and frustration, because of what we do today.

I call this an investment because we get back far more than we put in. If the Congress gives us the money it has already authorized us to spend, we will have \$150 million to use for this program over the next 4 years. And \$150 million of tax money should bring over \$3 billion of private capital into the construction of homes and apartments for underprivileged families. Thus,

for every dollar of the taxpayer's money, we will be getting \$20 of private investment, to help solve an acute social problem.

If there is any more American way for dealing with the American problem I do not know what it might be.

—We are going to have homes built by private builders.

—We are going to encourage poor families to better themselves, instead of penalizing them for success.

—We are going to give our old people a chance to decide where they want to live.

I have never signed a bill which gives me more satisfaction. It represents everything I have believed in during all my 35 years in public office. It is a clear-eyed but compassionate solution to a pressing national problem.

Because it is all those things—and because our Nation has waited so long for just this action—I am both proud and humble to sign this measure into law.

NOTE: As enacted, the independent offices appropriation bill (H.R. 14921) is Public Law 89-555 (80 Stat. 663).

The list of 22 rent supplement projects, not previously announced, to which the President referred, is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1238).

## 440 Remarks at a Reception Honoring American Artists, Winners in the Tchaikovsky International Music Competition in Moscow.

September 7, 1966

*Miss Marsh, distinguished winners of the Tchaikovsky competition, my dear friends who have honored us with your presence this evening:*

In many countries, a great performer—like a great landmark or a great painting—is officially designated a national treasure. We have no such official category in the

United States. But I hope that I can take the liberty tonight, without being accused of seeking illegally to broaden the powers of my office, to include our young guests unofficially in our national treasury.

I cannot give you a scroll or a medal bearing your new title. But already you wear the brightest badge of all: the pride and the

admiration of all of your countrymen.

Every day the statesmen and the diplomats come and go in the airports of the world, busy with the tedious and exhausting work of peace. Often, they are unnoticed; too often—much too often—they are unsuccessful. But when Jane Marsh, who holds no diplomatic portfolio, left the Moscow airport, hundreds of people came out in the early morning darkness to bring her their farewell gifts.

For you, Jane—you and your colleagues—have done what few statesmen on earth can do. In the briefest time, in a foreign land with which we have great differences, you lifted the eyes of men beyond the things which make us adversaries to the things which make us brothers: to the hunger of all men for beauty; respect of all men for excellence; and the delight of all men in art.

It was just about 10 days ago, out in the State of Idaho, that I spoke of the common feeling for life, the common love of song and story which Americans share with the people of the Soviet Union. I said then that our compelling task is this: to seek every possible area of agreement, to broaden—in small ways and large—cooperation between the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

You artists have served that purpose and served it well. And I hope that history will record this example of how music has reached across the oceans, the walls, and the

ideologies that separate us all, and has found response in the hearts of the Russian people. I hope that it will be followed by other actions in other fields so that other threads of better understanding can be strung across the space between us.

Last year, Congress established at our suggestion the National Endowment for the Arts, to enhance the place of the artist in our country. Several members of the Arts Council have come to be with us tonight. I hope that they will draw inspiration from this evening to advance the arts not only so that our Nation may be enriched, but so that the gulfs that are still separating nations can be bridged.

I am delighted to congratulate our newest national treasures tonight, and to welcome all of you to the White House—whose doors will always open widest to those who pursue and who achieve excellence.

And I am happy to present another national treasure: a distinguished American performer; winner of the 1958 Tchaikovsky competition—my friend, Mr. Van Cliburn of Longview, Texas.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7 p.m. in the East Room at the White House to 11 young Americans who had won prizes in the recent Tchaikovsky International Music Competition in Moscow. In his opening words he referred to Jane Marsh, a soprano from New York City and Mill Valley, Calif., who had won first place in the vocal competition. Later he introduced pianist Van Cliburn, who in 1958 became the first American to win one of the Moscow contests.

#### 441 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.

*September 8, 1966*

I HAVE signed H.R. 14596—the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1967.

With the funds in this bill, we can move ahead to bring a better life to farmers and to improve conditions in rural areas. We



can continue to help the developing nations help themselves in our common war against world famine and hunger.

I am deeply disturbed, however, about three provisions in this measure.

First, the bill adds \$312.5 million of appropriations to the total requested in my budget.

In its appropriation actions, the Congress often adds to or reduces specific items proposed in the President's budget. While the President may not always agree with the changes, this is a proper exercise of congressional prerogative.

In this case, however, the total of appropriations effectively provided in the bill—after taking into account both increases and decreases—is \$312.5 million above my budget request. During a period when we are making every effort to moderate inflationary pressures, this degree of increase is, I believe, most unwise.

Rather than veto this bill and add still further to an already crowded congressional calendar, I intend to exercise my authority to control expenditures. I will reduce expenditures for the programs covered by this bill in an attempt to avert expending more in the coming year than provided in the budget.

I will exert such control in an even manner, reducing selectively both those items which the Congress has added to my

budget and items which I myself have proposed.

In this way, we can fulfill our pledge to the American people to combat inflation and to maintain a healthy and flourishing economy.

Second, the bill contains a provision that would automatically bar any needy nation from receiving U.S. food aid for its poor and starving people if that nation engages in any trade or shipping with North Vietnam.

This absolute bar goes far beyond a measured response to the problem, for such transactions by countries receiving our food aid are currently very small. It is inconsistent with the humanitarian and foreign policy goals of the food for freedom program. It will tie the hands of this administration and succeeding administrations.

Third, there is a provision in this bill which restricts the authority of the President in proposing a financial plan for agricultural research in the fiscal year 1968 budget.

The provision thus clearly intrudes upon the Executive function of preparing the annual budget. In developing the budget for fiscal 1968, I will give careful consideration to the views of Congress expressed in this act—but I will propose an agricultural research program designed and financed to make the best possible use of the resources available to us at the time.

NOTE: As enacted, the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1967 (H.R. 14596) is Public Law 89-556 (80 Stat. 689).

## 442 Remarks at the Signing of the Urban Mass Transportation Act. *September 8, 1966*

*Secretary Weaver, Senator Williams, Senator Long, Chairman Patman, Congressman Reuss, other distinguished members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, members of the House Banking and Cur-*

*rency Committee, distinguished mayors, my friends, ladies and gentlemen:*

When I consider the problems this bill is trying to cope with, I am thankful that I work at home—except on Saturdays.

Several million Americans ought to be, and I think will be, very grateful to this 89th Congress for this legislation.

The Members of this Congress have renewed our attack on the most familiar symbol of modern urban civilization—the traffic jam. They have renewed our determination to do something about that daily horror that is broadcast to us from the helicopters flying in the air every morning and afternoon known as the “rush hour.”

They have affirmed the right of every man to get to his job in a reasonable time, at a reasonable cost.

We are a nation of travelers. You cannot write our history without devoting many chapters to the pony express, the stagecoach, the railroad, the automobile, the airplane.

In the last 2 years, we have committed \$10 billion to our roads and highways. Billions more have been dedicated to our airports and harbors and rivers. Other billions have gone into the exploration of space. We are sending astronauts into orbit at 18,000 miles an hour. When that possibility was discussed a few years ago, people laughed at me—they almost broke up a Democratic caucus one time. Today we are putting cameras on the moon!

Yet, until 1964, the Federal Government did little or nothing to help the urban commuter. The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 was the first national recognition of the daily trials faced by the 70 percent of our population who live in the cities of this country.

Our overburdened and underfinanced mass transportation systems were nearing paralysis. In 20 years no other country in the world allowed its passenger rail service in urban areas to deteriorate as badly as we did—and we are the richest, most powerful, and most technically advanced nation on earth!

Through the Mass Transportation Act of 1964, we have moved to relieve the choking traffic which robbed us of time, energy, and dollars. That act committed us to better systems for getting our people to work and home again—and getting them there with speed and safety and economy and comfort.

Two years have proved its worth. In some communities—such as Albuquerque and Terre Haute—the Mass Transportation Act of 1964 has helped save public transportation systems which might otherwise have been shut down.

Twenty-seven States have become partners in the mass transit program that we began only 2 years ago. Fifty-six urban areas have already benefited. Projects have been financed in places as large as New York and as small as Kenner, Louisiana.

The act we sign this morning extends the program to help public and private transportation companies improve existing facilities and add some new services.

It makes funds available for research and development.

It provides fellowships to encourage young men and young women to train as experts in mass transportation.

In the next 40 years, we must completely renew our cities. The alternative is disaster. Gaping needs must be met in health, in education, in job opportunities, in housing.

And not a single one of those needs can be fully met until we rebuild our mass transportation systems.

The \$300 million provided in this bill for 1968 and 1969 will not solve our urban transportation problems.

But it will help us in planning and help us in trying to meet the desperate emergencies that come up. Its real value will be in helping our cities to find their own solutions.

The problem of getting in and out of New York City must be solved not here in the

White House in Washington but it must be solved in New York City. This is true for Boston or Philadelphia or Los Angeles. But we can and we will help with funds and with counsel.

The bill before us today will provide more funds.

And before I sign this bill, I would like you to meet the man who will help give the expert advice—Mr. Leo J. Cusick. Mr. Cusick rose from railroad brakeman to the highest operating post of the New York City Transit Authority. Today, I am appointing him Director of Urban Transportation Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in charge of making this bill work.

If he doesn't make it work, I hope that Chairman Robertson of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and Chairman Patman of the House Banking and Currency Committee will have some consultations with him. Also you men who have pioneered in this field—Senator Williams and Senator

Long, and the rest of you.

To do any job of national importance requires three things: men of vision to perceive a problem; legislators with the power and judgment to prescribe a remedy; and finally, administrators with the skill to replace problems with programs.

Today we are fortunate to have gathered all three of these in one place.

I welcome you here—and I welcome the opportunity to sign this bill into law.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:40 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri, Representative Wright Patman of Texas, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Representative Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin. Later he referred to Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and Leo J. Cusick, former Assistant General Superintendent of the New York City Transit System, who was appointed Director of Urban Transportation Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

As enacted, the bill (S. 3700) is Public Law 89-562 (80 Stat. 715).

#### 443 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma. *September 8, 1966*

*Your Excellency, Madame Ne Win, distinguished guests:*

It is a very great pleasure for me to welcome you here to the White House today.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that you and Madame Ne Win are not strangers in this country. This visit will provide the opportunity to renew old friendships as well as to make new ones.

This occasion has a special significance, for it is the first visit to the United States by a Chief of State of Burma. We greet you today as the leader of a nation with a long

and proud history and a rich cultural heritage. We are delighted that you can be here with us.

We have watched with great interest your country's struggle for independence—a struggle to which you have devoted your entire life.

Mr. Chairman, your views and opinions are valued here. And I look forward with anticipation, in the next 2 days, to discussing many matters of interest and concern to the people of the world and particularly to our two countries.

The world knows and appreciates Burma's dedication to peace and to the right of all nations to decide their own destinies.

Your country's consistent support of the United Nations, your signing of the limited test ban treaty, and your participation in the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference all demonstrate this dedication. They reflect your nation's dedication to peace and international order—qualities which you have shared with the world through the distinguished and devoted service of U Thant as Secretary General of the United Nations.

Under your leadership Burma has followed an independent foreign policy designed to serve your country's national interests. Burma has sought nothing from its neighbors but to be left in peace and to develop as it sees fit. Mr. Chairman, this is a policy which we in the United States understand. For the right of people to choose their own form of development has been a fundamental principle of United States policy, a deeply held article of national faith, for 200 years.

We had the good fortune to grow from a handful of isolated colonies to a position of great responsibility in the world. We did not deliberately seek this position; in a real sense the force of history shaped it for us. But we have the duty not only to strive to achieve justice and a better life for all of our own people and the people of the world, we also have the responsibility to use our strength to help others to protect their right to live and develop in peace.

Nowhere in all the world today are the burdens and responsibilities which our position has thrust upon us heavier or really more difficult for us than in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Chairman, our goal in Southeast Asia is a very simple one. We want the countries

in that area to have the opportunity to develop in peace. We want them to be able to prosper free from outside interference or aggression.

We look forward to the day when the energy and the resources now being used in conflict can be used instead in a great cooperative effort to create a better life for all the peoples of that area.

This is America's hope, Mr. Chairman. This is our dream. This is our goal. And that day cannot come too soon for us.

Finally, I want to express my very sincere hope that the friendship between our two peoples—based upon mutual understanding and appreciation—will grow steadily through the coming years.

Mrs. Johnson and I are very pleased to extend a very warm welcome to you, your lovely wife, and your distinguished party to Washington and the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House where General Ne Win was given a formal welcome with full military honors. General Ne Win responded as follows:

*Mr. President:*

First of all, may I express to you and Mrs. Johnson and to the American people our heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome extended to me and my wife and the members of my party.

I have come to Washington on a mission of friendship and good will. I have great pleasure in conveying the warm greetings and sincere good wishes of the Union of Burma to the people of the United States of America.

It is my fervent hope that my visit will promote greater understanding between our two peoples and strengthen the bonds which bind our two countries in cordial friendship.

I have looked forward to meeting you, Mr. President, and other American leaders, because I am convinced that such personal contacts will serve to create a better understanding and appreciation of each other and thereby enable us to cooperate fruitfully in the common task of building a peaceful and prosperous world.

## 444 Special Message to the Congress on Fiscal Policy. *September 8, 1966*

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

It is now time to set forth to the Congress and the American people the additional steps we consider necessary to assure the continuing health and strength of our economy.

I have been watching carefully the performance of our economy. I have consulted frequently and at great length with the wisest and most experienced advisers available to the President—with the responsible officials in my Administration, with Members of the Congress, with leaders of business and labor and with economists from our universities.

Prudent economic policy requires timely well-considered action in the national interest. The true interest of the American people lies in uninterrupted growth at stable prices. We must always be prepared to act to protect that growth. But we must act with caution and avoid drastic changes that are not clearly required for the economic welfare. We must focus our restraint on those sectors of the economy that need urgent attention.

Certain actions have become clearly necessary to protect the interest of our people in stable prosperity and I intend to take those actions now.

I am going to cut all federal expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the well-being of our people.

I recommend that the Congress promptly make inoperative, for a temporary period, those special incentives for plant and equipment investment and commercial construction that currently contribute to overheating the economy.

Every effort will be made to ease the inequitable burden of high interest rates and tight money.

Further longer-range actions may prove necessary to maintain balanced growth and finance the defense of Vietnam. But we will not have the necessary facts about fiscal 1967 expenditures until the Congress completes action on the remaining eight appropriation bills, and until the Department of Defense knows the size of the supplemental appropriations needed to support our men in Vietnam.

As soon as I receive these bills and defense estimates, I will again review Federal expenditures for this fiscal year. We intend to reduce or eliminate every possible federal expenditure provided in those bills consistent with the well-being of our citizens.

When the Congress votes for add-ons to the remaining eight appropriation bills, it must bear in mind that each vote to increase the budget will likely require a vote to increase the revenue later.

This Administration is prepared to recommend whatever action is necessary to maintain the stable growth and prosperity of the past five and one-half years and to pay for current expenditures out of current revenues, as we are now doing.

### THE PERFORMANCE OF OUR ECONOMY

Today the strength of the American economy exceeds all records and all expectations. For 67 months—for five and a half years—the trend of our economy has been steadily up:

- True production of goods and services has grown 5½% a year, putting the American economy in the front rank among the major nations of the world.
- The spendable income of our consumers has increased 41%.

—Nine million more workers are employed on nonfarm payrolls.

—Unemployment has dropped from 7% to 3.9%.

No nation has ever enjoyed such prosperity.

High production, high wages, high profits and low unemployment are benefits to be sought and preserved. The new problems of prosperity are much to be preferred to the old problems of recession or depression. But the great satisfaction that accompanies the solution of old problems must be tempered by full recognition of the new problems these solutions bring.

We must meet these new problems without jeopardizing past gains or present performance. And we must not revert to the pendulum economy of the 1950's.

Caution signs became visible early this year. Responsible fiscal policy required prudent action.

This Administration and the Congress acted to protect our prosperity by taking \$10 billion of excess purchasing power out of the economy this calendar year:

- \$6 billion through increased payroll taxes for social security and medicare.
- \$1 billion through restored excise taxes.
- \$1 billion through graduated withholding of individual taxes.
- \$1 billion through a speed-up in corporate tax payments.
- \$1 billion through an administrative acceleration of tax payments.

Responsible fiscal policy also demanded tight control of Federal expenditures. This control has been exerted.

The fiscal 1966 budget on a national income basis—the best measure of the economic impact of federal activity—showed an overall surplus of about \$1 billion. In the first half of calendar 1966, the annual rate of this surplus rose to \$3 billion. Since January 1

of this year, we have taken in more money than we have spent.

The fiscal 1967 budget submitted to the Congress reflects the same tight control. As a result, apart from special Vietnam costs, the 1967 budget increased expenditures by only \$600 million—an increase of less than 1% over fiscal 1966. For the Great Society program enacted by the Congress, I requested an additional \$3.2 billion—but only after offsetting reductions had been made

—by pruning lower priority programs,

—by improved management and cost reduction, and

—by closing obsolete bases and eliminating unnecessary defense expenditures.

Therefore, except for the \$600 million, every dollar spent on Great Society programs was secured by reducing or eliminating outmoded programs.

In recent weeks, there have been signs of developing imbalance in the economy.

As we all know, prices have been rising. To be sure, average income is rising faster than prices, and average price increases in the past 5½ years are considerably less than in the previous 5½ years.

Nevertheless, sustained price increases in food, services and industrial products threaten our delicately balanced structure of wage and price stability. We ask workers to restrict their wage demands to the gains in labor's productivity. But this also requires a reasonable prospect of stable living costs.

Ours is increasingly a fixed income population. More than 20 million Americans depend on social security benefits. Millions of others live on modest private pensions, past savings, and the proceeds of life insurance policies.

Inflation imposes a cruel and unjust tax on all the people.

Inflation also saps the competitive strength of American industry in world trade. Re-

cently, we have witnessed a decline in the trade surplus so vital to our balance of payments position. A healthy export expansion has not been enough to offset the bulging increase in imports.

In recent months, there has been an exaggerated boom in business investment. Moreover, the rapid growth of business credit has not moderated significantly, despite tight money restraints that, if intensified, threaten to halt balanced growth.

In the early 1960's, when there was unnecessary slack in the economy, and when growth was too slow, we took the steps needed to stimulate expansion and move toward full employment. But good economic policy works both ways. When total spending rises more rapidly than the economy can accommodate—when business investment creates undue pressures—when armed conflict overseas imposes new burdens on government—then we must be willing to shift into lower gear and reduce inflationary pressures.

Our program early this year to remove \$10 billion from the U.S. economy was a first step in this direction. But the continued and mounting pressures since that time require the second-step program I am recommending today. And I shall not hesitate to take further fiscal steps when the size of the budget and the developments in our economy indicate that they are necessary.

#### PROGRAM OF ACTION

I propose the following program of immediate action for the Congress and the American people:

##### 1. *I am taking strong measures to reduce lower priority federal expenditures.*

Determination of the exact amount of reduction in that limited portion of the fiscal

1967 budget under direct Presidential control must await Congressional action on the remaining appropriation bills. Our best present estimate is that a reduction of 10%—approximately \$3 billion—will be required from that portion of the budget.

Bills already passed by both Houses of Congress—some unanimously and others by large bipartisan majorities—have added approximately \$2¼ billion to the spending authority I requested from this session of the Congress. If bills passed by one or the other of the Houses of Congress, or now before Congressional Committees, are finally approved in their present form, they will add almost \$4 billion to Federal spending authority and \$2 billion to spending in the current fiscal year. Members of the Congress will, by holding remaining appropriations within the amount of my requests, limit the amount of additional revenue that may be required next year.

Although the costs of the Vietnam conflict are uncertain, if this conflict extends beyond the current fiscal year, we will be forced to order additional material and equipment. To be on the safe side and to support our men in Vietnam, we must act on this contingency.

I have already directed that lower-priority Federal programs be reduced by \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1967.

Federal civilian agencies have been directed to defer, stretch out, and otherwise reduce contracts, new orders and commitments. Each major agency has been given a savings target, with orders to meet that target.

I am prepared to defer and reduce Federal expenditures:

- by requesting appropriations for Federal programs at levels below those now being authorized by the Congress,
- by withholding appropriations provided

above my budget recommendations whenever possible, and  
—by cutting spending in other areas which have significant fiscal impact in 1967.

My 1967 budget called for total expenditures of \$112.8 billion. Of this amount, \$58.3 billion is for Defense. Of the remaining \$54.5 billion, payments fixed by law or otherwise uncontrollable—such as civilian pay, interest on the public debt, veterans' compensation and pensions, public assistance payments, agricultural price supports, and payments on prior contracts—account for \$31.5 billion. This leaves only some \$23 billion of expenditures subject to immediate Presidential control.

The corresponding appropriation total (new obligational authority) is \$31 billion. The savings I have directed must come from that total. They will not be easy to achieve.

But at a time when individual incomes and corporate profits are at unparalleled levels, a compassionate and mature people will not make the poor carry the burden of fighting inflation. For such a policy would be neither good economics nor social justice.

During the calendar year 1967, the product of the American economy will increase by some \$50 billion. Before the end of this year, we will be producing at a rate of \$750 billion— $\frac{3}{4}$  of a trillion dollars—a year. And the Federal budget has been claiming a declining share of that product. The Federal Administrative budget—the best measure of the size of Federal programs that are not self-financed—has declined from 17% of the gross national product in fiscal 1955 to less than 15% in fiscal 1966. If we had spent the same percentage as in 1955, our Administrative budget would have been \$15 billion higher last year.

I intend to conserve and save public outlays at every possible point. But it would be shortsighted to abandon the tasks of edu-

cating our children, providing for their health, rebuilding the decaying cities in which they live, and otherwise promoting the general welfare.

Postponed investment in buildings and machines can be made at a later date without serious injury. But we can never recapture the early years of a child who did not get the head start he needed to be a productive citizen, or the lost opportunities of the teenage dropout who was never given a second chance. And we can never repair the ravages of a disease that could have been prevented, or recall the lives lost by cancer that might have been cured.

The fiscal measures which have given us the unparalleled prosperity of the past 5½ years were a product of the partnership of the Congress and the Executive. The Great Society programs, placed on the statute books of this country by the overwhelming majority of the Congress, also reflect our partnership to promote the welfare of the people of this country. So, now, we must work together to assure that the prosperity and social progress of the past five and a half years continue.

2. *I recommend that the Congress make the 7% investment tax credit inoperative, effective September 1, 1966, to become operative again on January 1, 1968.*

The temporary suspension should apply to all orders for machinery and equipment placed on or after September 1, 1966, and before January 1, 1968, regardless of the date of their delivery.

The suspension should be across-the-board, without exception, applying effectively and equitably to all investing industries. No special treatment or special exclusions should be made for this brief period of suspension.

One of the great accomplishments of



recent years has been the mighty upsurge of business investment in plant and equipment, to expand and update our industrial capacity and to provide more jobs for our workers. This gratifying surge is now, however, proceeding too swiftly. For the past three years, this investment has been rising more than twice as fast as our Gross National Product.

Our machinery and equipment industries cannot digest the demands currently thrust upon them. We see symptoms of strain in growing backlogs, accelerating prices and emerging shortages of skilled workers. There is a ten-month average backlog on machine tool orders alone. On many machine tools, the order backlog exceeds 15 months.

Our capital markets are clogged with excessive demands for funds to finance investment. These demands bid interest rates higher and higher, and draw too large a share of credit from other important uses.

The current machinery and equipment boom reflects many incentives and supports—the reform of depreciation guidelines, the investment tax credit, reductions in corporate income tax rates, the dramatic strengthening of consumer markets, and the stepped-up flow of defense orders.

I am asking Congress today to make inoperative for 16 months one of the special incentives in order to moderate the growth of capital spending.

Our high employment, high profit economy will still provide abundant incentive for growth in our capacity sufficient to produce the goods we need, for modernizing facilities, and hence for maintaining a strong international competitive position.

A temporary suspension of the investment credit will relieve excessive pressures on our

capital goods producers and on our financial markets. We can then look forward to a smoother flow of investment goods—at stable costs both for machinery and for money.

The special credit was recommended as a bonus for investment to help move the economy forward. This recommendation reflected the commitment of this Administration to a high-investment, high-research, high-growth economy. This is a firm long-term plan that we intend to carry out. A high level of business investment is indispensable to our prosperity and to our economic growth. The bonus of the investment credit has proved itself to be too effective a promoter of such investment to be abandoned. We shall need this bonus over the years ahead and it should be restored.

Now, however, our problem is to keep investment within safe speed limits. We should not continue to press on the accelerator. We should not now provide a bonus to do something that we do not want done now and will very much want and need to be done later on.

3. *I recommend that the Congress suspend until January 1, 1968, the use of accelerated depreciation on all buildings and structures started or transferred on or after September 1, 1966.*

Just as machinery and equipment outlays are stimulated by the investment tax credit, construction of commercial and industrial buildings is advanced and encouraged by accelerated depreciation. To assure that safe speed limits are applied to all forms of investment, we should now remove this special incentive.

Today, it is contributing unnecessarily to an inflation of building costs and to the

pressures on financial markets, which are reflected in high interest rates. In the past 12 months, commercial and industrial construction was 27% higher than during the previous year.

In the last few months, certain areas of private building have been caught in the vise of tight money and high interest rates. The suspension of accelerated depreciation is surely a more effective and equitable way to hold construction within bounds.

The logic and equity of restraint thus require suspension of accelerated depreciation. In this way, we can apply restrictive measures evenly to the various types of investment and through a broad and balanced use of our tools of economic policy.

4. *I urge the Federal Reserve Board, in executing its policy of monetary restraint, and our large commercial banks to cooperate with the President and the Congress to lower interest rates and to ease the inequitable burden of tight money.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has reviewed all potential Federal security sales and is taking action to keep them at the minimum in the months ahead. This should help reduce current pressures on the money market and on interest rates.

I urge the Congress to act promptly on pending legislation to prevent competition for deposit and share accounts from driving up interest rates.

As more of the burden of restraint is assumed by fiscal measures—by elimination of special stimulants to business investment, higher taxes and reduced or postponed Federal spending—we should take further action to reduce the burdens imposed on the American people by tight money and high interest rates. Present monetary measures

impose a special hardship on homebuyers and small businessmen.

Banks should handle money and credit equitably and without extracting excessive profits. They should rely less on high interest rates to price borrowers out of the market and more on the placing of appropriate ceilings on credit.

I am responding to the requests of the financial community to ease the great pressure on money markets. The Federal Reserve Board and our large commercial banks must now recognize that we are determined to restrain inflationary pressures by fiscal and budgetary measures. I ask, in turn, that the financial community seize the earliest opportunity to lower interest rates and more fairly allocate the existing supplies of credit.

I have been assured that every effort is being made to detect any easing of inflationary pressures in order that monetary policy can be adjusted quickly and adequately to maintain stable and sustainable economic growth.

#### PRESERVING ECONOMIC FREEDOM

The demand for goods, including capital investment must be kept roughly in balance with the ability of our economy to meet this demand. Within this general strategy for a free economy, we seek the cooperation of employers and unions in maintaining price and wage policies consistent with stability.

We ask that wage increases remain within labor's productivity gains. We ask that industry forego price increases where there are no increases in costs and reduce prices when costs fall.

The alternative to this strategy is the endless pursuit of wages by prices, and prices by

wages, to the common disadvantage of all participants and the nation as a whole.

I ask American business to:

- Base demands for credit on genuine needs, not on speculation of future scarcity or higher cost.
- Maintain an inventory position based on current requirements, not on fears or hopes that prices will be higher later on.
- Postpone investment projects that are not absolutely necessary at this time.
- Set prices on the basis of real costs, not imaginary future costs that build in an assumption of inflation.
- Limit profits to those appropriate for a steadily expanding economy.

I ask American labor to:

- Avoid wage demands that would raise the average level of costs and prices in the economy.
- Adopt work rules and standards for entry into its trades that are appropriate for a continuing full-employment economy.
- Cooperate with business to raise productivity so that pay increases will be matched by production increases.

The steps I have taken and recommended today are needed to keep the American economy on the safe course of stable prosperity

it has enjoyed for the past five and one-half years.

Decisions made elsewhere will influence our defense needs in Vietnam. Because we cannot control or predict these outcomes, we cannot blueprint our fiscal measures in the months ahead. But should additional fiscal measures be required to preserve price stability and maintain sound fiscal policies, I will recommend them.

By continuing on a prudent course in our private and public policies and by preserving our capacity for stable economic growth, we can look forward to continuing progress. We can make that progress within the framework of a free economy. We do not want to resort to controls. If we take the necessary actions, next year should bring new heights in consumer living standards, in savings for the future, in our progress toward the Great Society.

I urge the Congress to exercise prudent restraint in appropriating public funds and to act promptly on the legislative proposals I have set forth in this message.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

September 8, 1966

NOTE: For the President's statement upon signing the bill suspending the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation allowance, see Item 596.

## 445 The President's News Conference of *September 8, 1966*

### STATEMENT ON THE MESSAGE ON FISCAL POLICY

THE PRESIDENT. I have conferred with the leadership during the last few days, and as recently as the hour. I am sending to the Congress this afternoon a message

on fiscal policy. That message is or will be available to you.<sup>1</sup>

I will be glad to summarize briefly the recommendations we are making there and take any questions on that or on any other subject that may interest you.

<sup>1</sup> See Item 444.

## ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATION

[1.] First, we state to the Congress that the administration is doing three things:

## Review of Appropriation Bills and Spending

First, we are reviewing very carefully at the present time the appropriation bills that have reached us. There are some three or four of them that are being examined. There are some eight appropriation bills that have not yet cleared through the Congress. We do not know what they will contain.

We are asking the executive branch to carefully review their appropriations that have been received and make recommendations as to the low priority items that can be eliminated. We have given them target goals, as you will observe in the message.

When and as we receive the other eight appropriation bills, we will go through the same procedure.

We are hoping that in light of this message, and the prudent attention and consideration that the Congress will be giving the remaining eight bills, that they will be somewhere in reasonable proximity to the budget and the request that I made earlier, namely, a budget of \$112 billion 800 million.

But until they reach me, I have no way of knowing how much the cost of government is likely to be next year. When they do reach me, we will review them and see how much we can eliminate and see where that leaves us.

Then we will ask General Westmoreland, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. McNamara to carefully review the situation at that time and to make any recommendations they may feel are required along the line of a supplemental. I am informed that they will try to make some estimates when we call upon them after we get the remaining ap-

propriation bills.

Now, in the meantime, we are going to reduce all we can as the appropriation bills get to us by impounding, by postponing, by stretching out, by every legitimate means available to us, the low priority items.

## Sale of Government Securities

[2.] Second, we are asking the Secretary of the Treasury to ask each agency with which the Government is affiliated to present to him, and the Secretary will present to me, any securities that they anticipate selling between now and the first of the year.

That will be Import-Export, Federal Land Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank participations, and other items of that nature, so that we can coordinate those sales and attempt to eliminate from the market as much of the Federal demand as possible.

The Secretary will give you the details of that in the next day or two.

## Interest Rates

[3.] Third, we are asking the Federal Reserve and the large commercial banks, in the light of the action we are taking, to slow down the Federal Government's demand and prune our appropriations and adopt sound fiscal policy, to see if they can't use their good offices to help us lower interest rates, and to handle the credit situation that confronts them.

So there will be three things: the Federal Reserve, the sale of Government securities, and the withholding of appropriations which the administration has undertaken.

SUSPENSION OF INVESTMENT CREDIT AND  
ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION PROVISIONS

[4.] There will be two things we ask of

the Congress: first, to make inoperative the investment credit provision of the law that pays 7 percent on purchases of equipment and investments.

Second, to suspend and make inoperative for a period of 16 months the accelerated depreciation provided by law.

We do not anticipate that either of these measures will bring great revenue to the Treasury. But we do have an accelerated boom that we think could be held back and cooled off if we said to the people now purchasing equipment and getting a bonus to do it, when we would prefer they not add to the increase in the backlog of orders (some machine tools have a backlog of as much as 15 months, the average is 10 months): "We won't give you a bonus to do what we don't want you to do. But if you will withhold your orders and can withhold them until January 1968, then the investment credit will be operative again and you can get it."

#### SOME EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ECONOMIC PRESSURES

[5.] Just to give you background before your questions, some of the illustrations of what happens here are: Our plant and equipment investments are up 17 percent this year over last year. We have a survey this week from Commerce and the SEC showing that there is no weakening in the investment boom despite the tight money and despite the discouraging stock market.

It was anticipated that if money became tight and they raised the rate, people would be reluctant to borrow it. But it not only hasn't cooled off, it is up about \$100 million.

Last week's NICB survey showed capital appropriations still rising, with the second quarter up 10 percent over the first.

The order backlog for machinery is up

29 percent in the last 12 months. The backlog of machine tool orders is now 10 months.

The unemployment rate in machinery industry is an amazingly low 1.9 percent.

The average workweek in machinery is 44 hours—the longest of any manufacturing industry.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports persistent and intensifying labor shortages in the machinery industry.

Press reports on bonuses given to workers who recruit new machinists; guarantees of 8 overtime hours a week; women recruited for traditionally male jobs.

And the prices of metalworking machinery are rising at a 7 percent annual rate in 1966.

The pressure on the credit market, the net external funds raised by the corporate sector, is up 26 percent in the first half of 1966 versus 1965.

The net corporate bond issues are up 82 percent in the same period. The bank loans to business are up 22 percent in the first 7 months. These funds are diverted from mortgage and homebuilding and are going into bank loans.

The effects of the suspension will be mostly to reduce order backlogs and price pressures, rather than real growth capacity. There are plenty of incentives to continue desirable investments. Reduction in pressures on existing capacity will far outweigh any slowing of capacity.

#### THE INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT AND THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

[6.] The effect on the balance of payments from '62 through '64 of the investment tax credit obviously helped the balance of payments, but it is now hurting.

In the first half of 1966 the imports of

capital equipment were up 44 percent, with imports of metalworking machinery up 89 percent. Because of the great backlog here, we are importing them and they are taking our dollars there.

Imports of textile machinery are up 71 percent. The excess demand for machinery is also affecting exports. So far this year the foreign orders for U.S. machine tools are up 39 percent. Although foreign orders are up 39 percent, foreign shipments are down 17 percent because the export orders went to the bottom of the pile because of the great domestic demand for them.

So it is our view and our hope that this will cool that situation and be helpful.

#### SUSPENSION OF ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION PROVISION

[7.] As to the accelerated depreciation on structures, the same general reasons apply to it as apply to the investment credit. The additional special reasons include release of funds and resources for housing. If funds are not going into big buildings, if insurance companies do not lend for these big buildings, they can lend for more needed housing.

The price of nonresidential construction rose  $3\frac{7}{10}$  percent in 1965. It is now at an annual rate of 4.7. This is putting great pressure on material prices, the current rises in cement and copper and other things. It also adds pressure on construction wages.

We will ask the Congress—and I am informed that they will give the matter prompt consideration—to give us legislation in two fields: to suspend the investment credit and the accelerated depreciation. We will take

the other three steps ourselves.

#### QUESTIONS

##### INSTALLMENT PURCHASES; CONSUMER CREDIT

[8.] Q. Mr. President, we have just had an opportunity to skim through your message. I wonder, sir, if you have anything in here, or do you have any thoughts, on what to do about installment credit, consumer credit.

THE PRESIDENT. We have no recommendations in it. And we have nothing in the message which pertains to it.

##### POSSIBILITY OF TAX INCREASE

[9.] Q. Mr. President, in your message to Congress you mentioned that further long-range actions may be necessary. Could that include raising corporation and personal income taxes?

THE PRESIDENT. We have no idea how much it will take to operate the Government next year. We are taking in more money this year, at the present rate, than we are spending.

What happens from here on out will depend on two things primarily: one, the remaining eight appropriation bills; two, the Defense supplemental bill. We do not guess or speculate on that because if we went up to ask for any additional tax measure of any kind, the first thing the chairman tells me he will ask me is, "How much do you want? What do you want it for?" He said, "How can you tell that until you get your appropriation bills telling you how much it will be?"

TIMING OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MESSAGE

[10.] Q. Mr. President, do you expect Chairman Mills <sup>2</sup> to react sympathetically to this particular group of proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. I would suggest that you talk to Chairman Mills about his reaction. We have made our recommendations.

Q. Sir, have you any assurances or understandings about the early holding of hearings by the Ways and Means Committee on this proposal?

THE PRESIDENT. I believe that they will get to it as soon as possible. I would think at an early date. But I would prefer those announcements to come from the Hill, for obvious reasons.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ON FOREIGN AID  
APPROPRIATIONS

[11.] Q. Mr. President, yesterday, the House Appropriations Subcommittee cut rather substantially the foreign aid appropriations. Would this be one of the appropriations that you prefer not to be cut?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not seen the action on foreign aid. And we do not refer to it specifically in this message.

I would have to study it. I think it would be premature to conclude what will be in that appropriation bill until it finishes in the Senate and in conference.

I frequently read where I am rebuffed on one vote, and they give me more than I asked for on the next one. So let us try to wait until that time.

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<sup>2</sup> Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

LOW PRIORITY SPENDING

[12.] Q. Mr. President, can you give us any idea of some of these low priority projects that you will consider cutting?

THE PRESIDENT. No. We are having the appropriation bills examined now. As soon as we reach a decision they will be announced.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS OF THE PROPOSALS IN  
THE MESSAGE

[13.] Q. Mr. President, is there any way that you can give us an idea of the specifics of what this action will take out of the economy in the way of dollars or percentages of increase?

THE PRESIDENT. That would depend entirely on the individual. Some fellows that are building a big plant will go on building it anyway. Others will say, "Well, if I can postpone it a year I can get 7 percent, and I will wait."

We know only this: that we will not be providing a bonus to someone to build something we don't want built.

Q. Mr. President, have you evaluated the possible political consequences of this action?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I have been busy enough trying to get the recommendations up there. I would think that anything that is good for the country is good politically. And I believe this to be in the best interests of the country.

EXTENT OF TREASURY AUTHORITY WITHOUT  
CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

[14.] Q. Mr. President, does the Treas-

ury have authority now to cut the depreciation allowances on its own motion without action by Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. They can make adjustments in accelerated depreciation. But the experts felt that to suspend it as we are doing we should have the authority of the Congress.

Q. Will the Treasury wait until Congress acts?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

#### THE STOCK MARKET

[15.] Q. Mr. President, could you give us your observations on what you think is specifically troubling the stock market?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### THE NEED FOR FURTHER ACTION

[16.] Q. Mr. President, do you know when in calendar terms you will be able to tell whether further action is necessary?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know that any further action will be necessary.

Q. When will you be able to decide?

THE PRESIDENT. If you tell me when the appropriation bills will come, it will be shortly thereafter. I don't think that the Members know themselves when they will get the appropriation bills.

A good many of the authorizations haven't passed yet. There are eight or nine of them that have yet to be acted on. Some measures like Defense have passed both Houses. But Senator Russell has one viewpoint on the National Guard and the Reserves and the House has another viewpoint.

When they resolve that difference, I guess your experience around town is probably as good as mine on when they will agree to that.

#### LOW PRIORITY SPENDING

[17.] Q. Mr. President, I believe you used the word "impound" a while ago. Could you tell me what specific bill you might have had in mind?

THE PRESIDENT. No—all of them, all of them, we want to withhold, or impound, or stretch out, or reserve. It doesn't necessarily mean we would let the whole appropriation lapse. We might not proceed to use the money when it became available until we could see further ahead. We want to relieve the pressure on the economy to every extent we can.

#### THE MEANING OF "WHATEVER IS NECESSARY"

[18.] Q. Mr. President, you have used the phrase which has been repeated over and over again in regard to Vietnam, which has become a measure of your determination in the Vietnam war. You have used it in this message by saying: "This administration is prepared to recommend whatever action is necessary to maintain stable growth," et cetera.

Does this represent a similar degree of determination on the domestic stability issue?

THE PRESIDENT. Ask your question again. I know what I said but I am not clear what you said. What question are you asking? [Laughter]

Q. You have used that phrase "whatever is necessary" to carry on the war in Vietnam over and over again. It has become a measure of your determination to see the Vietnam war through to the necessary conclusion.

Now you have used that same phrase "whatever is necessary" to keep domestic stability in this message with respect to



keeping the domestic economy stable.

My question was simply: Does this represent a similar degree of determination on the whole economy?

THE PRESIDENT. When I say "whatever is necessary," I mean whatever is necessary. I mean it whether it is applied to Vietnam or to the domestic situation or to answering your question. [Laughter]

#### SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS?

[19.] Q. Mr. President, have you discussed with the congressional leadership the prospect of a special session after the elections?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### TIMING OF A TAX INCREASE

[20.] Q. Mr. President, are you sorry, the way some economists say you should be, that you did not raise taxes last spring?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not aware of any economists who have said that to me.

#### REACTIONS TO THE PROPOSALS IN THE MESSAGE

[21.] Q. Mr. President, did you touch base with business and get businessmen's opinions before making this recommendation on investment?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. As I have said, we have talked to the employers and employees, the business community and economists in and out of Government. We meet with them frequently. We talked to Congressmen and Senators, young ones, old ones; and to chairmen of the committees: Appropriations, Ways and Means, Finance; and the leadership.

I went around the table the other night with some 30 of them and asked each one

what they found and what they would recommend. I let them play President for a while just like they were working for some newspaper. [Laughter]

Q. Did you get any reluctance from the businessmen in discussing this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, yes, some of the businessmen opposed this. They want to get the 7 percent now. A good many of them recommended it. A good many of the labor people recommended it.

I think that there is very strong support for both proposals. I think all of them realize we have a big backlog, and that there is no reason to give a bonus to add to that backlog when that backlog is causing your problem.

We are short of labor, we are short of material, and we are short of the end product. We are importing and sending out our dollars to get that. We are paying our people 7 percent to send our dollars abroad.

We think that as to the things which could be withheld which were to their interest to withhold, they can get 7 percent on it next January and perhaps that would be an encouragement and incentive to them.

#### TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION IN JANUARY

1968

[22.] Q. Mr. President, what are the factors that lead your advisers to think it would be all right to put this back on again in January of 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. We will take a look at it then. It is like setting a date for foreign aid to end. Some people think 5 years. Some people think 1 year. We felt the suspension could well be looked at again in January of 1968.

We have no arbitrary position in the matter. If the Congress wanted to extend

it a few months, or move it up, it would be all right with us.

We are looking at this fiscal year and the year ahead. We would not fight about it. It was the date that seemed to most people to be a proper date to look at it.

Q. As you propose it, as the administration will propose the legislation, would it provide for the investment credit and the depreciation automatically to go back into effect in January of 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. That is a very important point in connection with it. Some people do not want to repeal it and wouldn't vote to repeal it but they assured me that they felt that it could be made inoperative.

They believe very much in it. They know there are times when this bonus does its job. It did in the years 1964, 1965, and 1966, and it did it too well.

When the accelerator is down you want to get up to the limit of 60. You were going 40, and you got up to 60. It is now 70 and on the way to 80. So we said, "Let's take the foot off the accelerator until it gets back down to 60 and we will look at it there in January of 1968."

STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO FOREIGN MINISTER  
CHEN YI

[23.] Q. Mr. President, on another matter, do you find any encouragement in the statement attributed to Chen Yi of Communist China, that neither China nor the United States is seeking a military confrontation, and, if there is any followup by the administration, can you tell us about it?

THE PRESIDENT. We always are glad when other nations feel that there is no reason for them to engage in a confrontation with us.

Each day we pursue with every means available to us suggestions and ideas and make proposals that are calculated to bring

about better understanding and better relations with other nations.

We will continue to do that. We do do that. So the answer to both of your questions is "yes."

First, we are glad to see people feel that there is no reason why they should have a confrontation with us. Second, yes, we do explore every possibility that we are aware of and encourage everything that we think has any potential.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM EUROPE

[24.] Q. Mr. President, what are your feelings about the proposal in the Senate that it be the sense of the Senate that we withdraw some troops from Europe?

THE PRESIDENT. I think my administration's position has been made clear. I stated to Senator Mansfield and I have stated it publicly. My press secretary has, also. We told Senator Mansfield that there are going to be conversations with regard to NATO and its many problems, its strengths and its forces.

We think that the best course for the United States to follow would be for us in collaboration with our allies to first try to realize what strength is necessary, how to equitably apportion it, and to arrive at a joint agreement.

We do not think that this involved problem can be solved by Senate resolution. I already know the sense of the Senate, and certainly the sponsors, and I think of most Senators: that is, that we would like to have every boy home that we can possibly have home—that our security would permit us to have home.

It is not a question of desire. It is a question of necessity. We feel that this will be more wisely handled in the NATO discussions. Every step we take we want to take

with the knowledge of our allies, and we would hope with their approval.

TIMETABLES FOR WITHDRAWAL IN VIETNAM

[25.] Q. Mr. President, President de Gaulle seems to feel that if the United States withdraws its forces from Vietnam, peace will come to Southeast Asia.

Could you comment on his remarks?

THE PRESIDENT. We don't have any information to that effect. No one has communicated any evidence to that effect to us.

I have made it clear, I think, time and time again, that we love peace, we want peace, we are willing to do anything we can to achieve peace, but that it is not a one-way street.

We are willing to lay on the table at any moment our schedule for withdrawal from Vietnam, if someone can also lay on the table their schedule of withdrawal—and if we can give the freedom-loving, liberty-loving people of Vietnam any assurance that they will not be murdered, assassinated, or killed either by infiltrators or assassins.

Our Secretary of State will meet any of them whenever they need to—tomorrow, next day, or next week. I will lay our schedule on the table any day that anyone will act upon it. But we cannot say to our men that we will strip you of all of your protection and say to our allies that we will afford you no assistance without some assurance from someone else.

The great problem here is, as Mr. Steinbeck,<sup>3</sup> I think very properly, stated it in his

<sup>3</sup> John Steinbeck, American novelist.

communication with his Soviet friend, "We are very anxious to talk about the war and peace, but let's not talk about half the war. Let's talk about all the war. Let's not talk about just what the United States is doing; let's talk about what the aggressor is doing."

We will lay on the table our plans to withdraw if they will lay on the table their plans to cease their aggression.

REPORT ON ATTITUDES ABROAD TO OUR ROLE IN VIETNAM

[26.] Q. Mr. President, the United States Information Agency, we understand, has prepared for you a rather extended report on attitudes abroad about Vietnam and our role in the Vietnam war. Is it your intention to make this public or make a partial report on it public?

THE PRESIDENT. Newspapermen frequently do this. They have information before the President. I don't have it. I don't know what the report contains. I would think that I would refer you to the United States Information Agency. Whatever they would recommend in the matter, I would be glad to consider.

I am not aware of the report. The man you probably got it from is more on his job for you than the man who is representing me over there, because I haven't seen it.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-second news conference was held in the President's office at the White House at 3 p.m. on Thursday, September 8, 1966.

446 The President's Toast at a Dinner in Honor of General  
Ne Win of Burma. *September 8, 1966*

*Chairman Ne Win, Madame Ne Win, distinguished guests:*

Today every man—no matter where he stands—stands in the center of the world. And we Americans, who want to reduce the distance between friends, believe that no man comes from so far off that he cannot find a welcome among us.

So today we welcomed you as a guest in our country.

And tonight we welcome you as a guest in our home.

About you tonight, Mr. Chairman, though you have come from halfway across the world, you see old friends—and you see others who have a deep interest in your country and want to know it better.

For most of us, Burma has traditionally been a land of beauty and serenity, of golden temples, elephants, deep forests, and precious gems. But we know that behind that exotic exterior, your country is a land of hardworking people whose goals are very similar to ours.

We are both family people. We love our children and we believe in living in peace with our neighbors—provided they stay on their side of the fence, and out of our melon patch.

As nations, too, we share common dedications: to national independence, to progress, and to peace.

Both our countries emerged from a colonial past and treasure independence all the more for that. Both have been blessed by Providence with a bountiful land.

On the world scene, we both place high value on the just resolution of international

differences and on the search for universal peace. This search has led us along different paths—for our situations and our responsibilities have not been the same.

But the ultimate goal is there—one in which we both can share.

For our part, I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that just as we shall never shirk our responsibilities, so shall we never fail in our efforts to find a secure and just peace.

For the present, the problems of our world place burdens upon us all. And we must be prepared to live with them until all nations have finally become convinced that aggression and terror have no place in human society.

The day of peace will eventually come—a day when all nations will be able to live in their own way, free from threat and fear. When that day arrives, we shall be able to devote all our talents and resources to the war against the real enemies of mankind—poverty, sickness, and illiteracy—in a vast cooperative effort.

Thus shall we raise the hopes and enrich the lives of people throughout the world.

Meanwhile, tonight in this room, we are among friends. And we should, for the moment, put aside our cares and concerns and enjoy each other's company.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and join me in a toast to His Excellency, General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Family Dining Room at the White House at an informal dinner honoring General Ne Win.

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

447 Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in Response to His Report on Management Improvements in the Coast Guard.

September 9, 1966

*Dear Mr. Secretary:*

I have read the memoranda on the recent management improvements made by the Coast Guard.

These improvements provide a clear example of how management of an organization, using modern techniques and imagination, can achieve simultaneously several objectives of this Administration. In this case, current operating costs were reduced, resources were made available for new programs, services to the public were improved, and a significant contribution to the balance of payments was made.

This sets a good example for all of us, particularly those who continue to insist that we cannot achieve more program results and maintain our pressure on reducing costs at the same time.

Please pass on to your associates in the Department and, in particular, to the Coast Guard, my commendation and appreciation

for these achievements.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220]

NOTE: The President's letter was made public as part of a White House release which also included a memorandum to Secretary Fowler from Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James P. Hendrick. In his memorandum Mr. Hendrick reported increased savings in the Coast Guard and, at the same time, a better service to the public. In summary, he noted the following accomplishments:

"Consolidation of facilities has released resources.

"Released resources have been shifted to meet urgent needs which have resulted in savings and cost avoidance in excess of \$10 million in capital investments, as well as \$1 million in annual operating costs.

"Use of surplus facilities of another agency has eliminated need for acquisition of new facilities.

"Units relocated from U.S. communities are small in size, thereby minimizing the economic impact on the vacated area.

"Improvement has been realized in balance of payments in the amount of \$500,000 per year."

The full text of the memorandum is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1254).

448 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Authorizing the San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington. September 9, 1966

*Senator Jackson, Congressman Meeds:*

In signing this law authorizing the addition of the San Juan Island National Historical Park to the National Park System, we once again demonstrate the deep-rooted friendship and cooperation between Canada and the United States.

We have the Roosevelt Campobello International Park along our common boundary in the East; the International Peace Park in the heart of our two nations; the Waterton-

Glacier International Peace Park; and now the San Juan Island National Historical Park on the West.

In 1859 two great powers—Great Britain and the United States—became involved in a bitter dispute over "The Affair of the Pig." This affair—which did not develop into actual armed conflict—derived from the shooting of a British-owned pig found rooting in the garden of an American settler. For 13 years these two great nations main-

tained armed forces in the disputed San Juan Archipelago. The question of sovereignty was resolved by the Treaty of Washington in 1871, and the final arbitration of the question was accomplished by the German Emperor in 1872. For the first time in the history of the United States there was no boundary dispute with Great Britain.

Many well-known American military figures were associated with this island in the 1850's. Yet "The Affair of the Pig" and the prominent Americans are not the primary purpose of this wonderful new park. Instead it commemorates the final settlement, through arbitration, of a hotly contested dispute, and the peaceful relationship that has existed between the United States and Canada since that time.

Historians have said that the Treaty of Washington, which this new park symbolizes, was an event of cardinal importance in the history of relations between the two English-speaking powers.

Here is proof to all that even the most explosive international issues can be resolved by means other than war—if men are prepared to negotiate their differences at the conference table, rather than silence them through violence on the battlefield.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:25 p.m. in his office at the White House. His opening words referred to Senator Henry M. Jackson and Representative Lloyd Meeds, both of Washington.

As enacted, the bill authorizing the park's establishment (S. 489) is Public Law 89-565 (80 Stat. 737).

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 449 Remarks at the Signing of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act and the Highway Safety Act. *September 9, 1966*

*Distinguished Members of the Congress and the administration, friends:*

Over the Labor Day weekend, 29 American servicemen died in Vietnam. During the same Labor Day weekend, 614 Americans died on our highways in automobile accidents.

Twenty-nine on the battlefield.

Six hundred and fourteen on the highways.

In this century, more than 1,500,000 of our fellow citizens have died on our streets and highways: nearly three times as many Americans as we have lost in all our wars.

Every 11 minutes a citizen is killed on the road. Every day 9,000 are killed or injured—9,000! Last year 50,000 were killed.

And the tragic totals have mounted every year.

It makes auto accidents the biggest cause of death and injury among Americans under

35. And if our accident rate continues, one out of every two Americans can look forward to being injured by a car during his lifetime—one out of every two!

Now this is not a new problem. Ten years ago in the United States Senate I told my colleagues that "the deadly toll of highway accidents demands our prompt action." And that this was a responsibility Congress must someday face. Now, finally, we are facing it.

What is the answer to this shocking problem?

Well, there are those who tell us that better roads are the answer. Some say safer cars. Others, tougher licenses. Some, stricter judges.

We know there is no one answer; there is no magic solution. But we are determined to examine every answer.

We are going to cut down this senseless

loss of lives. We are going to cut down the pointless injury. We are going to cut down the heartbreak.

Today, I will sign two bills into law:

First, to protect the driver—the Traffic Safety Act will ensure safer, better-protected cars in the event of an accident.

Second, to achieve safer driving—the Highway Safety Act will set up a national framework for the State safety programs.

The first act we sign into law is the Traffic Safety Act. It calls for nationwide Federal vehicle safety standards to be developed, first under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and, soon, I hope, under the Secretary of Transportation.

Starting with our 1968 models, American and foreign,

—We are going to assure our citizens that every new car they buy is as safe as modern knowledge knows how to build it.

—We are going to protect drivers against confusing and misleading tire standards.

We are going to establish Federal research and testing centers to probe the causes of traffic accidents.

For years now, we have spent millions of dollars to understand and to fight polio and other childhood diseases. Yet up until now we have tolerated a raging epidemic of highway death—which has killed more of our youth than all other diseases combined.

Through the Highway Safety Act, we are going to find out more about highway disease—and we are going to find out how to cure it.

In this age of space, we are getting plenty of information about how to send men into space and how to bring them home. Yet we don't know for certain whether more auto accidents are caused by faulty brakes, or by soft shoulders, or by drunk drivers, or

even by deer crossing the highway.

Local and State information has been too meager. The Highway Safety Act will create a Federal-State partnership for learning these facts.

—We are going to establish a National Driver Register to protect all of our citizens against drivers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

—We are going to support better programs of driver education and better programs for licensing and auto inspection.

—We are going to ask every State to participate in safety programs and to conform to uniform driver and pedestrian safety performance standards.

Now there is nothing new or radical about all this. Every other form of transportation is already covered by Federal safety standards. The food we buy, the food we eat, has been under Federal safety standards since way back before I was born—1906.

But the automobile industry has been one of our Nation's most dynamic and inventive industries. I hope, and I believe, that its skill and imagination will somehow be able to build in more safety—without building on more costs.

For safety is no luxury item, it is no optional extra; it must be a normal cost of doing business.

But no matter how hard we try, no matter how well we all try to work together, the full impact of these bills can be achieved only if and when we create a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation. So today, again, I call on, I plead with, and I urge the Congress to enact—this year—the bill which will give us that department.

We owe a great deal to a great many people for this historic legislation that we are meeting here to formalize this morning.

I want very much to salute all the Mem-

bers of Congress and all the individuals who have participated in bringing about these measures.

I cannot single out each of you by name, although I do point with pride to each contribution made. I would like to single out the distinguished chairmen of the two committees of the Congress who guided this legislation to successful enactment, Senator Magnuson of the Senate committee and Representative Harley Staggers of the House committee. I want to particularly thank, again, each Member of the Congress who has given leadership and talent to this program.

Finally, I am happy to announce today that one of the Nation's leading traffic safety experts has responded to my call for help. His name is Dr. William J. Haddon, Jr. He is a graduate of MIT and the Harvard Medical School. He is the author of more than 40 publications on accidents and safety. He is a distinguished public administrator. I am nominating Dr. Haddon to be Administrator of the new National Traffic Safety

Agency. He and his colleagues will be working with the automobile industry to establish reasonable yet realistic safety standards.

I am, as I believe you are, proud of these bills.

I am very proud of the 89th Congress which took my proposals and brought forth these bills which will very shortly become law.

I am especially proud at this moment to sign these bills which I believe promise, in the years to come, to cure the highway disease: to end the years of horror and to give us, instead, years of hope.

Thank each of you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. As enacted, the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-563 (80 Stat. 718), and the Highway Safety Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-564 (80 Stat. 731).

On the same day the White House made public summaries of the two bills. The full text of the summaries is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1256).

## 450 Joint Statement Following Discussions With General Ne Win of Burma. *September 9, 1966*

AT THE invitation of President Johnson, His Excellency General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, has paid a state visit to the United States of America. During his visit, the Chairman met with the President and leading members of the United States Government.

The Chairman and Madame Ne Win and the members of their party were accorded a warm welcome and were extended cordial hospitality by the government and the people of the United States. The Chairman expressed his sincere thanks to the govern-

ment and the people of the United States for their welcome and hospitality.

During the visit the President and the Chairman discussed the further development of the friendly relations existing between the United States and the Union of Burma and exchanged views on international questions of common interest. These discussions were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The President expressed his understanding of the policy of peace and nonalignment pursued by the Union of Burma and his respect for its sovereignty and independence.



The Chairman expressed his understanding of the policy of the United States towards Burma and appreciation for the friendly attitude of the American people. The two leaders affirmed their determination to strengthen the friendly relations between their two countries in the mutual interest of their two peoples and in the service of the cause of peace and international understanding.

During their discussions, the President and the Chairman reviewed recent developments in South and Southeast Asia in the context of the universal desire of people everywhere to achieve peace and a better life. The President expressed his deep and abiding interest in the achievement of peace and stability in Southeast Asia which would permit the countries of the area in friendly cooperation with each other to devote their energies to economic development and the enrichment of the lives of their peoples. In this connection, he explained the policies the United States is pursuing to help the people of the Republic of Vietnam to defend their freedom and to reconstruct their war-torn society and his efforts, which he is determined to pursue with the greatest vigor, in behalf of an early settlement for peace with justice. The Chairman expressed Burma's desire for a political settlement of the Vietnam question on the basis of respect for her sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The two leaders reaffirmed their earnest desire for an early and peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

The President and the Chairman reaffirmed their belief that mutual respect, non-interference, and equality among all

states are the basic principles underlying the creation of a stable, peaceful international order. The two leaders agreed that every nation should have the right to choose its own political, economic and social system and its own way of life free from any outside interference or pressure.

The President and the Chairman reiterated the support of their countries for the United Nations and emphasized the need for it to develop into an increasingly effective instrument not only for the maintenance of international peace and security but also for the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation among nations and peoples for their economic and social advancement.

The two leaders stressed the urgent need to secure general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They were deeply concerned over the serious dangers inherent in the spread of nuclear weapons and expressed the hope that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty would be extended to cover underground tests as well and that the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee would devote itself with a sense of urgency and determination to the conclusion of a treaty to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The President and the Chairman expressed their satisfaction at having the opportunity to become personally acquainted. They were confident that the personal esteem that marked their frank and friendly talks would promote greater understanding between the United States and the Union of Burma and further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between them.

451 Remarks at the Signing of a Bill To Stimulate Mortgage Credit for Residential Construction. *September 10, 1966*

*Chairman Robertson, Chairman Patman, Secretary Weaver, distinguished Members of Congress, my friends, members of the FNMA Board, ladies and gentlemen:*

History's verdict on any society will ultimately rest on how its people lived.

The verdict will measure the quality of life of all the people—the rich people and the poor people, the advantaged and the disadvantaged.

Today, the vast majority of our people are working steadily. And we are reaching for a new and a better standard of living for all of them.

However, the very prosperity that should really enable more people to have better housing has created a situation that denies some of them a chance for home ownership.

Many of our citizens who really want better housing have been thwarted, not by their inability to pay, but by the abnormally high cost of money.

Other demands on our credit markets have soaked up a very large portion of the funds that are usually available for mortgages that go into building homes to house people. And, as a result, this demand for money, particularly in plant investment, has raised the cost of our money beyond all reasonable bounds.

Along with the homebuyer, the homebuilder has now become the victim of the rapid growth of other elements in our economy.

So to help meet this problem, I am today signing S. 3688. This measure will increase the amount of money that is available for home mortgages. This measure will help to finance some new home construction.

In this legislation the Congress has pro-

vided a \$1 billion special assistance program. It has expanded the FNMA secondary market purchase authority by \$3.75 billion. Together, these funds could finance 300,000 homes for needy Americans.

Through this legislation, many families—many Americans of very modest means—will now be able to complete their home purchases. Again, we proudly say, our great homebuilding industry will benefit as well.

Let us be clear about one thing. This action that we are taking today alone does not go to the root of the problem. The basic difficulty that all of us really face is this—and the quicker we understand it the better we will be—that the demand for credit from all sources is too large relative to the supply. If all demands for credit were met, the resulting spending would place too much pressure on our economy.

We cannot accept a solution to this problem that squeezes out one single segment of credit-financed purchases—that single segment being mainly the purchase of homes.

That is why the steps I announced earlier this week, and the proposals that I made to the Congress, I think will go straight to the fundamental problem that faces us.

That will reduce two other types of credit-financed spending: by the Federal Government—and the Secretary of the Treasury is having a press conference today at 12 o'clock that will outline in some specific detail the reservations that we are making concerning the sale of Federal securities in other fields for the balance of this year, or at least until the demand lessens and the market improves—and, second, by the free enterprise system, by business itself, for the investment that they are making in new ma-

chinery, in new equipment, and in new buildings.

I asked the leading investors in plant equipment and machinery to come to the White House last March. I pointed out to them then that their rough figures, the rough survey, showed that their demands for investment in the plant field for this year indicated a very, very substantial increase over the last year, from \$48 billion to \$61 billion.

I asked them to try to exercise caution, prudence, and restraint.

I received many commitments from many large investors. I am confident that a good many of those commitments were kept.

But, again this week, before we sent the message to Congress, we checked on that \$60.8 billion figure. Instead of it being reduced in accordance with our request, with our plea, with our urging, it had actually held its own if not really—the estimate indicated it increased by \$100 million.

Now that is why it is necessary for us to take some of the actions that we are taking now.

Those people that are making those investments are now getting a 7 percent bonus for doing it. And we don't want to pay them 7 percent to do something that is causing us trouble, that we don't want done.

Those people have a backlog of machine tools, in some instances a 15-month backlog. The average is 10 months. So they can't get deliveries here.

The increase in importations of those tools, coming in from foreign countries, is up 46 percent.

We find ourselves in a rather ludicrous position this morning of paying one of our good, patriotic citizens 7 percent to import machinery from abroad, to send our dollars and our gold out of the country, giving him a bonus to do so, a premium, a salute, and

almost a certificate.

Now we asked the Congress some time ago to take action on a bill that the House passed this week in connection with our monetary system.

The Senate is going to consider that bill next Tuesday. I hope they will act promptly.

One of the problems of our democracy sometimes is that we take adequate time, and plenty of delay. By the time we finally get around to acting, the problem that we had a solution for has grown until we have to take some other action.

I am pleading with the Senate to act as promptly as it can on that legislation. I am very hopeful that next week we can have hearings on the most recent recommendations on accelerated depreciation and investment credit that will permit us to make some real dents in the problem that confronts us.

When and if these recommendations are acted upon, the pressures on interest rates I think should decline. More money should be available for mortgage credit.

This will bring new opportunities for home ownership to thousands of Americans. I think it will stem the decline that is taking place in housing starts. I think it will really make great strides toward reducing the pressures on the homebuilding industry.

Owning a home is one of the basic strengths of this country. And because this bill can help many Americans to attain this goal, I am pleased to sign it into law.

We find ourselves in the very unusual position this morning of having achieved what we sought: fuller employment at a better wage, with a higher standard of living.

But along with full employment, with high wages, with a higher standard of living, with a higher income for our farmers, for our service people in laundries and the lower paid positions where we have had great increases, transportation, hospital serv-

ices, when we improve those we create a problem of prosperity.

That is what we have. We are trying to deal with that problem by asking people to be prudent and to be restrained.

I hope in the days ahead it will not be too long when I can call some of the same people back to this room, certainly some of the same committee chairmen, and we can be signing other bills that I think are badly needed in America, and which I think are really long overdue.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:36 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Representative Wright Patman of Texas, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver.

As enacted, S. 3688 is Public Law 89-566 (80 Stat. 738).

For the President's proposals on credit and fiscal policy sent to Congress earlier in the week, see Item 444. The President also referred to a bill "to provide for the more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest . . ." passed by the House on September 8, and approved September 21 (Public Law 89-597; 80 Stat. 823).

## 452 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Military Construction Authorization Bill. *September 12, 1966*

I HAVE today signed into law S. 3105, the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1967.

In approving this authorization for essential military construction for this fiscal year, I wish to make my position on two of its provisions clear. One of these provisions involves proposed base closing actions, the other relates to the future use of the Bolling Air Force Base and the Anacostia Naval Air Station.

When it reenacted last year's military construction bill, the Congress replaced an unconstitutional reporting requirement on base closings with one providing for a reasonable 30-day period of notification to the Armed Services Committees before a base closing could become effective. The bill I have just approved contains an undesirable provision extending the period to 30 days of "continuous session" of the Congress. The effect is a flat bar against otherwise desirable base closings for the duration of a congressional adjournment plus at least 2 months.

I have serious doubts that the new restriction meets the test of a reasonable waiting

period set out in my veto message on the first military construction bill last year. However, in order to give full weight to the Congress' responsibilities in national defense matters of this kind, I am resolving this doubt in favor of approval. Nevertheless, my responsibilities as President and Commander in Chief will require me to seek prompt revision of the restriction if future circumstances prove it to be inimical to the national interest.

I note statements in the reports of the House Armed Services Committee and of the conference committee that suggest that the new 30-day notification is to be related to the announcement of a base closing. The actual language of the bill, however, links the report to Congress not to the announcement but to the base closing action itself. I am assuming that the intent of Congress is that expressed in the language of the bill.

The other matter of concern to me in the bill involves the future use of the Bolling-Anacostia area. Situated on the Potomac and centrally located, this area must be developed imaginatively and with the best in-

terest of the Nation's Capital in mind. Because it has been used for military purposes in the past, we cannot blindly insist that it continue to be so used in the future.

Exhaustive study by the Department of Defense has consistently revealed that there is a military requirement for only a part of the area. For this reason, the Urban Renewal Administration several years ago approved for the balance of the area a \$400,000 study by the National Capital Planning Commission to develop a plan for its best use. The Commission study, now nearing completion, tentatively recommends a new residential community with a range of housing types.

Last year's military construction bill contained a provision barring use of the Bolling-Anacostia area for other than military purposes until July 1, 1967. At the time I signed that bill, I wrote the then Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency that the Urban Renewal Administration study should continue in order that "we

will have all of the choices spelled out for us all to see."

Although the present bill carries forward the restriction on the use of the area until December 31, 1970, I expect the Commission's study to go forward and be completed as soon as possible. We intend to seek the best use for this area—a use that will be in the interest of the people of Washington as well as in the national interest. If that cannot be accomplished in the face of the new restriction in the bill I have approved today, I shall not hesitate to request and work for a change in the law.

Land, buildings, and other property of the Federal Government are not and can never be the exclusive preserve of the department or agency that has jurisdiction over it. They belong to all of the people. They should be used for the benefit of all the people. I fully intend to follow that principle here.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 3105 is Public Law 89-568 (80 Stat. 739). For the President's veto of the first military construction bill for fiscal year 1966 and his statement upon signing the reenacted bill, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 440 and 518.

## 453 Veto of the Federal Employees Life Insurance Bill.

*September 12, 1966*

*To the House of Representatives:*

For the second time in less than eight weeks, I am forced to return a bill without my approval because it is inflationary.

The bill I am now returning—H.R. 6926—would increase life insurance coverage for Federal employees by over 30%—at an annual cost to the taxpayer of \$90 million. If we were to extend equivalent increases in fringe benefits to all American workers, we would be fueling the fires of inflation by nearly \$3 billion.

At a time when we are making every effort to reduce low priority Federal spend-

ing in other areas, this bill cannot be justified.

At a time when we are urging business and labor to exercise restraint, this bill would set a double standard for executive branch employees and members of the Congress.

At a time when the Congress—at the request of the employee unions—has already added almost \$300 million more than I requested to this year's cost of civilian pay, this bill cannot be supported.

In the past ten years, the average Federal civilian salary rose by nearly 75%—from about \$4,000 a year to about \$7,000 a year. Since life insurance is geared to the annual

salary, this means that insurance has also increased by 75%. Over the same period, the average pay of a factory worker increased 47%.

Since I have been President, there have been four successive civilian pay increases—and four insurance increases. The total cost of these increases has amounted to over \$2 billion.

In addition, there have been very large increases in survivor benefits under the Federal employees' retirement system. This is equivalent to added insurance. In the case of a typical employee, the widow's survivorship annuity has risen by 94% since 1954.

These increased benefits must be protected. They must not be eroded by inflation.

I have already submitted to the Congress my recommendations on the Federal employee insurance program. My recommendations are fair and responsible. They would increase maximum coverage for employees in the upper grades from \$20,000 to \$30,000 and they would provide for an actuarially sound funding of the insurance program.

The House of Representatives initially approved my bill. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee expanded the benefits of the bill beyond acceptable limits. Its action raised the annual cost of this program from the \$12 million I had proposed to \$90 million. It increased the maximum coverage—which would be applicable only to high level executive branch employees and Members of the Congress—from the \$30,000 we had proposed to \$42,000.

The Senate acted on this bill without the benefit of any debate. The House then accepted the Senate version with virtually no debate.

The bill goes far beyond my recommendations—and far beyond anything the

American taxpayer should be asked to pay for at this time.

One point should be made clear. Government group life insurance was never intended to meet an employee's insurance needs entirely. It is—like other employee life insurance plans—meant only to supplement his private coverage.

Further, insurance for government employees cannot be considered in isolation from other Federally provided benefits. It must be regarded as a part of the total pay and fringe benefits an employee receives. Piecemeal increases in life insurance, without considering other benefits, will inevitably result in a compensation program that is unsound and inequitable.

We have worked long and hard to sustain 67 months—5½ years—of economic growth and stability. And every American has benefitted. Yet this unparalleled prosperity has created new pressures on our economy. That is why, four days ago, I proposed a four point program of immediate action for the Congress, the Executive Branch, and the American people.

One crucial aspect of this program is a substantial reduction in Federal spending. Many members of Congress share my belief that our anti-inflationary efforts must include restraints on spending. The measure I veto today is totally inconsistent with our common goals.

I deeply regret that disapproval of this bill has the effect of deferring an increase in both agency and employee contributions. I would gladly approve a bill which enacted this provision, and provided for an increase in maximum insurance coverage up to Level II of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule—now \$30,000. I also regret the delay in clarifying the application of Federal insurance law with respect to re-employed an-

nuitants. I have directed the Attorney General to take every possible action to clarify this matter under existing law.

In returning this measure, I do so in the hope that Congress will adopt the insurance proposals I submitted earlier. Such a measure would be fiscally responsible. It would

be consistent with the wage-price guideposts. I would be proud to sign it.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

September 12, 1966

NOTE: For the President's veto of a previous bill as "inflationary" (Star Route postal contracts, H.R. 2035), see Item 336.

## 454 The President's News Conference of *September 12, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] I thought you would like to have this veto message in the light of our message about which they are taking testimony in the Ways and Means Committee now, and our attempts to hold NOA [new obligational authority] and appropriations down in the Congress on most of the measures that are yet to be enacted.

I thought you would like to have available the veto message which I am sending to Congress now. I will read it briefly and Bill Moyers will get it to you when it is available.

[At this point the President read the text of the veto message printed as Item 453.<sup>1</sup> He then resumed speaking.]

I will be glad to take any questions on this or anything else you may want to ask.

### QUESTIONS

#### EARLIER VETO

Q. Sir, my memory is faulty. What was that earlier measure you sent back?

THE PRESIDENT. The escalation clause—the star route bill that had provided for an

<sup>1</sup> The text of the veto message was also released by the White House in the form of a statement by the President. Excerpts from the message were read by the President for radio and television broadcast.

escalation clause when the cost of living went up over 1 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Q. Those are contract groups, aren't they, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

#### VIETNAM ELECTION

[2.] Q. Mr. President, do you have any comment on the Vietnam election?

THE PRESIDENT. I talked to Mr. Rostow yesterday at the White House before he made his statement.

First, we are very glad to see the election occur.

Second, from the reports we have, there are between 15 and 16 million people in South Vietnam and in the neighborhood of 7.5 million would be eligible to vote, something over 7 million. Over 5 million registered to vote and more than 4 million actually voted.

When we consider the votes that we have on constitutional amendments, or charter conventions, or even off-year elections, which run under 40 percent, and when you consider even the personality contests with the fights between the individuals, we are glad to see the reported number that did vote with

<sup>2</sup> See Item 336.

the percentages up in the seventies or maybe eighties. I do not have the exact figure. But in our own presidential elections, the percentage of turnout is about 55 percent.

I think that is about all I have to say. I think there are about 400 to 500 reporters out there getting comments from local people who are much closer to the scene.

I would summarize it by saying we are glad the elections were held and we are glad the people participated. We think it is a good sign. We hope that they will go on and take additional steps.

#### REACTION TO THE MESSAGE ON FISCAL POLICY

[3.] Q. Mr. President, have you had any reaction since your message to the Congress on what you propose be done about the economy, from the public and business?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Have the comments been good, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Do you think the package will pass?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I think it will.

#### POSSIBLE SAVINGS THROUGH REDUCTION OF LOW PRIORITY SPENDING

Q. Mr. President, on this impounding that you spoke of in your message, funds for these various appropriation bills, is there a relatively wide range of accounts that you can impound in?

THE PRESIDENT. About \$30 billion in NOA and about \$23 billion appropriations, out of the \$113 billion. Assuming they add \$10 billion, or \$12 billion, I would assume it to be \$120 billion.

They have added \$2,175 million net NOA thus far in bills they have already sent.

About \$500 million was the pay increase that they started in July instead of January, and about \$318 million for the servicemen, unanimously passed. About \$610 million was mortgage credit; \$226 million was Federal aid to highways, a part of the trust fund.

On highway safety we did not get the auto tax, but that will be about \$115 million net. This insurance bill is \$90 million net.

We have had a good many that have passed.

On the Defense bill, Mr. Mahon<sup>3</sup> says it will add about \$378 million NOA. It has passed both Houses, but our figures differ some from theirs. Some things we count here in the Budget Bureau they don't count. For example, they do not count loans—as in Agriculture where they are permitted to make loans. They do not count the money. But we have to get the money.

If the Congress can expedite legislation for both authorizations and appropriations, it will be very helpful.

The number that Mr. Mahon points out to me in antipoverty, elementary and secondary education, grants for developing institutions, higher education construction, public libraries, is about \$4 billion.

He says, "We would like authorizations for them and we omitted the following budget items." So I have \$4 billion budgeted not in the bill that they did pass because they don't have authorizations.

It is pretty difficult for us to tell here, as I said the other day, how much it is going to cost the Government until they tell you how much they allow you to spend. Then we will try to reduce that any way we can. Then, if there is a deficit, we will make other recommendations.

<sup>3</sup> Representative George H. Mahon of Texas, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.



PROSPECTS FOR PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS  
BILL

[4.] Q. Mr. President, do you hope for passage of the civil rights bill this session?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Are you optimistic, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I think we have some problems in the Senate that appear to be very serious, but we will do everything we can to get the measure passed.

Q. Have you discussed with Senator Dirksen that point, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. He seems to be the key man.

THE PRESIDENT. I think he feels very strongly on some provisions of the bill. I don't know what his final course of action may be, but I would hope that he could be helpful. I think a good deal depends on his willingness to support it. I gather from what I have seen of late in the newspapers that he has some very serious reservations.

I would hope that we could find some way to get his support because I think whether it passes or fails will depend largely upon what the minority leader does about it.

FURTHER QUESTION ON VIETNAM ELECTION

[5.] Q. Mr. President, do you believe the turnout of voters in South Vietnam—

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I will go any further than I have already gone on that, Mr. Scali.<sup>4</sup> That is about all I am going to say.

Those correspondents out there can give you all the information. I don't want to be misunderstood or misquoted.

I will say I am glad they voted.

Helen Thomas, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-third news conference was held in the President's office at the White House at 7:05 p.m. on Monday, September 12, 1966.

<sup>4</sup> John Scali of ABC News.

## 455 Remarks at Georgetown University at the Signing of a Bill Extending the Peace Corps Act. *September 13, 1966.*

*Chairman Morgan, Senator Aiken, Mr. Ambassador, Father Dunne, Jack Vaughn, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

I didn't realize, when I was asked to come here to one of my favorite institutions, that those who we came to recognize would have to stand during my remarks. They usually find it difficult enough to sit and listen to them. Had I realized that Senator Aiken would be here, Chairman Morgan, I know I would have eliminated a good deal that is in my prepared text. But now I don't know what to do. The speech is released, the wires are carrying what I am supposed to have said, and if I eliminated one word, why,

Miss Thomas over here would say it was very significant that the President dropped from his prepared text the following sentence, so all the leaders of the world beware!

I would like to observe that today—for the sixth time—a President of the United States is signing a Peace Corps Act.

Some of you may remember the first year this was done. At that time the Peace Corps was only an idea.

There were doubters in those days who called the Peace Corps a "juvenile idea." I remember the advice we received, from many sources, that we should not send boys out into the diplomatic world, or to visit other

countries, to do a man's job. I recall someone claiming that little good could be done in the world by just a "regiment of cheerleaders."

Even some supporters of the Peace Corps thought it would be little more than a gesture, that actually it was no more than just a token of good will.

Well, the doubters today are much quieter.

Twenty thousand Peace Corps volunteers in 50 countries have already proven them wrong.

Twenty thousand Peace Corps volunteers in 50 countries have given the world a formula for action: conviction, courage, youthful competence, and character—in equal parts.

I understand that another Texan named Johnson is in your group of volunteers. When I decided to come over here, someone showed me what Charles Richard Johnson of Houston, Texas—where I once taught school—said in his Peace Corps application: "I do not expect," he wrote, "to create any great forces of good that will change or reshape the world. However, I would like to feel that I have tried to do my bit for the benefit of mankind and for the benefit of my country. Sometime in the future I would like to be able to say that I at least attempted, in some small way, to help."

Charles Richard Johnson, as far as I know, is no relative of mine. I doubt that he would claim it. But here and now I would like to observe that I claim kin with any man who really has that kind of spirit, that kind of vision, and that kind of feeling for his fellow man.

To hunger for use, and to go unused, is the worst hunger of all. Recently a father told me of the regret of his teenage son who said to him, "No matter what I do or how hard I try, there is not much chance that I can shape things for better or for worse."

A lot of people feel that way very often. They think of life as a cul-de-sac without meaning and without release.

It is true that few men have the power by a single act of theirs or in a single lifetime to shape history for themselves. Presidents, for example, quickly realize that while a single act might destroy the world they live in, no one single decision can make life suddenly better or can turn history around all for the good.

But Presidents do know that a nation is the sum total of what we all do together; that the deeds and desires of each citizen fashion our character and shape our world—just as one tiny drop of water after another will ultimately make a mighty river.

That is what the Peace Corps is really all about. Most of you are here this morning not for one reason but for several. All of you decided to become a part of "the needs and temper of our times." You have decided to participate—and that is a great word, "participate"—in the struggle of the day, of the time, of the hour: in the fight against sickness and want and despair that imprison millions of people who live on this globe with us.

So this involvement, more than anything else, unites the volunteers of the Peace Corps. It lies at the very heart of the way that you look at things.

Much of this world stands poised at the foot of a ladder, ready and eager to start the climb. To these people your message is vital—the message that men can improve their lives by their own efforts. Peace Corps volunteers have been passing this message along—softly, so as not to disrupt the pride of their listeners, but they have been passing it along very effectively.

The voltage generated by this simple friendliness has created new energy in one community after another, in one country of

the world after another. So without sham and pretense, volunteers have appeared in overseas neighborhoods as persons who genuinely wanted to help their fellow man—help them as human beings, one to another.

Earlier this year I submitted to Congress a plan that promised a new dimension for the Peace Corps. It would establish:

- an expanded school-to-school program, to enable American schools to help their sister schools in other lands through the Peace Corps;
- a new Exchange Peace Corps, to bring volunteers from other countries to teach and to learn about our own land.

We won only a partial victory in the Congress. But we will operate the school-to-school program. Furthermore, although this act does not include what we requested to launch the Exchange Peace Corps, we intend to carry out Congress' suggestion to test the idea under existing authority.

We cannot afford to lose any time in our quest for understanding.

Very soon you will be going to an unfamiliar place. You will go there to teach and to learn. Few of the young people you serve will speak English. Most of them will be children of poverty. You may find that your work is difficult and discouraging; most of the works of peace are just that.

But this experience which stretches your patience will also enlarge your understanding.

I know. I learned it first when I taught the children from the slums of Houston. I learned it among the Mexican-American children in a place in deep south Texas on the Mexican border called Cotulla. And it has affected me and my work all my life.

In 2 years you will return, and I think you may find a surprise. You may find that helping the good people of Brazil has qualified you uniquely to help the good people

of America—to help us solve the problems of our cities, of education, of economic progress, how to live longer and how to keep from dying. America is very much on the move, and you are in the vanguard of the march. For it was the Peace Corps which helped begin one of the most dynamic movements of our time: the mass movement of young people into fields of service.

Today, the spirit of the Peace Corps shines in dozens of ways, in dozens of places: in VISTA, in the Job Corps, in the Teacher Corps, in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, in State and local programs of youth service throughout the Nation.

It was just 8 days ago in Dayton, Ohio, that I announced my hope to develop a manpower service program for young people which could work at every level to transform our society.

Already we are beginning to formulate such a program.

Already we are making plans to ask our leading Governors and our mayors across the country to counsel with us and to help us in the formation of this program.

At the heart of this movement will be the spirit expressed in these words: "Not to change the world—but not to leave it the same."

The Peace Corps gave us those words.

So I take double pleasure this morning in signing this bill: pleasure in what the Peace Corps has done; pleasure in the accomplishments that I can see ahead.

This act could help us lead to a better day and I hope it will:

- a day when some form of voluntary service to the community and the Nation and the world is as common in America as going to school; when no man has truly lived who only served himself.
- a day when every nation has a Peace Corps, and when those who now call

themselves adversaries are busy in the labor of reconciliation, and Peace Corps volunteers from each are working across borders that are now closed by hostility, or suspicion, or conflict.

—a day when more and more people will share Charles Richard Johnson's hope to be able to say someday, ". . . I at least attempted in some small way to help."

I saw again on television this morning, before I came out here, a reminder of what our late beloved President John Fitzgerald Kennedy said to the American people in his Inaugural Address some 6 years ago: "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

You took him seriously. Every person who joined the Peace Corps took him seriously and answered the call to service. For John F. Kennedy touched the most vital nerve in American life, and inspired the highest instinct of mankind—the instinct to do something for someone else, to serve others, not just serve self.

I am convinced that what does endure in this life is really what do we do for others. And this is why Government service is so satisfying. It seeks reward only in the well-being of others. It gives people like you a chance to think of someone other than yourself and to make him feel important.

In that, I think, you increase the meaning of life and the chance for peace.

It would be good for the 3 billion people of this world if every human being, with understanding, could engage in a little introspection. And some day in the week, some week in the month, and some month in the year, every year, every month, every week, ask himself the question: Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.

And if we did ask ourselves—the teacher

or the preacher, the doctor or the nurse, the Government servant or the leader, the worker or, finally, the businessman himself—not what is there in this for me, but what can I do to help my fellow man—and if we could get up in the morning and chart a course that would permit us to do something to help others all day long until we got weary and had to go to sleep, oh, my, what a much better world this would be!

So I would hope in these critical days when things are going rough and some people are inclined to give up, and some get frustrated, and some get impatient, and some get critical, and some even complain about themselves, their associations, their families, their churches, their communities, their government, I would hope that they could each engage in introspection and say to themselves: What else can I do to help other people? Not: What is there in this for me? How much can I get out of this? What kind of a profit can I make?

If we can just put those little things in the background, then prosperity, peace, happiness, satisfaction—all those things that are so important to our enduring—could come to pass.

The road to peace, I have discovered in 35 years of public life, is riddled with mistrust and sometimes it is raked with criticism and cynicism. Potholes of poverty and ignorance are deep enough to ensnare the bravest apostles of peace. If humanity ever hopes to pave this road, it must accomplish an understanding that is deeper and more durable than the world has ever known.

We are fortunate enough to have most of the blessings that most of the world seeks and hopes for so earnestly. Since we do have most of them, we ought to be thankful and we ought to reciprocate.

I always think of a little class motto I had in my high school graduating class, when

six of us finished the Johnson City High School. It said, "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

So this morning to you young people and to the young people of this Nation and all the world, I would say, ask not what your country can do for you, ask what can you do for your country and for all your fellow human beings—some of whom, a good many of whom, most of whom, do not enjoy the blessings of freedom, liberty, and comfort that are yours.

I would like to observe, without being partisan in the least, that two men are here this morning whom the people have selected to lead us, both of whom measure up to that statement I made: They do not ask what their country does for them, but what they

can do for their country. They have done much to help us live in peace in this troubled world—Dr. Morgan and George Aiken.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. in Walsh Hall at Georgetown University in Washington. His opening words referred to Representative Thomas E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Vasco Leitao da Cunha, Ambassador to the United States from Brazil, Rev. George H. Dunne, director of the Peace Corps training program at Georgetown University, and Jack Hood Vaughn, Director of the Peace Corps. Later the President referred to Helen Thomas of United Press International, and Charles Richard Johnson of Houston, Texas, a Peace Corps trainee at Georgetown University.

As enacted, the Peace Corps Act amendments (S. 3418) is Public Law 89-572 (80 Stat. 764).

## 456 Remarks Upon Presenting the Medal of Honor Posthumously to Petty Officer Marvin G. Shields, USN. *September 13, 1966*

*Mrs. Shields, Secretary Nitze, Barbara, the delegation, ladies and gentlemen:*

A little over a year ago, 50 miles north of Saigon, a 14-hour battle raged—fought by a small Special Forces team, a Navy Seabee Construction team, and Vietnamese troops, against an enemy which outnumbered them 5 to 1.

Nineteen American fighting men received citations for their valor in that battle.

The Seabee team earned a Navy Unit Citation.

Every man who fought on that long day was a hero.

But two men in particular stood out for the bravery they displayed.

One, Army Lieutenant Charles Williams, returned from Vietnam and received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The other, on whom we confer that Medal today, did not return. He was Petty Officer

Marvin Glen Shields.

The story of that day in that distant village is a story of his courage. At the very height of battle, he was everywhere—fighting with contagious zeal, helping his wounded comrades even after he was gravely wounded.

By his acts that day, Marvin Shields saved the lives of many of his comrades. He gave and kept on giving—until he gave what Lincoln called the "last full measure of devotion."

Marvin Shields was a new kind of fighting man, forged and tempered in a new kind of war.

It is, first of all, a war of limited objectives.

It is a war fought, not to gain territory or dominion, but to prove that despots cannot work their will by spreading the fires of violence.

In this war, the battlelines are not clear.

But our goals are very clear. We intend to prevent the success of aggression. We intend to make it possible for a young nation to begin its experiment with democracy—without staring down the barrel of an aggressor's gun.

Such a war requires the full measure of physical courage which Marvin Shields displayed.

But it requires more. It demands, of all of us, a new kind of courage: the fortitude to endure a long and bitter and sometimes confusing struggle; it requires the patient courage to seek something more than a swift and terrible military triumph.

There are those who ask if such a struggle is worth the lives of our young men. To them, I say: study the answer which this man gave. Study the answer which other Americans are giving.

These men are fighting with one hand—and they are building with the other. They are building schools and hospitals. They are building bridges and dams. They are building dikes and roads. They are caring for the sick and injured.

That is the kind of victory we seek.

We do not know when that victory will come. But surely the first long mile was reached on Sunday when 4,200,000 South Vietnamese citizens—more than 80 percent of that little country's registered voters—marched to the polls without fear to elect members of the constituent assembly. They gave us a lasting lesson in democracy.

In honoring Marvin Shields here in the White House today, we honor thousands like him. This is the first time in history that a Seabee has ever been awarded the Medal of Honor.

It does little good to offer up words of tribute to such a man as this one. Even the

best words seem very pale in the light of his great gift to us.

But we do owe him these words, and I am going to say them:

Marvin Shields spent his life generously for his country and for his friends.

His cause was a good cause.

Our debt is a great debt.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12 noon in his office at the White House. His opening words referred to Mrs. Marvin G. Shields, Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze, and the Shields' daughter Barbara Diane. Later he referred to Lt. Charles Q. Williams, USA, who was awarded the Medal of Honor on June 23, 1966 (see Item 288).

The text of the citation accompanying the award to Petty Officer Shields follows:

The President of the United States in the name of The Congress takes pride in presenting the Medal of Honor posthumously to

MARVIN G. SHIELDS

CONSTRUCTION MECHANIC THIRD CLASS

UNITED STATES NAVY

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with United States Navy Seabee Team 1104 at Dong Xoai, Republic of Vietnam, on 10 June 1965. Although wounded when the compound of Detachment A-342, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, came under intense fire from an estimated reinforced Viet Cong regiment employing machine guns, heavy weapons and small arms, Shields continued to resupply his fellow Americans with needed ammunition and to return the enemy fire for a period of approximately three hours, at which time the Viet Cong launched a massive attack at close range with flame throwers, hand grenades and small-arms fire. Wounded a second time during this attack, Shields nevertheless assisted in carrying a more critically wounded man to safety, and then resumed firing at the enemy for four more hours. When the Commander asked for a volunteer to accompany him in an attempt to knock out an enemy machine-gun emplacement which was endangering the lives of all personnel in the compound because of the accuracy of its fire, Shields unhesitatingly volunteered for this extremely hazardous mission. Proceeding toward their objec-

tive with a 3.5-inch rocket launcher, they succeeded in destroying the enemy machine-gun emplacement, thus undoubtedly saving the lives of many of their fellow servicemen in the compound. Shields was mortally wounded by hostile fire while returning to

his defensive position. His heroic initiative and great personal valor in the face of intense enemy fire sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

457 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Relating to the Shaw Junior High School in the District of Columbia.  
*September 13, 1966*

I AM happy to sign H.R. 15858, authorizing the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency to acquire real property for a new Shaw Junior High School, prior to the adoption of an urban renewal plan for the Shaw area.

My pleasure in signing this bill is tempered by the fact that it helps only with the replacement of the Shaw school, and that even as to Shaw, the students who entered the school last week will probably finish their junior high school work in that same inadequate structure. Ways must be found to speed up the replacement of the antique and often overcrowded buildings to which so many of the school children of the District of Columbia are assigned.

For Shaw Junior High School, this bill provides an alternative method of acquiring

a new site. By reducing site costs, it will increase the range of available locations.

It is my hope, too, that with this additional assistance, the Board of Education will give serious consideration to making the new Shaw Junior High School an integrated part of a center which would provide a variety of services to the community around it. Inner-city schools, particularly those at the junior high school and senior high levels, face many new challenges and provide many new opportunities. There could be no better place and time to demonstrate, through the Shaw replacement, the potentials of creative planning.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 15858 is Public Law 89-569 (80 Stat. 758), approved September 12, 1966.

458 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to President Marcos of the Philippines. *September 14, 1966*

*Mr. President and Mrs. Marcos:*

We welcome you.

Mr. President, you come to this house and to this Nation as the captain of a great country and you bring more than your credentials as a chief of state. For your people and mine have shared suffering and victory. So we are not only friends; we are brothers.

You have also brought us rain—and that endears you to us.

More than anyone here today, Mr. Presi-

dent, you know the price of freedom. You were wounded five times in freedom's cause; you survived the Bataan Death March, and for 2 years you led a force of guerrillas with great and legendary courage. You wear two Silver Stars. And you carry the Distinguished Service Cross—one of the highest awards that a grateful United States can give to its heroes.

Our people take pride in the independence and the progress of the Philippines. Your

nation of islands is an exhibit for history's claim that the future belongs to those who champion freedom and who labor unselfishly for it.

I think it is particularly fitting this morning that we observe that the new billion dollar Asian Development Bank will soon have its headquarters in Manila, because your nation symbolizes the promise of this new venture. So from the ruin of war, you have built an economy which gives your people great hope, and you are an example to all nations that economic and social progress can be achieved without abandoning individual freedom.

We know that what your nation has, it has earned.

What you yearn for, you work for.

And what you work for—you are ready to defend.

And for that, Mr. President, we are very grateful.

Last Sunday, on your 49th birthday, more than 2,000 Philippine troops began their journey to Vietnam. In the field they will take their place beside Australians, Koreans, New Zealanders, Americans, and South Vietnamese.

I think I can understand your own feelings about this.

As commanders in chief, you and I know that it is never easy to commit men to battle. But we know that if a leader is to pass along to the next generation the treasure of liberty, he must do what must be done.

During the next 2 days we will talk of a day when the Pacific will be truly what its name implies: a place of peace. We will look to the time when the nations who live by the side of that great ocean need no longer fear their neighbors; to a time when plenty, not poverty, is every man's reward for his labor.

Two decades ago the Filipino and the

American were joined in the cause and blood.

Today we are joined in our hopes for a peaceful and a prosperous world.

You yourself, Mr. President, have set as a goal for your nation "the attainment of a higher level of life for our people."

That goal is our goal, too.

So this morning it gives me great pride and pleasure, Mr. President, to see you and Mrs. Marcos here in our house, the first house of this land.

And I want you to know that the welcome comes from all the people of this land who respect the work and sacrifice of your great nation.

Thank you for being here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. A formal welcome with full military honors had been scheduled to be held on the South Lawn. Because of rain, President and Mrs. Johnson greeted President and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Marcos on the North Portico and proceeded to the East Room for the welcoming ceremony.

President Marcos responded as follows:

*President and Mrs. Johnson:*

Mrs. Marcos and I wish to extend our gratitude to you for your gracious welcome.

We have come to your great country many times, but this is the first occasion on which I can extend to the American people, through you, a message of good will and friendship, of comradeship and amity, from the Filipino people, whose destiny and fate you once decided in a historic moment, 20 years ago, when on July 4, 1946, you dismantled the American colonial machinery in my country, declared it free, and thus set into motion one of the greatest glories of our age, the extension of the frontiers of freedom and the emergence of sovereign nations all over the world.

If the historians' verdict be true that our age will be remembered not so much for military or scientific achievements, but for the ideal and the principle of the acceptance of international responsibility for the entire human family, then America, under your leadership, Mr. President, can claim a major share of this pioneering work in implementing this radical principle that the rich nations must help the poor nations, not only because they are interdependent in an irreversibly one world, but because it is right.

I have come in the hope that in my own modest way I shall be able to strengthen the ties that bind



us and deepen the relationship that has existed between our two peoples.

For we have shared the community of the spirit, a commonness of ideals conceived in peace, strengthened in war. For over 7 decades your nation and mine have walked the path of democracy. We have followed you. And we do not regret it.

For we are happy today to be known as an independent country seeking to identify the ancient springs of our national identity, participating in all that is Asia, and hoping to help mold its ultimate destiny, but remembering that in this country lies the fountainhead of most of our liberties and that in this kindly land came the generous impulse that allowed the birth of a new republic in the Pacific.

This new republic, I represent. It has only 32 million people and so perhaps the question should be asked: What can a small nation that was once a colony of the United States say to the President of the strongest nation ever known in the world?

I can only say, Mr. President, that we have come humbly and in all modesty to offer the fearless resolution of the spirit of the Filipino. For you have strength of body and we can only tell you that on many occasions we have survived on fortitude alone.

What can we offer to this partnership with a great nation? You are perplexed by many problems that come from Asia and Africa. We come to offer you the intimate knowledge that we have acquired of Asia, from whence we come.

We come to offer you a heart and mind dedicated to the same objective: peace with justice.

This is all that we can offer you. But we offer it with a full heart. Accept, therefore, our gratitude, again, Mr. President, for your benevolence and your enlightened colonial policy as far back as 1902.

For the image of America that you have created in the disenchanting eyes of the Asian countries at

the beginning of this century, we thank you as a nation on which we can depend for the salvation of mankind.

For in your strong hands lies the awesome responsibility that you discharge as the first and foremost nation that is a nuclear power.

We thank you for utilizing your powers with restraint and wisdom. We have watched the leadership of President Johnson and we can only say, as the Orientals say: Leadership is the other side of the coin of loneliness and he who is a leader must always act alone. And acting alone, accept everything alone.

We have seen you accept everything. The compulsion of the timorous you have discarded; the importunings of friends you have rejected. But staying close to the image that you knew of America and your vision of what is America, you have insured the security of my part of the world.

And in insuring the security of my part of the world, you have given to them a vision, too, perhaps of prosperity. Because in addition to the fact that you have become the guardian of the hopes of Asia, you have assured them that your ultimate motive is peace.

Your plan for the Asian Development Bank, which soon shall be established; the Mekong Lower Basin Project, to which go many of the taxes of the American people; the Honolulu Declaration, which in ringing terms calls upon the whole world for a social revolution without violation of human rights; and your own move within your country—all this Asia watches and can only say: God grant that this leader continue in health that he may attain the final noble objectives that he envisions and we all dream about.

Thank you again.

## 459 Toasts of the President and President Marcos of the Philippines. *September 14, 1966*

*Mr. President, Mrs. Marcos, ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Valenti:*

I have a confession to make tonight, Mr. President. I invited you here because I wanted to get to know you and to talk over with you many problems of interest to our two countries.

But there is also another reason for the invitation. It has been, until tonight, classified as top secret, known only to a handful

of the highest American officials. It has been known to the Vice President, to the Secretary of State, to Senator Muskie, and to a former member of my staff, Jack Valenti.

Mr. President, each of them, you may recall, has visited your country. Each of them met Mrs. Marcos. And each of them came back with a report that, as I remember was something like this: The Philippines are on the march. The Philippines have a great

future. The Philippines have a great leader—and he has a beautiful wife.

And then they went on to say, each of them: We believe, Mr. President, that you should invite President Marcos to the United States. And each of them always added a postscript: Be sure to include Mrs. Marcos.

We are very fortunate, Mr. President, in the choice of our wives. There has been a lot of talk in my country recently about elections. When someone asked me my reaction to this talk, I pointed out that actually, after all, I am a very fortunate man. So far, the Republicans haven't nominated Lady Bird.

You and I, Mr. President, may win elections, but our wives win hearts.

We have much more in common, however, than just these wonderful helpmates.

Both of us served in the Pacific during the war. Both of us later served in the Congress—and both of us later had our difficulties with the Congress.

That may have sounded like a past tense. Both of us have had, and are having, difficulties with the Congress.

Both of us became the Senate leader of our parties. And both of us sometimes wish we were still there.

I hope you have an opportunity, Mr. President, to gain an appreciation of American politics while you visit us for the next few days. Let me assure you now that we are never as mad as we actually sound.

You are fortunate to be here before an election. You will probably understand very quickly what one of our philosophers once said about politics in our country. He said, "The Republicans have their splits after an election, and the Democrats have their splits just before an election."

I am sure you never have any problems like that in the Philippines.

You are a most welcome guest in this

house, Mr. President and Mrs. Marcos. To us, you are the symbol of an undaunted spirit in Asia that is enlarging liberty and enhancing the lives of human beings.

Our talks this afternoon were delightful. They were productive; they were good for both of our countries. We looked honestly and thoroughly at the problems that face our peoples and the world.

We both, I think, understand that if free nations that are small are to be the architects and guardians of their own destiny, they must be willing—and able—to discourage intruders.

As friends of your country, we are quite proud of the progress that you are making toward a free Pacific and toward a dynamic Asia.

As old comrades in arms, we have made plans to join in a new alliance. This time, the alliance is to fight the enemy which is hunger; the enemy which is disease; the enemy which is ignorance.

Already our work is underway. The new billion-dollar Asian Development Bank, which has its headquarters in Manila, offers the nations of Asia a cooperative pool of resources for the giant tasks ahead.

The dramatic work of the International Rice Research Institute, which is also located in your country, is proving that our capacity for discovery is really unbounded.

And these are but two of the specific steps of cooperation that we are taking together as willing partners in the future of the Pacific.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will be able to amend your itinerary, in the light of our discussions this afternoon, to visit other parts of this great land of ours.

We hope that you can visit some of our space installations. I think that our conversations this afternoon in that regard were quite fruitful. I look forward to the day when the Philippines and the United States

can explore the stars together.

I look forward to the day when we can establish economic planning institutes in which we can work together in the field of oceanography and to the day when we can spend some time together attempting to determine what brings about the typhoons that cost the people of Asia \$500 million a year.

Our thoughts were of the future. Our thoughts were of tomorrow. Our thoughts of what we could, what we should, and what we must do to meet these problems. But our thoughts were always together, as brothers in arms.

Mr. President, we recognize you as a man of courage and as a man of faith. Tonight we have assembled from all parts of this Nation our leading and most respected citizens. They have come here to honor you and your lady, Mr. President.

They have come to salute a hero in war who was on the Bataan Death March, who was wounded five times, who wears two Silver Stars and the Distinguished Service Cross—and who is a new voice of Asia and a leader for peace in the world.

So I should like to ask those of you, my friends, who have come here to meet with me tonight, to join in a toast to the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:55 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House, at a dinner honoring President Marcos. In his opening words he referred to President Marcos, Mrs. Marcos, and Jack Valenti, former Special Assistant to the President.

President Marcos responded as follows:

*President and Mrs. Johnson, Members of the Cabinet and Congress of the United States, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

When I spoke this morning in response to the welcome of President Johnson, I spoke of the President as a man known to Asia as the man who has guaranteed security for that part of the world.

Now there is a new dimension. There is compassion and at the same time mixed with a sense

of humor which strikes me as overwhelming under the circumstances.

As I was passing through Honolulu, Governor Burns told me this story. "The ladies of this country," he said, "actually follow the men. Although they make the decisions as to where the children should go to school, where the family should reside, where the marketing should be done, how the family budget should be maintained, the men make the big decisions like whether NATO should continue in Europe or not, or whether there should be a counter-insurgency center in Manila."

I answered Governor Burns that "in the Philippines we have simplified all of this. We surrendered to the women a long, long time ago. We set them up on a pedestal so high they can't intervene in manly affairs."

I say this, because I understand that the occasion of our visit here has somehow resolved a continuing rivalry between the ladies and the men of the fourth estate. I am happy to know, however, that it has been resolved to the satisfaction of everybody and that day after tomorrow I will be able to meet with all of the members of the fourth estate peaceably gathered, like the United Nations, in fragments.

We have the saying in our country that a man who does not look back to his origins can never reach his destination.

This is true of nations and this is true of peoples. As I look back at the origins of our people, I see a country, my country, 7,770 islands, as of the last count, whose shores have been washed by the tidal ebb and flow of empire.

I see a people with its neighbors who, according to the latest diggings of Dr. Fox in Palawan Island, were established in these islands 3000 B.C.

But I also see an association between the Philippines and the United States that dates back more than a half a century, an association that resulted in a partnership conceived in peace, tested in war, and now meeting the challenges of this trying age with resolution and determination.

We have separated, and freedom was granted us in 1946. You have grown up into the most powerful democracy ever known to man.

While the Philippines has become an experiment in democracy in our part of the world, it is my feeling that as I look back and see all the trials and tribulations that we have gone through, I am certain that such a partnership will outlast all the difficulties of the long and tedious road that we must travel together.

As I look back, I see the United States establishing the conditions for freedom and emancipation not only of the nation but also of the individual.

But now I see, too, the compassion of America. What is the image of America to the Asian? The image of America to the Asian is, first, that of free-

dom; of liberty. But, as I said, there is a new dimension and there is compassion.

All over the world one hears of the agitation of all the nations as the issue of a third world war or peace hangs in perilous balance. This issue of freedom is disputed not only in the battlefields, but in the hearts and minds of men.

And I am, therefore, most thankful that in our conversations, Mr. President, this afternoon, you permitted your vision of the image that should be America to contaminate my mind.

I look up into the heavens and hope that this modest and small country, the Philippines, may participate in the great and joyful dreams of utilizing the secrets of space for peaceful means, that the talents of the United States may help develop a poor and undernourished country.

Underdevelopment is a term perhaps hazy to the many. To some it may mean just another television set or automobile. But to us who plan for the underdeveloped countries, a slight mistake means pain, bitterness, despair, hunger, and even death.

And, thus, your graceful offer that the minds and talents and genius that is American can be offered for the planning of the development of the small and poor countries is, indeed, something that inspires me and, I know, as I shall transmit this message to all the Asian leaders and the Asian peoples, will inspire them.

For, Mr. President, they realize and they will realize that in this kindly land that is America there was, indeed, not only freedom, but humanity and a sensitiveness to the needs of all mankind.

I would also like to note the fact that in this country I have learned as I watched the tolerance by a great leader of dissent. I have watched you explain to the less perceptive without irritation. And certainly we are happy that this is so.

For we look to this leader who can make decisions without impatience with difficult allies, notwithstanding the increasing fatigue from unending responsibility and in spite of what is apparently divided counsel.

Mr. President, I carry back to my country a clearer image of America as I carry back to my people, also, a clearer message that comes from you. It is not only a message of resolution, it is not only a message of strength, it is also a message of humaneness.

It is a message of your belonging to the great majority that is mankind. It is a message of your broad perspective and vision.

As I bear this message back to Asia, I know that Asia will understand and listen. And to the challenge that you have raised, Asia will respond.

I look forward, therefore, to the day when all of Asia, notwithstanding its diversity, shall stand up in partnership with a great country, the United States of America. And, under the leadership of a man like you, rise up to the dreams of our nobler selves and attain this vision that has all but been erased by these terrible problems that confront us today.

Mr. President, it is hard to concentrate on questions of state in such happy, congenial, and lovely company. So, may I now ask each and every one of you to stand up and join me in a toast to the President and Mrs. Johnson.

May they achieve all their dreams and may they lead the American people to the fulfillment of the noble objectives that they have set for their country and for their people.

The President and Mrs. Johnson.

[As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.]

## 460 Messages on the Occasion of the Death of Former President Cemal Gursel of Turkey. *September 15, 1966*

### *Message to President Sunay of Turkey*

*Dear Mr. President:*

I extend to you and to the government and people of Turkey my condolences and those of my fellow Americans on the passing of former President Cemal Gursel.

We are all saddened at the loss of this good man, whose ideals and accomplishments we have long respected. He was a

wise and valiant leader, dedicated to the preservation of democracy and the safety of his nation and the Free World.

The close ties of friendship existing between our two countries make us feel the more deeply Turkey's loss. Our hearts are with you in your sorrow.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

*Message to Mrs. Cemal Gursel*

*Dear Mrs. Gursel:*

Mrs. Johnson and I extend our heartfelt sympathy on the passing of your distinguished husband. The memory of his lifetime as a soldier and statesman in the service of the highest ideals will be a legacy of inspiration to us all. We in America share your bereavement in the loss of this great

and good man. You can be assured that our thoughts and prayers were always with him in his illness and that they are now with you in your grief.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The messages were posted on the bulletin board in the Press Room at the White House. They were not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 461 Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Marcos of the Philippines. *September 15, 1966*

1. AT THE INVITATION of President Johnson, President Marcos made a state visit to Washington September 14 to 16, 1966. This afforded an opportunity for the two Presidents to engage in the friendly and fraternal talks which have become traditional between the two countries.

2. President Johnson and President Marcos had a frank and cordial exchange of views on international developments of common significance as well as the cooperative arrangements which give substance to Philippine-American relations.

3. President Marcos set forth his vision of the Philippine future. He described the many frontiers that mankind faces—in space and in the ocean depths, on the farm and in the laboratory, in economic development and in expanding the capabilities of the young. He expressed his determination to move his country forward across these frontiers, with the exertion of Philippine energy and initiative and with the cooperation of friendly nations, especially the United States.

4. Scientific Cooperation. Both Presidents recognize the need of promoting cooperation in areas of science and technology and the mutual exchange of information and

scientific knowledge for peaceful purposes. Such cooperation will furnish incentives to public and private resource initiative of both countries in enhancing and cultivating scientific and technological endeavors as a fundamental basis of a mutually beneficial relationship on science and technology.

5. Specifically, the two Presidents discussed recent developments in space technology. President Marcos expressed his desire to encourage greater training of Philippine scientists and engineers in the peaceful applications of such technology, and President Johnson undertook to offer appropriate fellowships for this purpose in U.S. institutions.

The considerable economic loss suffered annually in the Far East from typhoons was discussed by the two Presidents, who agreed that the regional initiatives undertaken by ECAFE and WMO to improve technical capabilities for typhoon damage control deserved full support. President Johnson offered the services of a United States meteorological team to develop a joint program of typhoon damage control in the Philippine area in concert with regional planning, and President Marcos agreed to the desirability of such a program.

Finally, the two Presidents noted the cooperative programs already started between the Philippine National Science Development Board and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and agreed that these programs should be expanded so that private and public research efforts can be applied to the advance of knowledge about growing food on the land and in the sea in the tropics. The two Presidents noted the expanded efforts now under way by the U.S. Government in the field of oceanography, in which it was agreed that the Philippines would participate fully.

6. Economic Development. One of the principal matters dealt with was the vigorous approach of the new Philippine Government to the problem of economic development. President Marcos reemphasized his 4-year development program to raise the living standards of the Philippine people, along lines already made public and discussed over many months. President Johnson was particularly encouraged to note the emphasis which President Marcos placed on improving the lot of the rural people through increased agriculture productivity, better income and meaningful land reform.

7. To support President Marcos' program of economic development and progress, the United States assistance program will be substantially increased during the coming year. This expanded effort will give priority to President Marcos' rural development and rice productivity program, including loans for irrigation projects and grants for other aspects of this program.

The two Presidents agreed to begin immediate negotiations for sales of agricultural commodities under a liberal credit arrangement over the next year, the proceeds of such sales to be used to support projects or programs to be agreed upon in such fields as irrigation, drainage and flood control, land re-

form, feeder roads, agricultural credit and farmer's cooperatives. The United States Government will also provide support for programs and projects to be agreed upon in agricultural research, training and productivity, and pest and disease control, cadastral survey and land classification.

Extensive discussions are now in progress on these programs and projects. In addition, a new self-help program is being launched pursuant to the Food for Peace program under which food will be provided as a grant to allow payment of wages in kind to rural workers engaged in local improvement projects, and a grant of feedgrains will be made to stimulate the establishment and growth of livestock cooperatives.

U.S. assistance will also include a stepped-up malaria eradication campaign and planning for rural electrification, air traffic control and an integrated telecommunications network. The United States is prepared to extend credit to finance engineering feasibility studies to help develop other new projects for external financing.

8. Further Economic Matters. The two Presidents noted that their representatives are continuing to identify, on an urgent basis, additional ways in which the United States can be helpful in assisting President Marcos' initiatives in agricultural, industrial, and other fields. Both Presidents recognized that the size of the task to be done requires the active participation of all interested governments and international institutions. It was also recognized that the success of the renewed Philippine efforts depends to a great extent on raising the level of internal savings, both public and private.

9. The two Presidents recognized that orderly economic development required the full organization and utilization of available management talent. President Marcos described the measures he had taken to sys-

tematize economic development planning and indicated he would welcome additional United States technical assistance in this field. President Johnson agreed to make available a technical advisory team composed of both governmental and private experts for this purpose.

10. Recognizing that external assistance mobilized through the major international lending institutions would speed economic development in the Philippines, the two Presidents agreed on the desirability of closer consultations among all countries and international agencies having an interest in helping the Philippines. President Johnson assured President Marcos of full American support for a Philippine initiative along these lines, and of active American cooperation in such an effort. Pending completion of multilateral arrangements, the U.S. will provide assistance to the Philippines under a bilateral program.

11. As regards means for ensuring the fruitful participation of foreign private investors in Philippine development, the two Presidents emphasized the importance to the Philippines of a favorable investment climate to attract and hold foreign private capital. As a further means of stimulating new private capital flows to the Philippines, the Presidents were pleased to announce that an exchange of notes had taken place providing for an augmentation of the coverage provided under the current Investment Guaranty Agreement between the two countries.

12. Future Economic Relations. The two Presidents agreed that an expansion of trade between the Philippines and the United States would also contribute to the development and stability of both countries. They agreed that there should be an early beginning of intergovernmental discussions on the concepts underlying a new instrument to replace the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement

after its scheduled expiration in 1974. Intergovernmental discussions should be conducted through a joint preparatory committee to be set up before June 30, 1967. Both Presidents recognized the necessity of providing an adequate framework after 1974 for a fair and equitable treatment of new and existing investments, as well as for the expansion of trade opportunities between the two countries. The two Presidents agreed that the extension of parity rights under article 6 of the agreement would not be sought.

13. Offshore Procurement. The two Presidents agreed that the Philippines should participate on a full and equitable basis in supplying U.S. offshore procurement needs in Viet-Nam.

14. Mutual Security. Both Presidents recognized the strategic role which the Philippines plays in the network of allied defenses and agreed to strengthen their mutual defense capabilities. Both Presidents recognized that such defense construction projects as are presently under way and may be required in the future contribute to this end. President Marcos informed President Johnson of recent indications of resurgence of subversive activities, especially in Central Luzon. President Johnson pledged the continued assistance of the United States in the concerted drive of the Marcos administration to improve the well-being of the people and strengthen its capabilities for internal defense.

15. The two Presidents reviewed the current requirements of the Philippine armed forces for external assistance. In accordance with President Marcos' program to expand the Army's civic action capability, President Johnson was pleased to inform him that the United States would within this fiscal year provide equipment for five engineer construction battalions to be engaged in civic action projects contributing to internal secu-

ity, and would consider furnishing equipment for five more such battalions in the next fiscal year. President Johnson also informed President Marcos that delivery of a destroyer escort for the Philippine Navy was anticipated next year. The two Presidents agreed to keep the U.S. Military Assistance Program under continuing review in order to ensure that the materiel and training supplied to the Philippine armed forces were kept appropriate to the changing requirements and missions of these forces.

16. The two Presidents pledged themselves to strengthen the unity of the two countries in meeting any threat to their security. In this regard, they noted the continuing importance of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Philippines and the United States in maintaining the security of both countries. President Johnson reiterated to President Marcos the policy of the United States regarding mutual defense as stated by him and by past U.S. administrations to the Philippine Government since 1954.

17. The two Presidents noted that in the forthcoming Rusk-Ramos Agreement, the U.S. accepts President Marcos' proposal to reduce the term of the military bases agreement from 99 to 25 years. The two Presidents reaffirmed that the bases are necessary for both countries for their mutual defense, and were gratified with the progress being made in the negotiation and resolution of various issues related to the bases agreement in the spirit of harmony, friendship and mutual accommodation. They agreed that the base negotiations should be continued with a view to earliest possible resolution of remaining issues in the spirit of good will and cooperation which has characterized these negotiations to date.

18. The two Presidents noted the benefits to be gained if countries can share and profit

from their common experiences in meeting Communist infiltration and subversion in all its forms in Southeast Asia. In this connection, the accomplishments of SEATO and of individual countries were discussed as well as means by which the Philippines and the United States might make an added contribution to this significant work. The two Presidents concluded that the usefulness of a center in the Philippines which might serve as a focal point for this work should be explored and proper actions pursued.

19. Veterans. The two Presidents noted that as a result of the recommendations of the joint commission which they appointed earlier this year, legislation to provide increased benefits to Philippine veterans, their widows, orphans and other dependents has been introduced in the U.S. Congress. President Johnson assured President Marcos of his full support of these measures and expressed his strong hope that they would be enacted in the near future.

20. President Marcos put the case of the Philippine veterans. President Johnson explained the problems and limitations from the standpoint of the United States. The two Presidents agreed that their representatives would discuss the means of restoring wartime pay to those recognized Philippine guerrillas who did not previously receive it and of compensating certain members of the Philippine Army for erroneous deductions of advanced salary from their wartime pay.

21. The two Presidents also agreed to adopt procedures which would minimize the adverse impact which additional payments to Philippine veterans might have on the U.S. balance of payments.

22. Special Fund for Education. The two Presidents agreed to put to effective and creative use the Special Fund for Education available from and pursuant to the U.S. War Damage Appropriations for the Philippines.



They directed the joint panels established last spring to accelerate discussions already under way on project proposals, and concurred in the rapid implementation of projects as they are mutually agreed.

23. Developments in Asia. President Marcos discussed his efforts in concert with other Asian countries to bring about an all Asian political forum to which can be referred any crisis in Asia like the Viet-Nam conflict for settlement by conciliation or other peaceful means. President Marcos also stressed his country's recognition of Malaysia and Singapore and the acknowledgment by Asian countries of the Philippine role in helping pave the way toward solution of the Indonesian and Malaysian question. President Johnson reiterated his support for an Asian conference to settle the Viet-Nam war and reaffirmed to President Marcos that so far as the United States is concerned it is prepared for unconditional discussions or negotiations in any appropriate forum in an effort to bring peace to Southeast Asia. President Johnson reaffirmed that the basic U.S. purpose in Asia is to support the national aspirations of Asian peoples; the United States is ready to continue helping other nations which seek its assistance in improving the welfare of their peoples and in strengthening themselves against aggression.

24. The two Presidents conducted a frank and searching review of the problems of international security in the Pacific area in general and in Southeast Asia in particular. They were in complete agreement that the principal threat to peace and security in the region was the Communist war of aggression and subversion being waged against the government and people of South Viet-Nam. President Johnson expressed his deep admiration as well as that of the American people

for the action recently taken by the Philippines to send a civic action group of 2,000 men to assist the Vietnamese in resisting aggression and rebuilding their country.

25. The two Presidents reviewed events of the past few years which demonstrated the substantial progress being made in Asia toward regional cooperation. President Marcos noted, in particular, the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Asia and the Pacific in Seoul, and the meeting of the Foreign Ministers from the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia in Bangkok within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asia. The two Presidents noted that the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, with its headquarters in Manila, was a specific example of which imaginative statesmanship by Asian countries working together could accomplish. President Johnson welcomed the evidence of expanding cooperation in Asia and reiterated the willingness of the United States to assist and support cooperative programs for the economic and social developments of the region.

26. Mutual Objectives. Both Presidents agreed that the close personal relationship established between them during the visit will further strengthen the deep friendship and partnership which bind their two countries. President Marcos expressed his profound appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality shown him and his party by President Johnson and the American people. The two Presidents recalled with pride the historic association of their two peoples who, once more, are standing side by side in the defense of liberty. They affirmed that their partnership reflects their longstanding and common dedication to the promotion of human rights and freedom.

462 Remarks at the Signing of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act. *September 16, 1966*

*Members of the Congress, Secretary Wirtz, ladies and gentlemen:*

The 89th Congress, I am told, has recorded an average of a major bill for every week that Congress has been in session.

This bill—the Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966—is a very proud addition to this list.

This act closes a very serious gap in our national program to eliminate occupational hazards. It extends Federal health and safety standards to more than a quarter of a million working Americans who earn a living by the sweat of their brows and the strength of their hands.

These men give us the raw materials that are so basic to our economy: iron, copper, uranium ores, sand and gravel, crushed stone, clay, potash, and many other minerals.

But the earth does not yield them up easily. The work is hard, and we all know the work is very dangerous. For too many years this industry has been gravely deficient in its safety practices.

The results are told in terms of human lives and in terms of suffering. In 1965, 181 workers were killed. Nearly 12,000 others—nearly 5 percent of all of those employed in this industry—were injured seriously enough to lose time from their jobs.

I do not believe that such tragedy can be written off just as an “occupational hazard.” I do not believe that a man should have to pay with his life or with his health for his right to earn a living for his family.

Since 1914, our Public Health Service has been working trying to protect Americans from health hazards that they discover on the job. Many of these hazards have been greatly reduced. Mass poisonings from lead

and mercury, for example, have been virtually eliminated.

But our technology is changing and it is changing with a very fantastic speed. And this change is bringing with it new and hidden threats to our health and to our safety. At least 500 new chemicals are introduced into industry and into agriculture each year. Often they are in use before their side effects are known or have been adequately and fully evaluated.

There is evidence that many chronic diseases often have a direct relationship to the victim’s occupation. These chronic diseases include cancer, lung ailments, allergies, and even heart disease. They also include mental and hearing disorders from certain kinds of noise.

A great and advanced nation just cannot allow hazards such as these to go on building up unchecked. I promise you that we are not going to allow them to go on unchecked.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is now conducting a most intensive study of the entire problem of occupational health in this country. That study will determine just what can the Government do:

—First, to isolate and to eliminate the hazards to occupational health that do exist in this country; and

—Second, to test new products and new processes so that we can take steps ahead of time to prevent health hazards before they occur.

As fast as we find the answers to these questions, we are going to apply them with every means at our disposal.

Today, I am very gratified that we are here to take a positive step, to record an achievement toward that goal.

The enactment of this bill will afford far greater protection to at least one important segment of American labor which for many years has been denied sorely needed protection.

We have been talking about protecting them for a long, long time. We are doing something about protecting them today.

Beyond saving the lives and the limbs of many men who labor under the earth, this act will enable wives to rest a little easier when their husbands leave home for work each morning.

And it will enable many children to grow to adulthood with their fathers still living

and still earning a livelihood for the entire family.

I congratulate all the Members of Congress who have contributed to this most humanitarian and most worthwhile end. I am grateful that they could be here to observe the signing of what I consider to be a most historic and humane piece of legislation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:11 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

As enacted, the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act is Public Law 89-577 (80 Stat. 772).

## 463 Letter to the Attorney General in Response to a Progress Report on the Bureau of Prisons' Work Release Program.

September 16, 1966

[ Released September 16, 1966. Dated September 14, 1966 ]

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have read the Progress Report on the Bureau of Prisons' Work Release Program which was authorized by the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Myrl E. Alexander, and his associates responsible for the successful initiation of this program have my deep appreciation and gratitude. What has been accomplished in the year since I signed the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act is a remarkable achievement.

By means of this program, prisoners can work and earn money in neighboring communities. This prepares them for future release and lets them accumulate savings to start a new life. I was particularly impressed by the fact that 95 percent of those prisoners who participated in the program either successfully completed the program or are still participating. Only five percent have had to be removed.

As I stated in my message on crime last March:

"No national strategy against crime can succeed if we do not restore more of our first offenders to productive society. The best law enforcement has little value if prison sentences are only temporary and embittering way stations for men whose release means a return to crime."

I am confident that all those in the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons responsible for carrying out the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965 will continue to expand the opportunities provided in this Act—building on the sound foundations of this first year's experience.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The President's letter was made public as part of a White House release which also included Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's progress report on the first year of operation of the Bureau of Prisons work release program, under which

inmates of Federal correctional institutions might be employed in nearby communities, returning to the institutions at night. The report in the form of a brief memorandum to the President is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol.

2, p. 1302).

For the President's special message to the Congress on crime and law enforcement, dated March 9, 1966, see Item 116.

## 464 Statement by the President and Memorandum to Federal Departments and Agencies on Cost Reduction. *September 16, 1966*

IN MY MESSAGE of September 8 to the Congress and the American people on steps we consider necessary to assure the continuing health and strength of our economy, I stated: "I am going to cut all Federal expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the well-being of our people." I meant just that.

As another step in meeting this objective, I have just issued a directive to heads of departments and agencies to further reduce costs by improvement of procurement and supply management systems.

I am directing all departments and agencies to:

- hold down and reduce supply inventories
- increase utilization of excess property and redistribute other stocks in lieu of new procurement
- reduce the number of items in the various supply systems
- review and revise equipment replacement standards
- establish tighter controls on proposed procurement actions
- review the procurement and property management programs of Government contractors.

I have asked that the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of General Services report the results of this effort to me on February 1, 1967.

Cost control, avoidance, and reduction is

one of the basic policies of this administration. This has always been the case. However, this policy is now more important than ever before in terms of relieving inflationary pressures in the economy. I expect each Federal employee to do everything within his power both to take actions which reduce Federal costs and to avoid actions which place unneeded demands upon the private economy.

### MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The Federal Government spends more than \$40 billion per year for procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment. More than three-fourths of this property is used by the Department of Defense, most of which is military equipment and supplies. In addition, the Government spends more than \$25 billion for procurement of services and there are substantial expenditures for purposes directly related to procurement, such as for transportation, warehousing, and distribution of property.

I know that progress is being made in your efforts to reduce costs in this area as in others. But we can do better.

For example, last year the Government declared excess property which cost \$4.6 billion. The average volume of excess property generated during the last five years was \$4.4 billion per year. Some of this property

was redistributed for further use within the Government but most of it was sold and the average selling price was slightly more than 6 percent of the amount we paid for it. Much of this property had never been used. Costs can be reduced by eliminating unnecessary purchases which cause these excesses. When excesses cannot be avoided, costs can be reduced by redistributing them to avoid procurement.

I want a special sustained Government-wide effort started immediately to improve the procurement and management of property. Each of you is requested to—

- Establish effective controls over proposed procurement actions to prevent purchases of items that are not actually required. Eliminate procurement of excessive quantities or of items being requested only to satisfy a desire for latest styles or designs. The entire organization must be instilled with a “make do” attitude.
- Review pending procurement orders which have not been delivered. If delivery will result in inventory levels higher than necessary, take action to cancel orders or reduce quantities where this can be done without incurring penalty charges.
- Review inventory levels of all supplies and equipment on hand in your agency. Whenever the quantity of an item is larger than necessary, take action to correct the condition by (1) stopping procurement until inventories are brought down to the proper level, or (2) transferring a portion of the inventory to an office or agency which needs it and can use it effectively, or (3) returning a portion to the wholesale manager, or (4) reporting it excess.
- Eliminate slow-moving items from your supply inventories which can be ob-

tained readily when needed from the wholesale supply activities of the Department of Defense or the General Services Administration, or from commercial sources.

- Initiate a review of equipment which has been assigned to individuals or to organizations within your agency. If any items are not being used effectively, require that they be returned to stock or placed in pools from which they can be assigned as needed. If this “house-cleaning” effort results in an accumulation of items which are not needed, transfer them to a place in your organization where they will be used effectively or report them excess.
- Review the handling of excess property lists in your agency to assure that (1) such lists are carefully examined and excess or rehabilitated property is used in lieu of new procurement whenever possible, and (2) property is not claimed from excess lists unless it actually is needed for known programs.
- Review the procurement and property management programs of your contractors which purchase supplies and equipment for which the Government must pay or which have Government-owned supplies and equipment in their custody. Such contractors should observe the same policies prescribed for Government agencies for avoiding unnecessary procurement, eliminating frills, curtailing inventories, using excess property, and insisting upon full utilization of assigned equipment.

In furtherance of this effort, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of General Services will—

- Develop an effective system for redistributing Government property to the places where it is needed most. I am

aware of the excellent work along this line which has been accomplished through use of electronic data processing systems at the Defense Logistics Supply Center in Battle Creek, Michigan. This work should be accelerated and should provide a means not only for redistributing excess property but also for improved utilization of inventories which have not been reported excess and which should not be disposed of as surplus.

- Accelerate actions which are currently underway to eliminate avoidable duplication and overlapping in management of supplies among inventory managers.
- Initiate effective procurement and inventory reporting systems which will enable the military services and civilian agencies to identify problems and to take corrective actions more promptly. Unneeded or unduly burdensome reporting requirements should be avoided but it is necessary to have reliable information concerning inventories, procurement volume, usage rates and expected requirements if property is to be managed economically.
- Accelerate efforts to reduce the number of items in the Government's supply systems by (1) establishing effective controls to prevent new items from entering the supply system unless they are essential, and (2) by developing standards and requiring that standard items be used and that items which have unnecessary nonstandard features are eliminated from the system.

—Develop a system which will assure that components and spare parts are adequately identified to assure maximum competition on subsequent replacement procurements and that such components and spare parts are provided to prime end item contractors when available from inventory.

—Reexamine existing replacement standards for equipment and make any necessary adjustments to avoid procurement of replacements unless they are necessary to avoid safety hazards or avoid excessive maintenance and operating costs.

—Report results of these efforts to me on February 1, 1967, and from time to time thereafter, as appropriate. The reports should cover procurement and supply management in the Department of Defense and the civilian agencies and should include facts concerning progress in (1) reduction of inventories, (2) utilization of excess property and redistribution of other stocks in lieu of new procurement, (3) reduction in the number of items in supply systems, (4) changes in equipment replacement standards, (5) recovery or pooling of any assigned equipment found to be inadequately utilized, (6) improvement in property management by Government contractors, and (7) any other pertinent information.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: For the President's September 8 message to Congress on fiscal policy and stable economic growth, see Item 444.

465 Statement by the President on the Death of James H. Moyers.  
*September 17, 1966*

THE DEATH of James Moyers at 39 is a tragedy to his family and a grievous loss to me and his colleagues in the White House.

He came to us from private industry only a year ago to serve as Assistant to the President. In that time the White House knew no one more conscientious or more devoted to the work of the Presidency. Jim Moyers was a faithful public servant and a treas-

ured friend.

Mrs. Johnson and I grieve with Rutha Moyers and their children, Melinda and Karen. May time heal this loss of their husband and father, and the Lord give them strength in the days to come.

NOTE: The President's statement was made available by the White House Press Office. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

466 Message on the Occasion of the Von Steuben Day Parade in  
New York City. *September 17, 1966*

IT IS my great pleasure to extend best wishes through Averell Harriman to the Americans of German descent who today honor the memory of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.

General von Steuben was among the first in an illustrious line of Germans whose devotion to the cause of liberty led them to these shores. More than eight million Germans followed him and helped to build our Nation.

The descendents of these men and women strengthen our economic and political life, enlarge our culture and advance our science.

We are honored that the German Vice Chancellor, Mr. Eric Mende, is with you in

New York. His government has just made another German contribution to American culture—a large gift to the Metropolitan Opera. Because of this gift, New York will have better music. This is fitting, as it adds to the countless gifts of music that America and the world have received from the German spirit and genius.

I wish you all well.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: In his message the President referred to W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador at Large, and Dr. Eric Mende, Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, whose government had contributed \$2.5 million to the Metropolitan Opera Association in New York.

467 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Joint  
Action With Mexico on the Lower Rio Grande Salinity Problem.  
*September 19, 1966*

I PROUDLY SIGN legislation authorizing a joint project with our sister Republic of Mexico for the solution of the salinity problem in the Lower Rio Grande.

This is another example of how good neighbors solve common problems. Within the past few years, our two countries have already resolved the Chamizal border dis-

pute at El Paso and have taken measures to resolve the salinity problem on the Colorado River.

Now we will undertake a new joint effort on the salinity problem of the Lower Rio Grande.

Today the saline waters of the Lower Rio Grande prevent attaining the potential abundance of over 1 million acres of fertile land on both sides of the border. We cannot afford this needless waste. We need not.

The peoples of the United States and Mexico have united in a joint venture to develop the border together. The International Boundary and Water Commission, made up of representatives from the two countries, was created to resolve common problems and to help develop fully the bountiful resources on both sides of the border.

This organization has proposed a canal to convey practically all the saline waters from a Mexican irrigation district—now reaching the Lower Rio Grande—directly to the Gulf of Mexico. That proposal is embodied in the legislation I am about to sign.

Once this project is completed, the brackish waters will no longer damage seedlings, citrus fruits, and vegetables. That water will be conveyed directly to the sea. The Rio Grande will again become free from harmful concentration of salts, so damaging

to agriculture on both sides of the border.

In this spirit of cooperative endeavor, both countries will share equally in the cost of the international project. Each will contribute \$690,000. Also, local people in the United States benefiting most directly from this project will share equally with their Government in paying for it. They have already raised and deposited in the Treasury nearly 90 per cent of their share. I commend these fine people for their initiative, cooperation, and confidence.

I also commend the many Members of Congress who have made this project a reality. I especially commend my friends from Texas, Senator Yarborough and Congressman de la Garza, who so effectively sponsored it.

I am informing my very good friend President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico of the favorable action by the Congress. We jointly announced last December the recommendation of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the solution of this problem. Today we can both rejoice that the solution will soon become a reality.

NOTE: As enacted, the act to authorize conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for solution of the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem (S. 2747) is Public Law 89-584 (80 Stat. 808).

For the President's telegram to President Diaz Ordaz informing him of the enactment, see Item 468.

## 468 Telegram to the President of Mexico on the Lower Rio Grande Salinity Problem. *September 19, 1966*

ONCE AGAIN I have the pleasure to inform you of the enactment and approval of legislation of great interest to both our countries. You will recall you joined with me last December in announcing the recommendations of the International Boundary and Water Commission for a solution of

the salinity problem on the lower Rio Grande. The United States Congress has quickly approved these recommendations by passing legislation to authorize the proposed international project.

I believe that the Commission is to be congratulated on having arrived at so equi-



table and satisfactory a solution. This project, now to be undertaken jointly by our two Governments, is still another notable achievement in our cooperative efforts to resolve common border problems.

Mrs. Johnson and I send our warmest regards to you and Mrs. Diaz Ordaz.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[His Excellency Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States]

NOTE: For a statement by the President upon signing the legislation, see Item 467.

## 469 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966. *September 19, 1966*

THE FOREIGN Assistance Act of 1966 which I signed today provides the authority to carry forward our efforts to help other nations help themselves. These efforts are the foundation of our foreign policy in the emerging nations. Nothing we do at home or abroad is more important.

Programs authorized by this act will:

- attack the causes of poverty through special efforts in agriculture, health, and education;
- be concentrated in countries that are doing the most to help themselves;
- permit us to play our part in the exciting new regional arrangements emerging in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Congress has wisely carried forward the principle of multiyear authorization for development lending and the Alliance for Progress. All of us know that the development of nations is not accomplished in a single year. It is the product of years of hard, patient, and imaginative work—primarily by the developing countries themselves.

We and our partners must approach the problem of development in a pioneering spirit. We have learned much about nation-building in the past two decades. But we have also learned to expect many trials and many errors before success is assured.

We have learned that our most important asset is a willingness to invent, to experiment, to try new approaches.

This attitude will be the hallmark of our efforts to carry out this act. We will search for new ways to promote regional cooperation through programs which combine the resources of several nations for the common welfare of all. In this sort of creativity lie the seeds of tomorrow's world community.

These programs are necessities, not luxuries. The act which I sign today will keep them strong and vital.

I am, however, concerned over a number of new restrictions on the administration of this program that have been added to this bill. Some of them are much less objectionable than earlier versions considered by the Congress, but, taken together they still unduly and unnecessarily limit the management of our foreign aid program.

The Congress has a clear duty in connection with authorization of the program. I have an equally clear duty in its execution. Although I am approving this bill with these new restrictions in it, I strongly urge the Congress next year to recognize the need for greater flexibility in the administration of a complex program that must be responsive to the rapidly changing circumstances of our world. Undue restrictions on the form and

timing of our actions can significantly diminish the benefits we seek from the program.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: As enacted, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 (H.R. 15750) is Public Law 89-583 (80 Stat. 795).

## 470 Remarks at the Signing of the Parcel Post Bill and the ZIP Code Week Proclamation. *September 20, 1966*

*Mr. Postmaster General, Chairman Murray, Congressman Daniels, distinguished Members of the Senate, Members of the House, ladies and gentlemen:*

Our meeting this morning might be called a celebration of cooperation—American cooperation.

President Woodrow Wilson had something to say on this subject that I can heartily subscribe to. President Wilson said that “the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people.”

Two documents are before me today that await my signature. Both are the result of men of good faith working together, trying to serve the public interest.

The first is a bill that very few people ever thought would really pass. It revises our archaic weight and size limitations on packages that we send through our mails. It provides a very modest rate increase to put the entire parcel post system on a sound financial footing.

Now despite the obvious requirement for these reforms, we were able to recruit a great many skeptics. Few people—either in or out of the Congress—thought it was possible, or ever would be possible, to make our parcel post system more efficient without harming our private carriers and their employees.

But our distinguished, brilliant Postmaster General disagreed. I am told that a few months ago Larry’s wife went to her local post office to mail a package to her sister in Westfield, Massachusetts. And that is

where it all really began.

The clerk measured the package and then promptly, soberly told her that he could not accept it, that it was too big. Mrs. O’Brien then courteously asked why she had previously been able to mail a larger package to Hampton, Massachusetts—which was just less than 10 miles from Westfield.

“Well, that is easy to explain,” the clerk replied. “Westfield is a first-class office and Hampton is a second-class office.”

The Postmaster General—or at least his wife—believed that the American public should no longer be saddled with such confusion. After exploring the matter with Mrs. O’Brien, I agreed.

And so, with the very valuable assistance of Senator Monroney and the members of his committee, Congressman Murray and Congressman Jimmy Morrison and members of that committee, and the House and the Senate concurring, we have gotten the Government, business, and labor to all sit down together and try to reason out a solution.

I think the result is a good bill. It protects the legitimate interests of the private carriers. It protects the well-being of the employees of the private carriers. It promises better parcel post service to all Americans.

It is a measure that I take a great deal of pride in signing.

The second document before me concerns the “spontaneous cooperation of a free people.” It is a proclamation designating the period of October 10 through October 15 as

"National ZIP Code Week."

I am convinced that the ZIP Code has done more than any other recent innovation to move our postal service out of the age of the horse and buggy.

America is now generating mail at the rate of 76 billion pieces a year. That is more than all of the rest of the mail generated in the entire world combined. If it were loaded into boxcars, this mail would fill a train that stretched all the way from Boston to San Francisco. Obviously, the antiquated method of sorting this mail individually by hand will no longer serve our purpose.

So the ZIP Code has provided us with a 20th century solution. It gives large-volume mailers the means to presort their mail before they ever turn it over to the Post Office Department. It makes possible the development of a fantastic new optical scanner which will sort individual letters by destination at the rate of some 36,000 letters an hour.

But the success of the ZIP Code depends—ultimately—on the general public.

I asked a Senator this morning what he would recommend that I do in a certain field of fiscal policy. He said, "First, I would take some dramatic actions to bring this to the attention of the country so that, first of all, they could see what our problems are."

And I said, "How do you do that?" He started explaining to me that I should make speeches, appear on television, talk to groups, and so on and so forth.

So that is really what we are trying to do with the ZIP Code this morning. We are trying to bring it to the attention of the general public. We are trying to appeal to the 200 million people of this country to help themselves by helping us in this field.

If they use it and they use it well, we will be able to speed their mail. If they do not,

we will be no better off than we were before. We will have wasted our time and taken some other people's time—and just be a failure.

Now that is the reason, though, that I am designating "National ZIP Code Week." Because we want all Americans to understand the importance of their cooperation.

Last March 30th, I believe, I asked the large captains of industry of this country to come to the White House. I pointed out to them that our plant investment, when we came into office, had been about \$30 billion a year and that had suddenly jumped to \$61 billion, according to the estimates of the SEC this year.

Now that is a difference of \$31 billion—extra money—that is going to be needed. I said, "If we can voluntarily cut down on our plant investment, we may be able to avoid taking other more stringent steps. We would like to voluntarily do it.

"How many of you would like to have a tax bill now?" There wasn't a single hand.

"How many of you would support one now?" Not a single hand.

"How many of you will cooperate voluntarily?" All the hands went up. So we tried it voluntarily and some of our big corporations reduced \$200 million, \$300 million, and \$400 million.

But while they were reducing, others came in and did the same thing.

So the point now is reached, instead of it being \$60 billion 800 million—as it was in March when I talked to them—it is \$60 billion 900 million. So we lost \$100 million in the transaction.

Now we don't want to do that with our ZIP Code. We want to appeal to every American while we have plenty of time, without further regulation, without further statutes, to try to get this thing done voluntarily, if we can.

If we can't, we will take other measures. It may be more costly. It may actually take more time.

So with the help of you good people here this morning, and the members of both parties, I have asked you to come here so we could sign these two documents in your presence.

The first one says that you can mail a larger package from your post office, and the second one says that if you put a ZIP Code on it Larry O'Brien—or at least Mrs. O'Brien—will see that it is delivered faster for you.

I think that is the kind of service that you are for and that is the kind of service I am for, not only with our packages, but with our legislation in Congress as well.

While you are here, I want to comment on that. We don't want to go too fast. We don't believe in excessive speed. As you can see, this is September and we are still here.

But last night we reviewed our 85 legislative proposals that are rather important to us. Two or three of them have already met with a fate that we did not hope for, that we wish could have been avoided, like 14(b), the civil rights bill, and a few others.

But we have passed 65 good, solid pieces of legislation. We have 5 more in conference that have passed both Houses. That is 70. We have 9 more that appear to us that are to be passed.

So that just leaves us 6 or 8 more. Now if we can, in the next few days, apply ourselves to that relatively small number, we can have the most successful session of the Congress, the most successful 89th Congress, that any Congress ever produced. And that will be the result of the efforts of members of both parties.

How much will it cost us to run our Government next year? We don't know. As soon as you pass the eight appropriations bills

that are pending—I don't know whether you will add a billion dollars for education or take \$400 million out.

I don't know whether you will add money to poverty or take it out. I can't speculate. I used to be able to guess on the Senate. I was frequently wrong. I think the older I get the poorer my guesses get.

But as soon as you tell me what is in those appropriations bills, I will ask the departments to look at them carefully, see how much we can keep from spending, reduce it to its very barest minimum, look at our revenue, and then tell you what looks ahead in our fiscal policy—what we will need in the next few months.

I hope to do that at the earliest date possible. So the quicker you get me those appropriations bills—as I said to Senator Mansfield last night, to Senator Russell earlier in the day, to Chairman Mahon the day before, the appropriations committees in the two Houses—the quicker we can conclude our business, the quicker we can tell the American people how much the Government is going to cost us next year.

No one man can put his finger within \$2 billion of it today. The Budget Director said it is likely that the authorizations, the appropriations, will run somewhere from \$2 billion to \$8 billion over our budget.

Congressman Mahon thinks it will run a few hundred million. I don't know which one is right. I hope Congressman Mahon is.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, Representative Tom Murray of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Representative Dominick V. Daniels of New Jersey, a Committee member.

Later the President referred to Mrs. Lawrence F. O'Brien, Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Representative James H. Morrison of

Louisiana, a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana and Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, both members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Representative George H. Mahon of Texas, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Charles L. Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget.

As enacted, the parcel post bill (H.R. 14904) is Public Law 89-593 (80 Stat. 815).

Proclamation 3746, "National ZIP Code Week," is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1323); the Federal Register (31 F.R. 12511); and Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations (3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 80).

## 471 Message to the Congress Transmitting 10th Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program. *September 20, 1966*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

This is the tenth annual report on the Trade Agreements Program, as required by section 402(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. It covers calendar year 1965.

World trade in 1965 surpassed all previous levels, enriching the lives of peoples around the globe. Record levels of United States foreign trade contributed greatly to this advance, and the American people shared fully in its benefits.

However, the successes of 1965 also served to dramatize the vast unrealized potential of the world market and the importance of moving forward with the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations, the great multilateral endeavor to generate more rapid growth in trade. Recently, the pace of these talks has intensified. The major participants have shown renewed determination to conclude an agreement. The United States will con-

tinue to exert every effort to assure that these negotiations yield extensive reductions in restraints on trade in all classes of goods, including agricultural products.

The steady growth and freer flow of world trade are essential to full prosperity at home, economic growth and stability in the industrialized countries, and progress in the developing world. We shall do everything in our power to build in future years on the substantial progress in these directions achieved in 1965.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

September 20, 1966

NOTE: The message was made available by the White House Press Office as part of the report entitled "Tenth Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program, 1965" (processed, 56 pp.). It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 472 Remarks at a Ceremony in Connection With the School Savings Stamp Program. *September 20, 1966*

DAVID, I want to thank you very much for that very good speech and for the nice bell you gave me. I will send it down to put in my library. I will look at it through the years and remember this occasion most fondly.

Secretary Fowler, thank you for your introduction.

*Congressman Grider, Dr. Essex, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am very proud to accept this Liberty Bell this morning. I am proud of everything

that young people across the country are doing to help their country and to help their President in our savings bond program for the Nation's future.

It was nearly 50 years ago that another group of young people were working to guarantee this country's future. During the Second Liberty Bond drive in 1917, Boy Scout Troop Number 22 of Memphis, Tennessee, sold more than 2,000 bonds worth \$672,100. One of those Scouts—Charles Wailes—was the top salesman in the country with \$445,500 in bond sales.

Today, we are pleased to have Mr. Wailes, Mr. Mervin Rosenbush, the scoutmaster, and nine members of that Boy Scout troop with us.

Each of these men is now a respected leader in his community. Each one, I think, would tell you that his early experience with the bond program played a part in preparing him to be a responsible citizen.

Since World War II the school savings program which you represent has been giving young people a lesson in thrift. Nearly 10 billion stamps—worth \$2 billion—have been saved. Millions of people who learned to save with school savings stamps are now regular buyers of savings bonds.

But this program does more than just teach us thrift.

It gives you an opportunity to protect the heritage that this Liberty Bell represents.

It gives young people—even the first-graders—a chance to participate in building their Nation.

It gives you an opportunity to show your pride—to honor your obligations—as United States citizens.

This program helps all of us who enjoy freedom at home to defend that freedom around the world.

So I hope that you and every other student in the land will keep the new savings stamp

wallet card with you as a reminder of your stake in your country's strength, future, and progress in the world.

At a time of serious testing for our country, this little card, and your purchase of savings stamps and savings bonds, are a symbol of one of our Nation's greatest treasures—the volunteer spirit.

When the Boy Scouts in Memphis sold more than half a million dollars in bonds in 1917, President Wilson sent them a flag as a tribute to their volunteer spirit.

Today they will take home another flag from the White House—to replace the original one which was destroyed in a fire.

But you young folks can take home something which can never be destroyed: the sense of high achievement which comes from unselfish service to your country.

So, as a reminder of our meeting, I am asking Dr. Martin Essex, the national chairman of the school savings program, to give each of you a savings stamp album bearing one stamp—and my signature.

I hope that you will fill up this album—and many more.

I hope that you and young people all over America will support the savings bond program.

I hope that years from now, you—like these citizens from Memphis whose service began when they were little boys—can return here to this White House to remember this moment and to urge others to follow your example.

I came in here from a meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury. Between now and January, in order to meet the maturities of your Government's obligations, and in order to finance your Government, in order to pay the expenses that we will have, it is estimated that we will have to borrow from the people of this country somewhere in the neighborhood of \$55 billion, to roll over, to

refinance notes that are coming due, and to meet expenses in Vietnam and domestic expenses.

Now we will go to our people to borrow that money. As you can see, interest rates are going up. We have no national usury law in this country. There is no limit to what they can charge you, if we have to have the money.

But we can appeal to all of our citizens to help their country in this period. We can ask the boys and girls to buy stamps. We can ask the men and women to authorize a deduction from their payroll.

We can ask them to lend to their country, to their Government, to support the objectives of this society of ours. And to let us do the good things that we are doing to protect our freedom and our liberty, to help out with our health and our education, and to move forward at the cheapest rate possible.

And the less we borrow, why, the less strain we will have on the market.

So we are hopeful that our citizens will take some of the money that they are making, the 77 million who are working, with a personal income that is at an alltime high, and lend it to their Government.

I am asking the Secretary of the Treasury to work out a savings certificate of some kind that will bear an appropriate interest rate, for a reasonable duration of a few years, where we can go to all of the citizens of the country and say, "Buy a stamp," or, "Buy a certificate," or, "Buy a bond to help us spread so that all of us will be lenders to our Government, instead of just a few and so that we can, to some small measure, not have to pay exorbitant rates for our money."

The increase in interest rates in the last few months is something that none of us in this country can be proud of. So I have asked the Congress, early in the day, to send me the appropriations bills, tell me how

much we can spend, as quickly as possible, and I will review them to see if any economies can be effected and if we can cut them any.

As soon as that is done, then we will take whatever action is indicated in order to try to see that we have a solvent Government, that we have prudent fiscal action, that we take in as much and more than we are going to spend, and that we are proud of our economic and fiscal situation.

So you young boys and girls may be leading the way this morning for the participation of 200 million people in this country in the financing of this country's obligations, its security, its problems, and its progress.

I want to express to you my gratitude and to say to you that someday I hope we'll come back here and take note of our achievements and what has been done.

I would hope that in the days to come that we could have some representative from every State that had excelled, that was number one in that State, in seeing that patriotic citizens authorized deductions under the payroll savings plan.

I would hope from each State we could have some boy or girl that led the way in the sale of stamps. I would hope from each State that we could have some representative that had been outstanding in the sale of our new certificate plan when that is placed on the market.

I noticed in our chart here that the men in our Defense Department had established a great record not only for protecting us and defending us and securing us, but they were also financing us.

The men that were out there fighting were having deductions taken from their check.

Now I don't think we ought to rely on them to do it all. I hope all of us here will do what we can. There will be some who say that we are pressuring you and threaten-

ing you and intimidating you.

We don't mean any of that. We just are appealing to you to do the very best you can during this period when your Government wants to extend the privilege to all of its citizens instead of reserving it for just a few.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening remarks he referred to David Evans, a fourth-grade student at the Walker-Jones Elementary School in Washington, D.C., who presented the President a symbolic miniature Liberty Bell. He also referred to Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, Representative George W. Grider of Tennessee, and Dr. Martin Walker Essex, national chairman of the school savings bond program.

## 473 Remarks at the Signing of the Interest Rate Control Bill.

September 21, 1966

*Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman Martin, Chairman Robertson, Chairman Patman, Chairman Randall, Chairman Horne, Members of the Congress, distinguished visitors:*

I am pleased to ask you to come here to be with us today when we put into the hands of the Federal Government a new weapon to preserve the strength of our economy.

Among the most dangerous threats to a sound and healthy economy in America are spiraling interest rates. They tend to feed upon themselves. They place an unnecessary burden on our citizens. They disrupt the even flow of credit, putting money where the economy is already overheated.

Competition has always been the hallmark of our free enterprise system. This competition has helped us achieve the highest standard of living that has ever been known to man. In our own time, it has given America 5½ years of unparalleled—and unbroken—prosperity.

But, today, in our banking community, healthy competition has given way to a fierce race. To meet the growing demand for money, our lending institutions have been offering higher and higher interest rates for the dollars our citizens are saving.

The results of these spiraling interest rates are threefold:

- First, they force lenders to charge even higher interest rates on the money they lend;
- Second, they divert funds away from homebuilding, making it very difficult for thousands of Americans to build, or buy, or to sell their homes;
- Third, they weaken some of our financial institutions.

The bill I am signing here in the Cabinet Room this morning—H.R. 14026—I hope will help to correct these conditions.

A few weeks ago, in an effort to curb the competitive rate race between banks and thrift institutions which were competing for savings, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reduced the ceiling rates of interest which banks could pay on certain types of deposits.

Under this new law enacted by the Congress, these agencies, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, can take one more step in that direction—a step which will serve the purpose of preventing further escalation of rates, while we strive—and I can assure you we are going to strive—to use effectively both monetary and fiscal policy to cope with inflationary pressures.

I am advised that the details of their actions will be announced later today. Secretary Fowler will plan to have a press con-



ference along with the appropriate agencies to give the details.

This bill that I am signing this morning is a very important part of the four-point program that I outlined in my message to the Congress on September 8.

We must attack inflation on all fronts.

We have pledged to do our part by reducing low-priority Federal spending.

Just as soon as we get the remaining authorization bills and the eight appropriation bills that are still pending in the Congress, we will carefully review those measures, promptly take action, submit our judgments to the Congress with a statement as to what we propose to do, and then ask Congress to do whatever may be necessary in order to keep this Nation fiscally sound, to prevent runaway inflation, and to see that we keep our dollar sound.

I have urged labor in this country—and will do so again and again in the days to come—and management to exercise prudence and restraint in their wage and price decisions.

I have asked the Congress to act quickly on two very important anti-inflationary measures that are now pending before it—the temporary suspension of the 7 percent investment tax credit and the use of accelerated depreciation.

I applaud the Congress for its action on

the bill that I am signing today, and I urge prompt action on the remaining recommendations.

I thank the membership for the cooperation they have extended the executive branch. I assure them, all present this morning including the regulatory agencies, and the people of this country, that the executive branch of the Government is going to take whatever action it can in an attempt to drive down interest rates, in an attempt to keep our dollar sound, and in an attempt to match our expenditures with revenues.

As soon as we know how much we will be allowed to spend for running the Government next year, we will take appropriate actions shortly thereafter.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:40 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, William McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Senator A. Willis Robertson, Chairman, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Representative Wright Patman, Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, K. A. Randall, Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and John E. Horne, Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

As enacted, the interest rate control bill (H.R. 14026) is Public Law 89-597 (80 Stat. 823).

For the President's message to Congress on September 8, see Item 444.

## 474 The President's News Conference of *September 21, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. I am glad to see you here.

### POSSIBILITY OF TAX INCREASE

[1.] Q. Mr. President, you have said that when all of the bills are in from Congress you will know what the fiscal situation

will be. You seem to be indicating that this may involve a tax increase. Is that so?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't indicated that. I have said that when the authorization bills are passed and the appropriations are made, we will then see how much we can adjust those measures—and we will carefully

review them and arrive at the total that will be spent. Then we will calculate our revenues and we will do our best to bring them in line with our expenditures.

#### VIETNAM COSTS

[2.] Q. Mr. President, one of the factors that has been mentioned in trying to arrive at these final figures is how much more the war in Vietnam is going to cost. Could you tell us how you are going to arrive at that, and at what time you expect to be able to make that decision?

THE PRESIDENT. We have appropriated enough funds to run us through June of 1967, assuming that the war would be over at that time. We are carefully reviewing this each day. We are determining what our expenditures are there in the way of materiel, planes, helicopters, and men.

We will be making constant reviews of this every week and every month. I have been discussing it this morning with Admiral Sharp, who is commander in that area. I will be asking Secretary McNamara and his people for figures through the fall.

We can't tell now how much we are going to get from the Congress, because the Defense Department bill, in the nature of some \$60 billion, has not been sent to us yet. After we get it we will see how much is for what purposes and make any adjustments we can. And then we hope to make the best estimates we can as to what additional moneys we will need, and so inform the Congress.

#### AUTOMOBILE PRICES

[3.] Q. Sir, when you signed the auto safety bill recently,<sup>1</sup> you expressed the hope

<sup>1</sup> See Item 449.

that the companies would absorb the cost of new safety devices. Ford came out yesterday with price increases and said that the new safety equipment was a substantial part of it. Could we get your comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I am having the Council of Economic Advisers study the statement that Ford released. They have not made a report to me yet. Naturally, I regret that it was necessary to have any increase in prices. I had hoped that these businessmen could have foregone the necessity of increasing prices.

I asked that they do that. But they are free to make their own prices; and they did. We are now analyzing what effect it will have on the economy.

#### REPUBLICAN HOUSE LEADERSHIP DOCUMENT ON VIETNAM

[4.] Q. Mr. President, the Republican House leadership issued a lengthy document which, in effect, says the Vietnam war is Johnson's war and that you are not leveling with the American people on how far you intend to go. Could you comment on that report?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I have made a comment on that report, and others like it, at one of my recent press conferences. You are going to hear a good many political partisan statements from some of the House Members between now and November. I don't think that you serve the Nation or the world by debating statements of that kind with these particular individuals.

#### PEACE PROPOSALS

[5.] Q. Mr. President, there are reports now that the North Vietnamese may be interested in pursuing U Thant's proposals for peace. Would you tell us, sir, your re-

action today to U Thant's proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. We are very anxious to pursue any proposal that would interest the North Vietnamese. We have no indication that they are interested in sitting down and talking. But we welcome any opportunity to do that as we have all along.

Q. Mr. President, in that connection, Pope Paul VI has proclaimed October as a month of prayer for peace. You have reiterated again your desire for unconditional peace talks.

Do you see any chance of these two proclamations coming together and leading to a bombing pause in October?

THE PRESIDENT. I am very happy to see the Pope take the interest that he has. I want to do anything I can to encourage that interest and to support him in any moves that he may make.

So far as the United States is concerned, and our allies are concerned, we are very anxious to participate in any negotiations that the aggressors are willing to participate in.

And I think that is the general feeling of all the nations of the world with the possible exception of two. We will do anything we can to encourage the Pope, to cooperate with him, to support negotiations.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PRE-ELECTION TRAVEL PLANS

[6.] Q. Mr. President, do you still hope to visit most of the 50 States before the November election?

THE PRESIDENT. I would, of course, like to be in all of the States, all of the time. The implication of your question is that I have stated that I plan to.

I think I stated that at the rate we had visited other States and the time left for us, it was possible to go into all of those States. We have no plans to.

We want to visit every State that we can, whenever we can. But until we have the schedule clear here and I can be away from Washington, I am not going to firm up any engagements. When I do I will announce those engagements and go every place I can.

#### THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

[7.] Q. Mr. President, Senator Dirksen said yesterday that you hadn't really tried very hard to persuade him to drop his opposition to the civil rights bill.

Will you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't read Senator Dirksen's statement. I think the President's position in connection with that measure is abundantly clear. I have tried to persuade the Congress to embrace my viewpoint.

I am very happy that a majority of both Houses, in a democracy where majority rule should prevail, have supported the measure that we recommended.

And I believe in due time that measure will be again considered, favorably acted upon, and will become the law of the land. Justice to all of our citizens will not only be guaranteed but will prevail.

#### A BALANCED BUDGET?

[8.] Q. Mr. President, several times recently you talked about bringing expenditures in line with revenue. Are you planning on a balanced budget for 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that we will have to see what the Congress appropriates, what our review indicates. Of course, I can't tell at this time because I don't know whether there will be any add-ons to that budget or not. I don't know what the needs of Vietnam will be. It would be just sheer speculation that I think would have little value.

## CHANCELLOR ERHARD'S VISIT

[9.] Q. Mr. President, a long list of petitioners, including some fairly prominent people, have expressed the fear that West Germany might get a finger on the nuclear trigger, as a result of your upcoming talks with Chancellor Erhard.

What is your response to that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't have any such fear. I will have a full discussion with Chancellor Erhard on the problems of our respective countries. But I don't anticipate any agreement of the nature they fear being consummated.

## VIETNAM WAR OUTLOOK

[10.] Q. Mr. President, could you please give us your assessment of the war in Vietnam, how it compares with the situation a year ago? And are there any chances of having it finished by June of 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think that I can add much to what you already know. And whatever I said I think would probably be held against me if I didn't just hit it on the nose.

I think you can observe from the papers each day what is happening. Admiral Sharp and General Westmoreland think that we are going about as they had expected. They are very pleased with the successes that our men have achieved out there.

They feel very good about the results they have been able to obtain. We have definite plans that we believe will be achieved. But just to say precisely what day these plans will be achieved is a very difficult thing in war.

I don't think any Commander in Chief has ever been able to do that. We seek peace. We would like to see the shooting stop tomorrow. We would like to talk this thing out instead of fight it out. But as I have said so many times: Unless the aggressor is willing to give up his aggression, and sit down and talk, we have no choice except to try to defend and to protect these liberty-loving, free people. We are going to do that. And how long the aggressor will maintain his aggression will depend on his decision more than ours.

## THE LATIN AMERICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCE

[11.] Q. Mr. President, the Latin American nations which originated the idea seem to be getting together on plans for the summit conference which you expect to attend, I understand. I wonder if you could give us your idea of what accomplishments of such a meeting might be?

THE PRESIDENT. I think we are now working on the plans and proposals that are being formulated. They are not concrete yet. I think that when the heads of the nations come together it is always necessary to have an agenda and to have the matter pretty well planned out in advance. Our people are doing that now.

We think that there are a good many subjects that are deserving of consideration by the heads of state. They will, of course, be explored by the foreign ministers in their meeting, and later, if we think it desirable, by the heads of state. But we haven't reached the point yet where we could announce an agenda, or could even outline for you what proposals will be made by individual countries. This is being worked

upon by the staffs and the foreign ministers and the state departments of the various nations.

will be able to conclude their study of them, I can tell you it won't take me very long.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY IN 1968

[12.] Q. Mr. President, there is a little debate here about what you meant the other evening when you said you wanted—

THE PRESIDENT. Who is debating? Now let me see—I want to know which side to get on.

Q. I will work up to that. The Vice President reported out there that you had mentioned to the labor leaders the other evening that as long as you were President you wanted him by your side. There has been some debate in the newspapers about whether that meant—

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think that I would get into that. I would just let you all go on and debate.

TIMING OF NEW RECOMMENDATIONS ON THIS ECONOMY

[13.] Q. Mr. President, in speaking today and yesterday about new recommendations in terms of the economy to Congress, did you have in mind the hope that you would get something together before they go home for election, call them back after, or next year?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't have any timetable. I have in mind that as soon as we can get the authorization bills and as soon as the appropriations bills are available, they will be carefully reviewed. Then we will make our judgment and we will immediately submit it to the Congress.

Now, if you can tell me when those bills will be received and when the departments

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

[14.] Q. Mr. President, are you going to submit a new civil rights bill to the next session of Congress, sir, and if so, will it contain an open housing provision?

THE PRESIDENT. I will tell you in my State of the Union Message our program for the next session of Congress. I think you can be reasonably sure if no action is concluded between now and the State of the Union Message that I will have recommendations in that field.

But I don't really know that we ought to try to spell them out this morning, because we will be working on that from now until January. We will spell out all of our recommendations for the 90th Congress in the January message.

Q. Mr. President, will the administration seek to salvage any of the other titles like Federal juries, or antiterrorism sections in this session of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. I don't know what the action of the Congress will be. I haven't reviewed that with the Attorney General or the leadership on the Hill. All I know is the vote that took place on cloture. And whether the Congress would be disposed to again consider civil rights, I don't know. You can get the answer to your question about the possibility of further moves in that direction more from the Congress.

VIETNAM WAR COSTS

[15.] Q. Mr. President, sir, we really have not been told how much the war in Vietnam is costing and how much it has

been costing from day to day. This question has been put to Mr. McNamara<sup>2</sup> early in the year and he said it is almost impossible to tell, and lately U.S. officials again said that they couldn't quite tell us. Don't you think the American people ought to be told? And I am sure you know.

THE PRESIDENT. I think that the Congress, through the Appropriations Committee and Authorizations Committee, have had very full details on our expenditures, in men, money, and materiel in Vietnam. I would commend to you some homework. Go read the hearings.

#### ATTITUDE OF SOVIET UNION ON PEACE DISCUSSIONS

[16.] Q. Mr. President, you mentioned that there seemed to be an indication among all nations of a desire to seek a negotiated settlement or talk peace, except for two. Have you noticed any change of attitude on the part of the Soviet Union's willingness to aid in this process?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't noticed any change in attitude. I have felt all along that they would like to see negotiations and discussions rather than what is happening.

#### NOMINATIONS TO STATE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES

[17.] Q. Mr. President, there are a number of vacancies in the State Department. Can you give any indication of when those will be filled?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, one became vacant yesterday, the Under Secretary, Mr. Ball. And that will be filled as of right now with the Attorney General. Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach will resign and become the new Un-

der Secretary, when confirmed by the Senate.

Q. Can you tell us who you are going to appoint Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't reached a decision on that yet. I am talking about the number of vacancies that Mr. Childs<sup>3</sup> referred to. Mr. Ball wrote me on the 17th, and I promptly responded and accepted his resignation. He has had a very outstanding career, and he will be available to work with us from time to time. We have known for some time that he wanted to leave in the fall. He established the date in his letter.

I have asked the Attorney General to accept this post. He has agreed to do so. I have asked Mr. Eugene Rostow to also become Under Secretary of State in the position formerly occupied in this administration by Secretary Harriman and Secretary Mann.

As you know, Mr. Eugene Rostow was a former dean of Yale Law School. He and Mr. Katzenbach are both very interested in the international field.

Mr. Katzenbach was a professor of international history for a period of years. He has written in that field. He and Mr. Rostow will work very closely together as the Under Secretaries of the Department. Mr. Rostow only concluded his arrangements with Yale University last evening.

I am asking Mr. Foy Kohler to return from Moscow to succeed Mr. Alexis Johnson in the Deputy Under Secretary's place.

These nominations will go to the Senate very shortly.

Q. Mr. President, do you regard this as a promotion for Mr. Katzenbach?

THE PRESIDENT. I hadn't spent much time on what it was. It is a great opportunity to serve the country and the world.

<sup>2</sup> Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

<sup>3</sup> Marquis Childs of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Katzenbach is one of the most competent and selfless men I know. He said to me shortly after I became President that he would serve the President in any capacity where the President thought he could be useful.

And he's not concerned with title or with promotions or demotions. He is concerned with serving the interests of the Nation.

Q. Mr. President, do you have a replacement for Mr. Kohler in mind yet, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I'll have to talk to Mr. Childs and get this little State Department matter straightened out, and then we'll go into the Ambassadors later on. [Laughter]

Q. Mr. President, does the fact that Ramsey Clark's<sup>4</sup> father is on the Supreme Court rule him out as Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't get into that, I haven't made any decision on that, as I have said to you before.

#### PROSPECTS FOR A TREATY ON OUTER SPACE

[18.] Q. Sir, the prospects for a treaty on outer space, which appeared fairly bright a month ago, seem to be a little clouded by some recent Soviet-U.S. exchanges on particular provisions that remain to be negotiated.

Do you still feel hopeful that the treaty can be signed this fall?

THE PRESIDENT. I do.<sup>5</sup>

#### THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[19.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us what happened to your hopes announced last year for a new maritime policy. What

recommendation can we expect, and when?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they kind of went astray in the House of Representatives in connection with the new Transportation Department.

We hope we will be able to get the Senate to act next week on the new Transportation Department.<sup>6</sup> When we do, we will reconcile the differences between the Senate bill and the House bill. And I hope to be able to name a new Secretary of Transportation whose job it will be to develop such a policy.

#### THE WAGE-PRICE GUIDEPOSTS

[20.] Q. Mr. President, do you expect to get any more recommendations from your Labor-Management Advisory Committee on guideposts,<sup>7</sup> and do you plan to expand its work in any way?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I think that we will be conferring with labor-management people frequently from time to time.

This is a very difficult problem when we have full employment. We know that when most people have jobs at good wages, we have problems with pricing.

The labor-management people are studying it. They are working on it. Individuals are making suggestions to me from time to time, and they have made some collectively.

We will look to them for their cooperation and I have no doubt but what we will get it.

<sup>6</sup> The bill creating a Department of Transportation was approved by the President on October 15, 1966 (see Item 523).

<sup>7</sup> On August 18, 1966, the White House had made public a report on the wage-price guideposts by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, together with the names of the 21 Committee members (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1087).

<sup>4</sup> Acting Attorney General.

<sup>5</sup> For the President's statement announcing agreement on the draft of an outer space treaty, see Item 643.

I just hope that all the leaders of industry in this country and the leaders of labor in this country will not increase prices or increase wages beyond the increased productivity. Because when they do this it makes problems for the rest of the Nation.

We are trying to do our best to practice restraint.

Q. Will that, sir, be part of your discussions with Mr. Meany<sup>8</sup> later today?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We will discuss that along with a number of other matters.

#### FOCUSING ON "WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE"

[21.] Q. Mr. President, Senator Kennedy of New York has suggested it is a mistake for you to dwell so much on the accomplishments of your administration and the prosperity of the country, and instead ought

<sup>8</sup> George Meany, president of AFL-CIO.

to focus more on the things that need to be done. Would you comment, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We are trying to do that every day. We have submitted a program on things that need to be done—and we are doing them.

We have passed about 70 measures this year on things that need to be done. We have some 10 yet to be acted upon.

I agree we ought to have a program and that we ought to try to get it passed, if possible. I am rather pleased at the success that we have achieved so far. I am very grateful for the cooperation of all of the Members of the Congress.

Frank Cormier, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-fourth news conference was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, September 21, 1966.

## 475 Remarks at the Swearing In of Stephen Shulman as Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

*September 21, 1966*

*Mr. Shulman and family, Justice Harlan, and friends:*

We have come here to the Cabinet Room this morning to swear in a new Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

I have known this new Chairman, Steve Shulman, for several years. I worked very closely and very pleasantly with him during my association as Chairman of the Equal Employment Committee when Mr. Shulman was assistant to Secretary Arthur Goldberg and I was Vice President. So I can testify to his ability. I am confident that he is going to be a very effective, just, and aggressive Chairman.

He has his work cut out for him.

In the past year, the Commission has received 9,000 complaints about job discrimination. Two-thirds of those complaints come from our Negro citizens.

Such statistics are especially grim when unemployment among Negro citizens is nearly two and one-half times that among other citizens—8.2 percent among Negro citizens compared to 3.6 percent among others.

In 1964, when we passed the first fair employment practices act in history, there were those who said that business and industry could not accept it. But those who underestimated the good sense of the American



people proved, again, to be wrong.

We have just had a similar experience with the civil rights bill of 1966. Congress has bowed, temporarily, to the doubters. Although a majority in the House and a majority in the Senate favor this bill, a majority is unable today to work its will. But its will will be worked and the bill will be passed in due time, I believe.

I think we are going to get fair housing legislation in this country—because simple justice demands it and I think the American people have always, when they know all the facts and they get the truth, done what is fair, what is right, and what is just.

Despite these occasional setbacks, we have made great progress. We have been making progress in the employment field—because the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has two strong arms and it has not been afraid to use both of them. We have an enforcement arm. But we also have a second arm—the arm of persuasion and conciliation. Chairman Shulman knows how to use them both—and that is what I intend for him to do.

Thousands of enlightened businessmen in this country and union members have already proved that they really want to do

what is right. But for every uncooperative employer, there have been three who are willing to sit down and reason and devise a reasoned and fair solution.

So I plan to stay very close to the Chairman of this Commission and very close to his work. I think he is going to be a good Chairman. I promise you that if he shows any signs whatever of slowing down, I will give him plenty of encouragement to hurry up!

He will have succeeded in his job when he, or one of his successors, can come to the White House and recommend to the President that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission be disbanded—because there is nothing left for them to do—discrimination has been banished from our land. And that is the day that we all look forward to.

Thank you very much for coming to this ceremony this morning. It is a great pleasure for me to see all of Mr. Shulman's friends.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Associate Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office. He also referred to Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Representative to the United Nations and former Secretary of Labor.

## 476 Memorandum Concerning Government Cooperation in the United Community Campaigns of America. *September 22, 1966*

*Memorandum to Heads of Departments and Agencies:*

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, will again serve as Vice Chairman for the Federal Government in regard to United Community Campaigns of America. I am confident that you will give him your full cooperation in this important humanitarian effort.

We can be proud of the performance of Federal workers who last fall helped these United Campaigns attain a record total of \$625 million. It is my hope that they will continue this fine performance.

United Campaigns offer us the opportunity to contribute to a wide variety of philanthropic organizations through a single appeal.

Among the more than 30,000 voluntary national, state and local health and welfare agencies which have joined in these unified appeals are family service organizations, child care agencies, youth programs, physical and mental health organizations, and programs for special services to the aging.

Moreover, we have a special concern this year for the vital services being given by the Red Cross and USO in Viet Nam and to our military personnel and their dependents all over the world.

The amount required to meet the needs of the many beneficiaries of a United Fund

drive is great. But the Federal plan of voluntary fund raising provides for the effective solicitation of all employees, through the acceptance of equitable unit goals, and permits the use of keyman collection for those who wish to make contributions on an installment basis.

In the National Capital Area and other communities where a Combined Federal Campaign will be held this year, Federal workers will have the opportunity to give to their local United Fund through that facility.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

## 477 The President's News Conference of *September 22, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] We had a Cabinet meeting this morning. I reviewed with them the legislative program and the fiscal policy program that I think you are generally familiar with, but to remind you—

### THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

I outlined to them that the Senate committee had this morning voted unanimously to report out the transportation bill. That bill has passed the House. We would expect early action on it in the Senate.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the truth-in-packaging bill.

The House Banking and Currency Committee reported the savings and loan regulation bill, which we consider a very important item. It has passed the Senate. We want to take it up in the House as early as we can.

They are working on the tax bill, and we would hope for action during the day.

The Senate Appropriations Committee

reported the Labor-HEW bill with an amount for our Teacher Corps in it, which is very important to us. We would hope for early action.

So much for the legislative program.

### CONTROL OF EXPENDITURES AND BORROWING; FISCAL POLICY GENERALLY

[2.] I reviewed with the Cabinet the very vital importance of not only each Secretary, but each Under Secretary, Comptroller, Budget Officer, controlling all the expenditures he could and watching very carefully for any low priority items so that as these appropriations bills come to them they will be in a position to review them very—scrutinizingly.

I had an off-the-record meeting last week with the Cabinet, with all of the comptrollers, with all of the budget officers, and went into detail with them. This morning I reiterated what I had said and gave them some new directions in that respect so far as placing orders is concerned, so far as filling

vacancies is concerned, so far as allowing overtime is concerned, so far as making purchases of new equipment is concerned, and matters of that kind.

As we say on the farm, "Maybe we ought to try to get by with some baling wire, patch things up," to get by during this particular period when there is such pressure on our economy.

Second, I urged them to counsel with their affiliated agencies—the Secretary of Agriculture, for instance, with the Federal Land Bank, the Intermediate Credit Bank, Farm Credit Administration, REA, and others—to counsel with those agencies on the necessity of trying to keep their allocations at a minimum and still meet the needs; to ask them to bear in mind that we are going to have a good deal of rollover in securities. But we do not want to go on the securities market for any new money where it can be avoided.

We will have a rollover of some \$47 billion—high \$40 billions—\$47 or \$48 billion between now and the first of the year. There will be needs for new money that will run several additional billions. But we want to keep that at a very minimum because Governors are watching their bond programs, mayors are watching theirs, public agencies are watching theirs. We are trying to encourage private investors to watch theirs because the economy is running at a very high rate.

Unemployment has come down rather miraculously, and this is a very tight period. So I asked them to avoid overtime, to avoid procurement orders, to avoid floating new securities, and to encourage those associated with them to do likewise—if it is HUD, it may be with the mayors, the housing people, and others; if it is the Justice Department, it may be just talking to bond attorneys; if it is Agriculture, I have given you those

agencies; if it is Commerce, it may be the cooperation you receive on roads and things of that nature in their field, particularly with the business field.

There was a general discussion along that line. Now that is all known to you. I don't want to reiterate it. I will be glad to answer any questions on it. I have said to Bill that I don't care—I don't want you to feel I am giving you more information than you want to take. At the same time, it looks like when I talk with you after these Cabinet meetings, you say it is a snow job if I tell you what has happened. If I don't tell you, you say your feelings are hurt because you say we won't let you in on the knowledge.

I feel like Hobart Taylor's little boy<sup>1</sup> did one time when he was writing a paper for school. He told his daddy he was studying Finland and he said, "Won't you help me get some material on Finland?"

And when he came home that night, Hobart stopped at the library and filled a briefcase full of material on Finland—all the pictures and the drawings and books, and everything. He gave them to his little boy, and his little boy looked at him. He said, "Well, what do you think about it, son?"

His little boy said, "Well, Daddy, that is really more information than I want on Finland."

It may be that you have more information than you want this morning. But Mr. Schultze is prepared to review with you, to the extent that you may desire it, the information that he presented to the Cabinet that he thinks would be helpful to you. It involves, primarily, the very strong determination that this administration has, and has always had, to control expenditures very rigidly and to see that our estimates to the

<sup>1</sup> Hobart Taylor III, son of Hobart Taylor, Jr., a Director of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Congress held up just as nearly as we can make them do so.

#### RECENT BUDGET ESTIMATES

[3.] Each year our estimates on deficits have been less than we said they would be. That has happened for 3 years. Now, of course, we have great difficulty in light of the Vietnam expenditures and in light of the pressures from a burgeoning economy. Everybody has more income. Prices are higher, and so forth.

But he will relate that to you. Do you have the chart available here on our deficits?

MR. SCHULTZE. Yes, sir.

[At this point a chart was displayed, with the following figures on budget deficits for three successive fiscal years]:

	Billions
Fiscal year 1964:	
January 1963 estimate.....	\$11.9
January 1964 estimate.....	10.0
Actual deficit.....	8.2
Fiscal year 1965:	
January 1964 estimate.....	4.9
January 1965 estimate.....	6.3
Actual deficit.....	3.4
Fiscal year 1966:	
January 1965 estimate.....	5.3
January 1966 estimate.....	6.4
Actual deficit.....	2.3

THE PRESIDENT. I will leave you with that and go on to another appointment. But this story has never been covered. This is where the press—I don't think—has been credible. We have announced it, but it has never gotten over to the people.

I went around to 30 Congressmen the other night and asked them and didn't get an accurate guess from any of them. I don't get it from the newspapermen that I've talked to, whom I have asked.

When we came into office [pointing to the chart] this was the budget in January of 1963. I came in, in November. There was the deficit, just a little under the \$12.4 billion

that President Eisenhower had, which represented the high one in peacetime. By the end of the year, as a result of the practice of the Cabinet and the others through expenditure control and other things, it was \$8.2 billion.

In fiscal 1965 we cut it pretty thin at \$4.9 billion. We had some of our Vietnam move-up here. We closed down on everything and held it as much as we could. We wound up with \$3.4 billion.

So we went from \$11.9 billion to \$10 billion to \$8.2 billion, to \$4.9 billion, to \$6 billion, to \$3.4 billion. This is actual. This is finished. This is *fait accompli*; this is not conversation.

This is \$5.3 billion in 1966, that's our present fiscal year that just ended June 30th. It has moved up from January to \$6.4. Of course, this is 18 months ahead of time. The end result is \$2.3 billion.

You see some increase in Vietnam because we did take delivery on a good many items, \$1½ billion worth, or else you couldn't have a balance here. We took delivery in the last few weeks of June on things that we could accelerate. We wanted to accelerate them for Vietnam, so we paid for \$1½ billion out of that so that item could be balanced.

Now next year will be a different story. But there it is for 3 years. We are trying to add a fourth year without things being too bad. That is what we did in our Cabinet meeting.

I will take any questions on this or any other subject that you may have before Mr. Schultze goes ahead.

#### QUESTIONS

##### EXTENT OF REFINANCING BY THE GOVERNMENT

[4.] Q. Mr. President, you are going out of the securities market and going into

the Treasury bill financing. Do you know roughly how much that is going to affect the deficit?

THE PRESIDENT. We are not doing that. That is a "When are you going to stop beating your wife?" question. We haven't stopped beating it; we never did start. We are not going out of the securities market. We are going to be in it to the tune of some \$50-odd billion, a portion of which will be taken by trust funds, as they always have been.

Q. May I follow that up?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. When you mentioned \$55 billion the other day, some of the Wall Street boys went to calculating and said that means you must be looking for about \$8 billion in new money.

I gather from what you said this morning that is too high.

THE PRESIDENT. I would say several billion dollars—we can't tell. We are trying, as you see, to get each man to be as careful as he can on what money he has. But we would guess it is going to run somewhere above 50. It depends on how much new money we have to have.

The point I am making is I am talking to all of them to keep them at a minimum. If you tell your family you want to hold down expenses and not go to a show I think sometimes you mis-estimate a little.

So we can't be precise. Roughly we have a high 40 rollover and we have indications of demands for several additional billion, which, I would guess, would run somewhere in the five to seven or eight range.

But we are going to try to curtail those any way we can, and I think we will be rather effective with it.

Q. Just for clarity purposes, by "rollover" you mean refinancing?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL VACANCY

[5.] Q. Sir, are you considering the Secretary of Agriculture as a possible replacement for the Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us when you may make the announcement on the Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I will tell you the moment I know. But the thing you must understand is that we don't like to keep these things a secret. Just as soon as we make a decision, I will try to announce it to you. Don't let them go around. There are frequently personal reasons why a man has to check with his university to see if this can happen, and so forth.

But the day will come when regularly employed speculators will find out that their speculations are just pure speculation and nothing else, because we don't appoint men on that basis.

In the old days when you could leak that Mr. So-and-so was scheduled for an appointment, then if he was not appointed somebody would be criticized—they are gone. They have been since November 1963, at least. I don't know how long before that.

As Chuck<sup>2</sup> says, some Minnesota radio station says that the Attorney General has definitely been appointed. We haven't discussed it with the Secretary of Agriculture. We don't plan to.

I am considering several different people for the Attorney Generalship. I have talked to Mr. Katzenbach about it and some others about it—but no reporters. I would say, generally speaking, you can count their speculations as totally unreliable—uninformed.

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<sup>2</sup> Charles W. Bailey 2d, Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Q. It was in the New York Times, too, Mr. President, this morning.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't want to pick out any individual paper, but I have observed it can be in error sometime. [Laughter]

The point I want to make to you—when you see on the ticker that Oshkosh says that Bob Pierpoint may be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, you don't necessarily need to give much credence to it, because the very fact that it is on there is the best indication that it is not likely to happen. [Laughter]

Are there any other questions?

Q. Robert C. Pierpoint, CBS News: Yes, sir.

Mr. President, I am glad I am not going to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

#### AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG'S U.N. SPEECH

[6.] Q. Ambassador Goldberg<sup>3</sup> is making a very important speech before the United Nations today. We have not been able to read it all yet. But I wonder if you could tell us whether this is an offer to halt the bombing for a while, which we expect the Vietnamese will have to answer before there

<sup>3</sup> Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

will be a pause, or whether the pause will depend on some other action?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I would think that the best thing for you to do, Bob, is read the speech and make your own interpretations. I have read it. But I think until you have, that would be the best way to handle it.

Q. Could I ask another question on it?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Does it represent an important new initiative on the part of this Government?

THE PRESIDENT. You will have to make that evaluation of it. I approve of what the Ambassador says. I think it is good for him to say it.

We are very anxious, as you well know, to do anything and everything we can through every forum we can, to try to promote peace in the world. I think that is what he is trying to do. He has my full approval and the Secretary of State's approval.

Are there any other questions?

Reporter: Thank you, sir.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-fifth news conference was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 12:25 p.m. on Thursday, September 22, 1966. Following his departure from the Cabinet Room, the Budget Director continued the news conference. The complete text is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1334).

## 478 Remarks at the Signing of the Columbus Day Proclamation.

September 22, 1966

*Senator Pastore, the greatest keynoter that ever walked the planks of Atlantic City and all of your assembled friends here today; distinguished Members of Congress; Your Excellencies, the Ambassadors from Italy, Spain, Nicaragua, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the Apostolic Delegate, Director General Mora; my friends:*

Proclaiming Columbus Day is much more to me than just another ceremonial function.

Because this event gives me a chance, along with all of my fellow countrymen, to reflect on the beginnings of this Nation—and on the men who began it.

It reminds us that every citizen in this land is the descendant of men who were once

foreigners—who were once strangers from afar.

This is what our great President Franklin Roosevelt was thinking about one day in April when he addressed the Daughters of the American Revolution by saluting them as “My fellow immigrants.”

Today we think of Christopher Columbus—a son of Italy—as the first immigrant: the first in that long procession of strangers who, over the centuries, have come to enrich our lives, our statesmanship, and our culture here in America.

Today we think of Columbus Day as a time for honoring not only that great explorer, but also all of those Italians whose gifts have been freely given to make this Nation great.

Their names form a long list of excellency in every field of endeavor: Enrico Fermi, Frank Capra, A. P. Giannini, Fiorello LaGuardia, Max Ascoli, Joe DiMaggio, Johnny Pastore.

I would like to call the name of each of you, because you mean that much to me and you have made great contributions.

Steve Martini, who cuts my hair here at the White House and has cut the hair of Presidents for several years, is one of my most influential counselors, believe it or not. He is also one of my most recognized comforters in moments of distress and depression.

I just cannot resist adding Jack Valenti and Joe Califano, because in the period that I have been here, no two men have given their country greater or more rewarding service.

In the past year, I am very proud that by all of us working together we have made it much easier for people of such ability to come here to the United States.

You may remember it was on October 3, last year, standing beside the Statue of

Liberty, that I signed a new immigration bill that we had been trying to pass for years and we had finally, successfully gotten it through both Houses. That measure ended, I think, once and for all, the discrimination—the discrimination which, for nearly 40 years, handicapped those who wanted to call our land their home.

Under the old system, even Christopher Columbus would have found it difficult to come to this country—simply because Christopher Columbus was born in Italy.

Under the old system, a person born in England was 12 times more welcome to America than a person born in Italy, and far more acceptable, Mike, than a Greek or a Portuguese or a Pole.

Under that old system, countries like Italy had very small immigration quotas. They had long lists of persons who were waiting to emigrate to the United States. At the same time preferred nations were failing to even fill the very large quotas that were assigned to them.

But the Immigration Act of 1965 has not “opened the floodgates” to immigration as its opponents claimed that it would. In fiscal year 1966 the State Department granted 309,000 visas—only 9,000 more than the year before. The increase is almost invisible when you consider that the internal growth of the United States was over 3 million, while we had an increase of 9,000 coming in.

The Immigration Act of 1965 does assign quotas on a basis of equality. It does not ask: “Where were you born?” But rather it does ask: “What skills can you perform?”

The act has been in force only since December 1 of last year but its effects are evident:

Italy was granted 9,987 immigration visas in fiscal year 1965. In 1966, under the new law, Italy received 24,967.

Portugal was granted 1,798 visas in 1965;

9,017 in 1966.

Greece: 1,900 visas in 1965; 8,900 in 1966.

The Philippines: 2,489 in 1965; 5,204 in 1966.

The list goes on through all the countries with citizens desiring to relocate here in America.

So in its short life, this Immigration Act of 1965 has brought happiness to many homes, has reunited many families that have been kept apart very cruelly for a good many years.

It has brought us capable people that wish to put their skills at the service of the United States.

It has earned us the friendship of nations which had resented this unfair treatment under the unjust quota system.

It has demonstrated the desire of the people in the United States to end discrimination and to end it in every corner of our national life.

For years, America has been a beacon of change and progress to men who wanted to escape old lands, old ways, and old injustices. That is what brought our fathers here; it still brings people here.

But to men across the world, we have been the land whose revolution did not end; we have been the land whose eyes are always forward.

So today, all around the world, we hear the cry for change. And the cry for change is rising. It is rising in our own country. We are listening—and we are acting. We

welcome it—for we hear, in that sound, the echo of 1776.

This is what I believe and this is what I remind you of: this echo of 1776, as I meet here with you in the Cabinet Room today to sign this proclamation.

When Columbus Day comes in 1966—or when it comes a century from now—our American Revolution is still going on and is still going to be going on, because we are still going to be changing. We are still going to be reforming. We are still going to be improving. We are still going to be building. Men from Italy and men from a hundred other lands are going to be doing this job for this land. And any man who has courage and a will to work and who has a love for liberty is free to join our ranks—as a “fellow immigrant.”

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House prior to signing Proclamation 3748, “Columbus Day, 1966” (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1340; 31 F.R. 12673; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 83). In his opening words he referred to Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, Sergio Fenoaltea, Italian Ambassador to the United States, the Marquis de Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States and dean of the diplomatic corps, Msgr. Egidio Vagnozzi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States. Later he referred to, among others, Jack Valenti, former Special Assistant to the President, Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, and Mike N. Manatos, Administrative Assistant to the President.

## 479 Remarks at the Signing of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966. *September 23, 1966*

*Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, Secretary Wirtz, Senator Yarborough, Chairman Powell, Congressman Dent, my good friend Mr. George Meany and other leaders*

*of labor, all Members of Congress who worked with us in this endeavor, ladies and gentlemen:*

Thomas Jefferson called his days in the



Presidency "a splendid misery"—and sometimes I agree. But today is one of those splendid days.

One of the first contributions I made in the legislative field when I came to Washington was when we passed the first minimum wage bill through the Congress of the United States. That was one of my first real battles as a Congressman—to help force consideration of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Three revolutionists, of which I was one, signed a petition to call a caucus, and two of the three were defeated—from my State—at the next election because of that signature. I was such a nonentity that I guess they couldn't remember me and I got by. So here I am.

That bill guaranteed a minimum hourly wage—the munificent, magnificent sum of 25 cents an hour—25 cents an hour! That was 28 years ago.

In many ways, it seems like an eternity.

Today we have met here in the Cabinet Room to see the President sign into law a new minimum wage.

—One dollar and sixty cents an hour.

—Bringing under minimum wage law 8 million additional workers.

—Covering for the first time: farm workers.

You know, back in the thirties, when that first minimum wage law was signed, we were in a depression—poverty was all around us. While poverty is really never comfortable, back in those days it sure was common. Being poor was sort of like being one of the fellows. It wasn't at all that different.

Today, as we meet here in this room, poverty is much sadder.

We are a rich country with many people. We enjoy the highest standard of living of any men in history. We are a country of

fine cars, nice homes, and color television sets.

Today, in this country, when you are poor, you are poor alone.

The new minimum wage—\$64 a week—will not support a very big family. But it will bring workers and their families a little bit above the poverty line, \$3,000 a year.

—It will help them carry on.

—It will help them to not worry about three meals a day.

—It will enable them to help themselves develop skills so that they can someday earn more.

My ambition is that no man should have to work for a minimum wage, but that every man should have skills that he can sell for more. This new minimum wage is a step in that direction.

David Dubinsky started that movement back in 1938 with me and he has improved with age, like other products.

But we are going to do more to try to help these people to a better standard of living.

Until today, minimum wage laws benefited some 30 million workers. Now, as a result of the leadership of this Congress, members of both parties, we raise that number by almost 30 percent—to 38 million workers. This new law benefits 8 million more workers—workers that are not here this morning—workers that you rarely see—workers that you seldom acknowledge: the charwomen, the people who make your beds, the mother who leaves her children at 5 o'clock in the morning to catch the streetcar to come in to have the coffee for the bus driver as he is on his way to work, that works in the cafes, the hotel and motel employees, the laundry workers that clean our shirts and take the spots out of our ties, the workers in the apparel trades.

And I am very pleased to say it includes farm workers for the first time, several hundred thousand of them—and that is just a starter.

It will help under-income areas—Appalachia, and some areas in my own South. It will help minority groups who are helpless in the face of prejudice that exists.

It will not force employers to cut down and fire employees—as critics of minimum wage laws will tell you. Whoever makes such charges is uninformed.

The straight fact is that when minimum wages were first introduced—and in each year that minimum wages were increased—Mr. Potofsky will tell you that the employment actually rose instead of going down.

They always predict it is going to close the businesses, that it is going to close down employment, that employment is going to drop—but the record doesn't show that.

Our first bill in 1938, when the minimum wage was passed, employment rose. Again, in 1949, again in '50, again in '55, '56, '61, '63, '64, and '65 employment rose, rose, rose.

The straight fact is that a fair minimum wage doesn't hurt business in any way.

Decent employers want to treat their employees decently. Unfortunately, there are always a few exceptions, a few who see opportunities in exploiting the poor and the defenseless and who force well-meaning employers to compete with them in their unholy dealings.

This new minimum wage law, with its increased minimum, with its expanded coverage, will prevent much of this exploitation of the defenseless—the workers who are in serious need.

If a businessman can't do well with this minimum wage in our booming economy that we have today, well, maybe—perhaps he might not be just a good businessman.

So, I would like, at this time, to thank the Senate—Senator Yarborough and all members of the Senate Education and Labor Committee—and all the Members of the Senate who supported this legislation—the House of Representatives, Chairman Powell, Chairman Dent, and all the Members of the House of both parties, who supported this legislation, for their active leadership in fighting for this new law, and for their aid in speeding up its timetable.

I want to particularly thank Mr. Meany and the allied members of his organization for their counsel, for their encouragement, and for their help.

Our new minimum wage law, in my judgment, will bring a larger piece of this country's prosperity, and a greater share of personal dignity, to millions of our workers, their wives, and their children. And for me, frankly, that is what being President is all about.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, Representative Adam C. Powell, Jr., of New York, Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Representative John H. Dent of Pennsylvania, and George Meany, president, AFL-CIO. Later he referred to David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

As enacted, the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966 (H.R. 13712) is Public Law 89-601 (80 Stat. 830).

# 480 Statement by the President on the Fifth Anniversary of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. *September 24, 1966*

FIVE YEARS AGO Monday, the Congress passed and the President approved the United States Arms Control Act, because the people of this Nation felt that the most urgent goal of national policy was to build a peaceful world environment.

When the United States was the only nation possessing atomic weapons, we urged others to join us in placing all atomic facilities under international control. Now five nations possess nuclear weapons.

We are still seeking and urging the effective international control of atomic facilities and weapons.

The highest priority goal of national policy continues to be: *to lift from mankind*

*the threat of nuclear war.*

This means we must continue to seek and gain agreements that would bring the nuclear arms race under control and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons.

In observing this fifth anniversary of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, I, as President of the United States, pledge this Government to continue the search for peace, on every front, whatever the obstacles we may confront—however long the road may be.

NOTE: The statement was posted by the White House Press Office at San Antonio, Texas, on September 24, 1966. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

# 481 Statement by the President Upon Signing a Bill for the Control of Pollution in the Hudson River Basin. *September 26, 1966*

THREE WEEKS AGO, in West Virginia, I said that mankind is in a race with catastrophe.

I was not speaking of war or plague or famine. I was speaking of a global water shortage that even now is making itself felt.

Since the birth of Christ, man's population has increased 13-fold. Yet the amount of water available to us has remained the same.

But let me qualify that last statement. The amount of water available to us has remained the same, but the amount of water we can use is diminishing at an alarming rate.

Nature isn't doing this. We are. By our carelessness, by our neglect, and by our blind rush of progress, we are fouling one of the most precious resources we possess: our rivers.

We could hardly find a better example than the Hudson River. For this river, rich in history and folklore, and once rich in natural beauty, has suffered a century of abuse and neglect.

—Two billion gallons of sewage are dumped into it every day.

—Refuse and decay line its shores.

—Blight has barred the people from enjoying its heritage.

Early in our history, men lived with this river. For 200 years it flowed clean and beautiful, providing transportation, food, recreation, and inspiration.

But we cut ourselves off from this birthright. Railroads were built on both banks. Piers and factories littered the shoreline. Municipal and industrial wastes have fouled the water. Towns have turned inward, shunning the river, too often using it as a

dumping ground for abandoned cars and other debris of our civilization.

Well, this day—September 26th—marks a turning point. Because this Congress and this administration believe that technology should serve man, rather than intimidate him, we are signing a bill that will begin the task of purifying the waters of the Hudson.

This bill makes possible a truly cooperative approach to the job of making the Hudson a source of pleasure and beauty.

It marks the beginning of major efforts to clean up the river; to provide pleasant beaches along its shores, which can offer relief from the pressures of urban living for millions of Americans.

Neither Federal nor State action alone would be adequate to this task. It will require the best efforts of all of us—including the towns and industries along the shores.

I believe we are up to the challenge. This bill gives us the tools to meet it.

I believe it begins a new day for one of America's great rivers. I hope it points the way for all our rivers.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior "to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores . . ." is Public Law 89-605 (80 Stat. 847).

## 482 Toasts of the President and Chancellor Erhard of Germany.

*September 26, 1966*

*Mr. Chancellor, Mrs. Erhard, ladies and gentlemen:*

When Swift was informed that Handel was at his door, he said, "Ahh, a German and a genius. Admit him."

We greet you tonight, Mr. Chancellor, with equal vigor and enthusiasm. Not only because you are a German and a genius, but because you have also brought with you, for the first time, your devoted companion and helpmate, Mrs. Erhard, whom we are delighted to welcome this evening.

It was a native of your country who said that, "He only earns his freedom and existence who daily conquers them anew."

We in this country believe that. We believe that the game is won or lost every day. We believe that the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness is never ended. We believe that it is as new as the rising sun and as urgent to all of us as the next breath of fresh air.

Because the people of your country are un-

afraid of each day's test, they have shown the world, now for more than 20 years, what courage and fortitude can mean in the life of a nation that is determined to build anew.

You have given the world not only an example of resolution, you have given us the gifts of culture and science and spirit which have enhanced the lives of so many.

Your contribution to the Metropolitan Opera is something that I can never forget, Mr. Chancellor—because Lady Bird won't let me.

And in Vietnam tonight are your doctors and your teachers who have come there from Germany, and your medicine and your economic assistance—all devoted to spelling hope to aid a struggling, freedom-seeking people.

You seem to understand how deep is our concern for South Vietnam and how earnestly our thoughts these days are turned in that direction.

But you also know that America's efforts

in Southeast Asia can and will never diminish our concern for the security of Europe and the Atlantic, because, Mr. Chancellor, more than one ocean commands our interest.

Mr. Chancellor, no one need doubt the American commitment to Europe's future. We keep our commitments in Vietnam and we keep them every place that we have them.

We stand with our allies in NATO, firmly dedicated to a common defense, because we believe in firmness and in unity lie the best hopes of peace in the world.

That is why the security of West Berlin, that island of courage, that city of commitment, is so very important to all Americans. I recall vividly how the spirit of its people inspired me during my most delightful visit there in 1961 at a very critical moment in our national life.

So we share your determination that the people of all Germany shall be peacefully united in freedom with all of their fellow citizens—and we do believe that it will truly come to pass.

I also share your hope, Mr. Chancellor, expressed to me earlier today, that I can come to Europe again. Your invitation to come to Germany next spring would give me a good opportunity for another meeting with our friends and allies. I want to assure you, sir, that I will try my very best to accept your invitation, if my other responsibilities will permit.

I have welcomed you on many occasions, Mr. Chancellor, as a statesman of the modern world, but always most of all as our friend.

Tonight, I welcome you again as a great leader, as a champion of progress for your people, as hope for mankind, and as one of our close and trusted friends in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to ask you to join me in a toast to the President of the Federal Republic of Germany and to the

whole German people, whose security and whose freedom are our very own.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:25 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House, at a dinner honoring Chancellor Ludwig Erhard. The Chancellor's response follows:

*Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson, ladies and gentlemen:*

I would like, Mr. President, to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warm welcome that you have extended to me and, very particularly, to Mrs. Erhard, to my colleagues, and to the members of my delegation.

I have felt, today, how closely and how long we belong to each other. If I say long, I am thinking in terms of my activities in German political life which reach back to the time of the breakdown.

I am thinking about, too, the happy experiences which became alive again today when I met so many people with whom, from the very beginning, I cooperated in rebuilding our country.

I won't be able to name them all, but I would like to name a few of them on behalf of all. General Lucius Clay, Mr. McCloy, General Taylor—as I say, I can't name them all.

But I have again felt something of the good will and openmindedness with which the American people met us in the darkest hour of our nation. And that, Mr. President, will remain unforgotten.

This is a lasting bond and this, in fact, has brought about the community of ideals which we share in common. In the beginning we thought that we were about to be reeducated. But soon we felt that there was much more behind it, that there was the honest will of a friend who was extending his saving hand to those who were in bitter need.

In the meantime, we have experienced, as you have said, Mr. President, that freedom needs to be conquered daily anew. And to use your words, these ideals require of us courage and firmness.

When I think of your worries which occupy you in the first line, then I can say, Mr. President, that I believe that of all of the peoples of the world there is none that has as much understanding and feels as much sympathy for the pain and at the same time the hope which the American people experience when standing up for the freedom you fight for, a just peace, and for the restoration of law and order, and that we share your hope that you be successful in restoring calm and order in that part of the world.

We do what we can do to help you in the humanitarian field. You can also be sure that the German people as a whole feel and know that there is moral relationship between the worries you are occupied with and that move you, and the worries that move the German people. I have only to quote

in that context the name of Berlin.

And we cannot be sure of our freedom without making efforts daily to preserve that freedom. And in Germany there are problems still, the solution of which requires your assistance. And let me say that in trying to solve these problems we trust in you.

We have to solve the European problems, but we consider these problems imbricated into an Atlantic world and we know that what is about to form in Europe is indissolubly linked with what the Atlantic Alliance stands for with our joint effort to stand up in defense of the ideals of freedom, peace, and security.

And for us the United States of America is the country in which we place the greatest trust, with whom we feel the most intimate solidarity. We are aware that freedom, peace, security, are not words which should only be used when there is no problem and no tension, should be used only because you are sure to get applause when you use them, that they must not become the small change, that they must not become slogans. But that they must be comprehended in their total value, in what they mean as commitment for man, for peoples, for nations.

And if during these days, Mr. President, we struggle in the joint search for fruitful solutions, we know that friendship does not only have to prove its value when there is sunshine everywhere and when there is not the slightest difference in interests—we feel that these ideals must stand their test even when both our countries have, each of them, their worries. And that we must try not only to understand ours but that we must at the same time show the greatest understanding for the partner, the ally, the friend.

And I think that this was underlying all our talks. It was also underlying our internal discussions on our side, that we were trying on our side to

have the maximum understanding for the American position.

And we are equally sure, Mr. President, that the same was true for the American side—that you, too, were appreciating, trying to understand, our reasons.

We don't have to use big words and I don't think there is any reason for us to give up. The problems of our world can be solved. They can be solved all the more easily, the closer we stand together. What we defend cannot be had for nothing. And we are prepared to pay the price that goes with it.

When I say "price" I don't mean that in the material sense. I mean it in terms of the willingness of peoples to assume the sacrifices that must be assumed in order to settle problems.

I was very pleased, Mr. President, that you have opened this hope and I do believe that it is and I do hope that it is more than only hope: the expectation that soon we shall be able to welcome you in Germany. And then, of course, Mr. President, we expect to welcome you and Mrs. Johnson. And I am sure that the reception you will have in Germany, not only from the Government, but from the people, will be a welcome with open arms. Because the German people understand that you are a symbol of this world and that we share a common fate.

Some people may think that this is a historical accident. I think it is important. I think that there is a common spirit animating us and this common spirit must not be lost, because otherwise cruelty and force would prevail in the world.

We must be vigilant. We must be strong. But we must also trust in the moral force which will guarantee freedom, peace, and the order of law.

I would like to toast looking forward to having our next meeting, Mr. President, take place in Germany, and then you will find that this is visible confirmation of the friendship between our two nations, a friendship which is lasting.

## 483 Text of Interview With the President Published in "America Illustrated" for Distribution in the Soviet Union.

*September 27, 1966*

Q. MR. PRESIDENT, 10 years have elapsed since the United States and the Soviet Union began to exchange "America" magazine and "Soviet Life" in an effort to achieve better understanding between our countries. I wonder, sir, if you would comment on the state of relations between the two countries over the past decade?

A. That's a question frequently asked, and one which is always difficult to answer. It is easy to be a hopeful optimist—and just as easy to be a fearful pessimist. What is important in these complicated times is to be a realist. Time and again, in many parts of the world, we and the Soviet Union find ourselves on the opposite sides of a question.

But, over the years, we've gained a lot of experience in working out many of our differences. And we've taken a few very important constructive steps together. I have in mind the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which forbids testing of these destructive weapons in the atmosphere or under the ocean and thus eliminates the dangerous hazard of fallout. I also think of the history of the cultural exchange program which broadened the opportunities for our best scientists, teachers, and artists to share their creativity with one another. These are positive, concrete steps. They help create a more favorable atmosphere for further steps, and further normalization of relations between countries. My prayerful hope is that they will endure and expand, despite differences of view we may have.

Q. What do you consider to be some of the future possibilities for additional constructive steps?

A. I think we must work toward progress in the field of disarmament and in greater cooperative efforts between our two countries in space exploration, medical research, and communications. This administration strongly supports these efforts. And then, too, there are what you might call the basics.

You know, in Texas, when we go to buy a farm, we don't put too much importance on the manmade disappointments—like a rundown barn or a badly fenced pasture. A good farmer goes out to the fields and sees what's growing. He stoops down and tastes a little bit of the soil. He looks at the stock and the streams and the spring. If these are ample or can be made so by the sweat of his brow, the farmer knows the place holds a future. I grew up on that land. Some of it was mighty poor and rocky—but some of it was good. I learned not to be afraid of disappointments—of the weeds and rocks—

but to value the good soil and the hard, constructive work.

I think there's considerable good soil for U.S.-Soviet relations to grow and prosper with the right cultivation and care. We have more in common than we sometimes realize. I have considerable faith in the people of the Soviet Union. We are both large countries. We both possess an incredible variety of natural resources. Our people are energetic, generous, and talented. We Americans really came to know and to admire the Russian people in World War II. And, I hope, they share some of the same feeling for us. So, I would say that our people are more naturally friends than enemies. I would like to see us exchange goods and ideas and technology—all of the means to achieving common progress and prosperity.

Q. Mr. President, this decade has been one of economic progress for both the United States and the Soviet Union. Does this progress directly affect the issues of war and peace?

A. This decade of progress has undermined the goals of those who have preached that the ideological differences between America and the Soviet Union must inevitably lead to war. We see now that we can both prosper in spite of the differences. The two nations have never gone to war with one another. The fact is that no two nations have more to lose in war than the United States or the Soviet Union.

The past 10 years are a good example of what I mean. Just think how much we've achieved here in America: We've reached out into space, we've begun a new era of progress for our Negro citizens, our poor, our elderly, our students. We've realized so many of the dreams of the New Deal of the 1930's and 40's. We were prompted to act then

because of a great depression. Today, we are acting at a time when our economy is at the highest point in history. But we want to have all our people share in our bounties. And we want to inject excellence into all aspects of our national life—on our farms, in our cities, in our classrooms, in the arts, in our factories. This is the Great Society.

But we are not the only ones building on our dreams. Think of what the Soviet people have accomplished after experiencing a most destructive war in which they lost 20 million people. They have not only rebuilt their country, but they also have achieved splendid technological and scientific accomplishments. Neither country would like to see all these advances go up in smoke.

Q. Do you think then, sir, that we have reached a point in our relations with the Soviets where both sides accept the proposition that nuclear war is impossible?

A. There is no question but that the American people and the Russian people are absolutely opposed to war. I wish I could say that nuclear war is impossible. The United States, as I said before, will never start any war, nuclear or otherwise. But this world of ours is filled with dangers. We can never know what may suddenly erupt to bring new tensions and threats to the peace.

Under President Kennedy's leadership we proposed the most comprehensive plan yet advanced for general disarmament in stages, so that no nation would be at a disadvantage at any stage. Pending action on this broad plan, we have proposed a treaty to curb proliferation of nuclear weapons and to reduce stockpiles. We hope that current disarmament talks will produce progress toward such a treaty. This government has devoted considerable time and effort to this problem. In fact, we began negotiating right after the war. At that time we were the only nation in the world with the atomic bomb, but our

reason then was no less compelling than it is today: The world simply cannot be free of danger as long as any nation possesses a nuclear arsenal. But general disarmament will not, in my view, become a universal fact until we can develop a compelling substitute for armed might in international relations. Once we had a terrible bloody war between the States here in America. Since that time, we have established a rule of law that regulates our national life and shapes the relations between the National Government and the State and local governments. I think that the United Nations, through principles enunciated in its founding charter, points the way toward a truly ordered structure of world law. World law can bring world order. But it also must reflect the desires of men and nations. When law ignores this cardinal principle, law itself is ignored. I think we may be evolving a world consensus on which law can stand. For example, in the time since I became President, the United States has participated in more international conferences—about 650, I believe—than during the first 150 years of our history. And so, I believe we must pursue avenues of cooperative effort and agreement with the Soviet Union wherever they are to be found. We've got to get into the habit of peaceful cooperation. The Test Ban Treaty was a significant step. There have been others since 1963. We have agreed not to put bombs in orbit, we are working together on a number of other important ventures—in desalination, weather information, exchanges of scientists, artists, and yes, magazines.

Q. What about the ideological barriers, Mr. President? Do you think we can really find social and political accord with the Soviet Union as long as we are in such diverse ideological camps?

A. I think both sides must realize that neither is going to convert the other. The



United States has no interest in remaking the Soviet Union in our image. And I don't see any evidence that America will go Communist. I think that the real interests of nations transcend the ideological differences. For instance, some of the nations with which we work closely have moved toward planned economies. But this makes no difference to us—or to them. We work together out of mutual trust and respect and because we share many of the same ideals and aspirations.

We Americans believe that our democracy and our system of a mixed economy with a wide scope for free enterprise works best for us. But we support and respect the rights of all peoples freely to choose their own system. We oppose the practice of imposing one's system on others. If everyone would abide by the principle of self-determination and reject aggression and subversion, the world would be a happier place.

Q. Mr. President, as a practitioner of what has been called "consensus politics," I wonder if you would comment on the differences between achieving a popular consensus for your domestic programs and for matters dealing with foreign policy?

A. We are a democracy, and Americans have the basic right to disagree with any policy of their government—foreign or domestic. As we well know, Americans are not bashful about using this right. Now, there are a few important points I'd like to make about achieving a so-called consensus. First, I am a firm believer in the principle of national unity. I believe that our people have more reason to work together than apart to build a country we can be proud of. We may divide along many sectional, regional, political, and special interest lines on the best way of approaching some of our problems—but I do think the vast majority agrees on what our problems are and the

need for doing something about them. The challenge then is for the President to assert his leadership, to take a position on these issues by formulating legislative programs on which the Congress can act. The Congress, of course, can reject the President's programs—and it often does. But a President must do what he thinks is right. He must think in terms of the national interest and the Nation's security—even if this means stirring up some segments of public opinion, no matter how vociferous. I confess that on the homefront it is easier for the public to understand what an administration is trying to do. They see that some of our schools are overcrowded, that we must do something to help our Negro citizens, that we are rapidly outgrowing our cities, and they are responsive to programs that seek remedies. But when the President takes an extremely serious step in foreign matters, then it is really a more difficult proposition for people to grasp. Certainly, there are dissenters—those who disagree. But the great majority of the American people strongly support their government. You know, the concept of consensus politics is just one expression in day-to-day political terms of the fundamental proposition of American government—government by consent of the governed. Either a President has achieved a popular mandate in office, or after his four years were up the people achieved a consensus of their own and voted him into retirement. So, in either case, the principle of government by consent of the governed has always been upheld.

Q. Mr. President, what are your hopes for the next 10 years?

A. You know, I've been in public life now for 35 years. And it's a sad commentary on the human condition when we realize that not once in any of those years has the world been wholly at peace. We've seen a lot of social and scientific advancement in the

past 10 years. My hope for the next 10, like any sane man's hope, is that this will be matched in building a peaceful world. Then we will have something really to be proud of. Peace, after all, is the bedrock of all our hopes. Without peace, all of our work and progress come to naught. Think of all the important and beneficial work that the United States and the Soviet Union could undertake with the vast sums now being spent on the instruments of war. Why, it staggers the imagination. We could use that wealth to help the two thirds of the world that is afflicted with poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. These havenot nations want their place in the sun, their chance for a better life. And as I have often said, the wall between the rich and poor is made of glass, through which all can see. Men everywhere want the opportunity to grow, to become what they are capable of becoming. And this has a special meaning for me. Fifty years ago I stood as a boy in the Texas hill country and wondered whether there would ever be any opportunity beyond those hills. We who have attained our dreams must respond to the dreams of others—the revolution of rising expectations. I hope we can work toward a world of greater interdependence among nations—where countries will increasingly cooperate in economic, social and cultural undertakings.

The United States and the Soviet Union still have an agenda of unresolved differences, some of them quite serious. I believe we can settle these disputes, honorably and peacefully. We in the United States are determined to try. What has changed in recent years is not the size of our problems, but the means for solving them. The United States and the Soviet Union now possess—for the first time in history—the technology and productive capacity for ex-

tending mankind's benefits to all men. The alternative, of course, is that the world can fall victim to its fears and antagonisms and plunge humanity into the nuclear abyss. I happen to prefer the positive way.

Q. Do you see any indication that we can achieve this "positive way?"

A. Oh, yes, I do. I think that cultural exchange between our two countries is extremely important. We must get to know each other better. The political realities are such that we too often dwell on one another's mistakes and weaknesses. Let's admit that every nation has its infirmities. We all make mistakes, and injustice is not the product of any one geographic area. That's why I value this magazine exchange: "America Illustrated" and "Soviet Life" show what both countries are doing in constructive social and cultural ways. Here, both nations put their best foot forward, show their best products, their finest accomplishments, their creative ability. This is a most positive step toward better understanding. And understanding is essential to the quest for peace.

As I said earlier: If you take an objective look at our two countries—not just at the issues which divide us—you see the two most powerful nations on earth with every reason to want peace and no rational reason to want war. I am an optimist about mankind. I believe men, with enough effort, can get what they want. And so I believe that the good soil will prevail over the rocks and weeds. The responsibility for the future rests in large part on the United States and the Soviet Union. We differ on many things. The Soviet leaders are often convinced of the rightness of their actions when we think they are wrong. And they sometimes think we are wrong when we feel strongly that our cause is just. As great powers, our two nations will undoubtedly have commitments that will conflict. But there is one com-

mitment I hope we both share: the commitment to a warless world. However you define it, this is mankind's age of greatest promise. We must move toward it—not toward war. We must find ways toward disarmament and an international rule of law strong enough to take the place of arms.

As President of the United States, as a citizen of this troubled planet, as the father of two daughters who want to bring children into a peaceful world, I say we not only want peace—we in America are willing to expend every effort to achieve this goal.

And, really, as responsible citizens living in the nuclear age, we can do no less.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: The interview appears in "America Illustrated" for September 1966—the 10th anniversary issue of the Russian-language monthly magazine published by the United States Information Agency for distribution in the Soviet Union. Copies of the magazine with the English version of the interview were made available by the White House Press Office on September 27, the date on which the issue went on sale in Moscow. The interview was not made public in the form of a White House press release. It was based on written questions submitted to the President early in the summer.

#### 484 Remarks to Members of the Bishops' Council, African Methodist Episcopal Church. *September 27, 1966*

I WANT to thank you very much for your visit this morning. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you here at the White House.

We have had a rather busy morning. I spent some time reviewing with the Governor of Hawaii not only developments in his State, but the revolution that is taking place in the entire continent of Asia. He is going there today to represent me as President of the United States.

I visited with Mr. Malik, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia. As you know, Indonesia has come back into the United Nations. He was reporting to me on the developments in that country and the progress the freedom-loving people have recently made in that entire area of the world.

I delayed somewhat meeting with you because I had a rather extended session with the Chancellor of Germany. We were talking about what we could do together not only to improve the lot of our own citizens, but how we could marshal our resources to give guidance, leadership, and support to

the underdeveloped nations and to all nations throughout the world.

I had the privilege of going to church Sunday with two of my daughters. The first one was to a little Catholic church across the river from my ranchhouse where Luci took me at 8 o'clock in the morning. I wish they would rearrange their meeting hours, because when you are on a weekend that is a little early.

It is just a mission now. They are going to have their own priest very soon and then, they tell me, they will have a little later service. But it did permit me to go a little later in the day to an Episcopalian service some 30 miles away. The similarity of the two sermons struck me because they were both in essence based on "love thy neighbor as thyself."

In this day and age when we have so many critical problems in this evolution that we are undergoing confronting society, I think it is constantly necessary for all of us to engage in some introspection and to see that we are as selfless as possible, that we really try to live

with all of you in conjunction with "love thy neighbor as thyself." And that is what we are trying to do in this world.

This house is never happier than when it honors freedom and when it acknowledges leadership. That is my reason for asking you to come here today.

I think you represent both freedom and leadership. You are not only a force for spiritual enlightenment throughout this Nation, but for years you have been well known as a force for better social conditions, better housing, better education, and better health. You have been leaders, with me, in our war on poverty and certainly in the battle for human rights.

During the period in which we live, when the chroniclers of history record our adventures, advances, our achievements, if any, I hope that we can proudly, through our descendants, point to this era as the period when we made the greatest advance in human rights.

We have made the greatest progress for food production and supply of the nutrients and needs of the human body. We have made the greatest success in finding ways and means, methods, procedures and wherewithals to help our bodies and to give us maximum life and length of life. And we have made the major contributions and major advances in the field of education.

Now the cry for freedom is not new in our Nation. We went through a similar period, a very hectic one, more than 100 years ago.

But in the last few years this cry has had a new sound and a louder and more insistent one. It has become so strong that the people of this Nation and the world no longer can ignore it.

I think the people of the United States have been listening. I think it is one of the glories of the civil rights movement that when Negro citizens have raised the freedom

cry they have usually started raising it from the church pulpit.

I was happy to see these two separate denominations where I went to church Sunday. Both of them spoke at some length on discrimination, on equality, and on the necessity of loving thy neighbor, whether he was black or brown or red or white, as thyself.

So the story of our progress in civil rights is the story of the pulpit, as well as the story of congressional battles.

I think the churches have great reason to be proud of the leadership that they have developed and that they have presented.

Headquarters for the battle in almost every community have always been a church and often an AME church. The generals in these battles are the leaders.

The battle cry was not a shout, it was a song. The victory was not conquest, but was reason and reconciliation. And most of you wore no uniforms, but I read somewhere about the armor of truth and the breastplate of righteousness.

Today we have entered a new phase. The Negro citizens are no longer appealing just for equality. They know that justice requires it. This is as it should be.

But if a just appeal, which is fair and a just appeal which is right has an ugly sound, we may lose more than we gain.

So what if the cry for freedom becomes a sound of a brick cracking through a store window, turning over an automobile in the street, or throwing of rocks, or the sound of the mob, or the sound of violence and the yells of frustration, and the bitter inflection is from a body that hates?

If that sound should drown out the voices of reason, frustration will replace progress and all of our best work will be undone.

So you must help me to see that that just does not happen in this country. We are not getting at that job any too early, either.

I believe we can prevent it.

I want to do all I can to prevent it by making the sound of leadership louder and clearer. Let that leadership drown out the sounds of violence.

I am dependent on you leaders to help. There are other issues, I think, that we are going to write in the history of the sixties—like housing, urban progress, conservation, education, and health, and a dozen others.

Every one of these issues has its moral and spiritual dimensions and its political dimensions as well.

I would not tell you and your members to vote for this candidate or that one, but I would presume to tell you to vote.

I hope that your great voice of leadership, and your ministers in pulpits across the land, will urge all of your members to live up to their responsibilities as citizens of this country; their responsibilities not just to the church, but in the schools and communities and in the social life and in the government life, to really utilize the freedom that you have sought in a great many respects and what you have gained.

What good does it do us if we seek freedom and secure it and then do not utilize it?

There may be some in your own congregation who say that preachers shouldn't do that; that they should stay in the church and stay out of any socially conscious movements, poverty programs, community developments, or political meetings.

I hope you will tell them this for me: Tell them that in this age the church cannot afford to stand aside from the great problems of our times. The church is interested in the health of the child, in the education of the child, in the surroundings of that child, and whether it can sleep without rats biting him, whether it can breathe without breathing polluted air, whether it has a recreation area where it can play without knowing that

juvenile delinquents are in the neighborhood.

Because if the preachers in this country step aside from politics and community life and leadership and social problems, then who steps in? If the good men of the church have no business in these causes, who is left to do that business?

I have never heard a satisfactory answer to those questions.

So I am glad that you came to see me. Your visit gives me an opportunity to make a request of you and also to make a promise to you.

My promise is this: As long as I am the President I am going to use my pulpit to help bring these issues to the people, to the attention of the people of the world and the people of this country.

We are going to believe in education, health, conservation, food, increasing our life expectancy, and increasing our standards of living here at home. What is good for Paul and Silas, is good for the people of the world, too.

So we are going to try to set a good example by associating ourselves with other nations and making part of our resources to provide technical leadership in health, education, and food production and so forth to relieve starving humanity.

The request I make of you after I promise to use my own pulpit is this: Since I have only one pulpit—and sometimes it gets limited—you have 7,000. So I would like to admonish you and remind you that your Nation, your country, and the men who are fighting to protect your freedom that you enjoy, including freedom lovers everywhere, need your help.

I hope that you will give it to us. So go out from these 7,000 pulpits of the land and say a new and better day is dawning, a stronger people is developing, a more secure

society is on the horizon, and we are getting excited for that Promised Land.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Following his remarks Bishop E. C. Hatcher, president of the Bishops' Council, thanked the President on behalf of the members of the Council and promised him

the Council's "full moral and spiritual support" in the planning and promotion of the Great Society program. The group was then led in prayer by the Church's oldest Bishop, 88-year-old Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia. The members of the Council were in Washington for a 2-day meeting.

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 485 Remarks During a Visit to Cape Kennedy With Chancellor Erhard of Germany. *September 27, 1966*

*Chancellor Erhard, Dr. Webb, distinguished officials of the Republic of West Germany, ladies and gentlemen:*

I want to thank you for taking time this afternoon away from what I know is always a very tight schedule to welcome our distinguished friends.

I am pleased that our distinguished visitor, Chancellor Erhard, could also find time on his busy schedule to let me show him what you are doing here at Cape Kennedy. I wanted him to see it, not merely because of the pride we take in what you are achieving here, but also because of the promise which this great spaceport holds for the future of all mankind.

The story of man's advancement, throughout history, has been the story of his victories over the forces of nature. In that continuing story, our own generation has been given the opportunity to write the grandest chapter of them all. Much of that chapter has already been written in this place where we now meet this afternoon.

As we look at this vast scientific complex, it is hard to believe, Mr. Chancellor, that only 5 years ago, no American had yet orbited the earth. Today, 17 American astronauts have flown in orbit. Five of them have flown twice.

Only 5 years ago, the heaviest satellite that we could put in orbit, as you saw a few moments ago, weighed only some 3,000

pounds. The Saturn V, which will make its first flight next year, can place 250,000 pounds into earth orbit, as you have just been told.

Five years ago, the moon was far beyond our reach. Today, we have thousands of detailed photographs of our planet's orbiting satellite.

I could go on, Mr. Chancellor, listing the achievements of the remarkable national space team and the new adventures which lie just ahead. I can also tell you that we are on our schedule in our plan and our determination to put men on the moon before 1970.

But there is more—much more—involved in our work than the adventure and the challenge of space.

The adventures of men like Conrad and Gordon, whom you met this afternoon and who came here with us, not only widen their own horizons, but they open up vast new possibilities for our men of science throughout the world.

That is really why I invited you, Mr. Chancellor, to come along with me to have a personal look at these fantastic craft that are taking us into the future and to which men of German ancestry have contributed so much and of whom we are so proud. That is why I am discussing with the Chancellor, as well as other leaders, my hope that our scientists can join in joint endeavors to

reap the full benefits of this adventure.

Later in the day, we will make an announcement about expected exchanges among the excellent young people of both nations which I think will be of interest to the German people and to the American people.<sup>1</sup>

In particular, I have authorized Mr. Jim Webb to discuss whether solar physicists from Europe may wish to be associated with the American solar physicists who are preparing telescopes to fly on an Apollo flight in order to study the sun at the height of the solar cycle.

This is an avenue of international cooperation which we intend to vigorously pursue, in every way that we can.

It has been said that the real and legitimate goal of science is the endowment of human life with new inventions and riches. That is the real goal of our own space effort in America. You are helping to endow all of human life, in all lands, with new inventions and with new riches.

And to each employee here who has contributed his part, I, as your President, say thank you. We appreciate you and we admire you. The presence of our distinguished visitor serves to remind us of the very special nature of achievements in space. Their benefits must flow, not just to a single nation, but they must flow to all nations and to all peoples everywhere.

Let me give you briefly a few examples. Our weather satellites have already started a revolution in weather forecasting—which already has been a boon to farmers and fishermen the world over.

Other satellites are improving navigation, bringing information and education to literally hundreds of millions by relaying radio and television programs across the

continents and across the seas of the world.

At the same time that we are meeting the demands for long space flights by our astronauts, we are developing techniques that will help us solve the problems of air and water pollution here on earth. We are very proud of the studies that we have made of your country and the information that you have given us in this field, Mr. Chancellor.

We have launched six research satellites that are designed by scientists in other countries. Eight more are planned.

We are working with scientists in 14 other countries in the launching of sounding rockets.

We are cooperating with 17 other nations which provide tracking, data acquisition, and command services for our satellites.

We would like so much to see many more multilateral projects organized and managed by the countries of Europe, acting together. I would like to say, this afternoon, that the United States is prepared, if requested, to join with them in space efforts of mutual benefit by providing launch vehicles, or in whatever other ways you leaders may feel that we can be of help.

This cooperation is among acknowledged friends. But we go beyond that. We seek—and we shall continue to seek—cooperation in space with the Soviet Union. We have an agreement to exchange certain kinds of space data. We have shared information on variations in the earth's magnetic field. We will soon publish jointly American and Soviet material on space biology and medicine.

We have agreed to certain principles governing the use of space.

But these agreements in principle—expressed in resolutions at the United Nations—fall short of the full, binding force of treaty law.

I earnestly hope that the Soviet Union—

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<sup>1</sup> See Item 486, p. 1080.

whose space achievements have been very great—will feel as we feel in America: that the rapid evolution of space technology makes early conclusion of a treaty between us governing the use of space a most urgent matter.

So it is a matter of the highest common interest, for the future peace of the world and the security of all men may very well be at stake as a result of our efforts.

And so, as we explore the vastness of space, and as we dream of new horizons, we work, too, for the manmade controls that will keep these efforts at the service of man and at the service of peace.

There is so much ahead of us for all of us to do.

Each nation has its own problems—food for its hungry, medicine for its sick, care for its elderly, education for its young.

Each nation has its own dreams and we have exchanged dreams in these last 2 pleasant days that I have spent with the Chancellor. We have dreams of peace, of security, of independence, of progress, of the advancement of our youth and friendship among all the peoples of the world.

And together, men of all nations face the challenge not just of our world, but of the vast universe whose stars shine down on us all, and whose mysteries we slowly will penetrate together.

So let us go about the business of mankind.

Let us abandon the use of force.

And let us meet together—in peace—the common challenges that confront all men.

The time we have is short.

The earth moves on.

And the heavens wait.

Before we leave, I want each man and woman who is in any way associated with this endeavor to know how much your

country appreciates your effort and your achievement.

As we meet here our men patrol and guard freedom throughout the world. Some of our men are dying at this very hour in the rice paddies of Vietnam. We honor, respect, and are grateful for their contribution to our freedom.

I particularly want to acknowledge the great efforts that Dr. Debus, who came to us from Germany, and Dr. Wernher von Braun, who has been so intimately identified with our space program, also a former citizen of Germany, have made to our space effort.

I am called upon, on occasions, to distribute Medals of Honor to our gallant men who have protected our security and who have advanced the cause of peace. Today I don't have any Medals of Honor to distribute, but I would like, in thanking each of you, to point out that I know of none who are more deserving of our recognition than Dr. Debus and Dr. von Braun.

I want to add to that list two great American public servants, too—Secretary Robert McNamara, who is associated in this effort and who is one of our most brilliant and competent leaders today, and our own most able, imaginative Director, Dr. James Webb.

I have said many times I would like to have Dr. Webb in the Cabinet and I would have if he didn't have a more important assignment.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:05 p.m. at the Vehicle Assembly Building at Cape Kennedy, Fla. In his opening words he referred to Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of the Republic of West Germany and Dr. James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Later he referred to Comdr. Charles Conrad, Jr., and Lt. Comdr. Richard F. Gordon, Jr., U.S. Astronauts, Dr. Kurt H. Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Fla., and Dr. Wernher von Braun, Director,



George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

On November 28, 1966, the White House announced that an agreement for the first foreign space station on United States territory had been reached that day in Paris by an exchange of notes between U.S. Ambassador to France Charles E. Bohlen and the European Space Research Organization (ESRO), composed of 10 West European countries. The release stated that an ESRO station, to be operated in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, would be established near

Fairbanks, Alaska, for the purpose of receiving telemetry from and sending commands to ESRO scientific satellites. According to the release, the station would be operational by the summer of 1967.

In making the announcement the White House quoted the paragraph in the President's remarks at Cape Kennedy on September 27 in which he expressed hope that many more multilateral projects would be organized and managed by the countries of Europe acting together (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1740).

## 486 Joint Statement Following Discussions With Chancellor Erhard of Germany. *September 27, 1966*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON and Chancellor Erhard completed today the fifth of a series of meetings which began in 1963. The two leaders attach exceptional importance to these consultations, which afford an opportunity for intimate and thorough discussion of matters of mutual concern. They were accompanied by Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury Fowler and Secretary of Defense McNamara on the American side and Federal Ministers Dr. Schroeder, von Hassel and Dr. Westrick on the German side.

In two days of wide-ranging talks the President and the Chancellor reviewed problems in the relations between the two countries, as well as questions of world peace and security. The exchange of views, as in former meetings, took place in an open and cordial atmosphere and resulted in basic agreement on all important points. The President and the Chancellor found that the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America continue to share a deep community of interest in all major problems affecting international security.

The situation of the Atlantic Alliance and the state of East-West relations, including the problem of a divided Germany and Berlin, were among the main topics discussed.

Questions of long-term Atlantic defense planning, which include the burden on the American balance of payments resulting from the stationing of United States forces in Europe were also discussed in that context. Other subjects reviewed were disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, European unity within an Atlantic partnership, the Vietnam conflict, foreign aid, space and other scientific cooperation, the Kennedy Round and international liquidity.

### GERMAN REUNIFICATION

President Johnson reaffirmed the objective of the reunification of Germany as one of the most significant goals of American foreign policy. Chancellor Erhard stressed the human suffering which results from the continuing artificial division of Germany, and the President and the Chancellor agreed that a solution of the German problem on the basis of self-determination was essential in the interest of humanity as well as of lasting peace in Europe. They emphasized the right and duty of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as the only freely elected Government of the German people, to speak and to stand for their interests until the German nation has been

made whole. They agreed that the freedom of Berlin must be preserved and that the problem of Berlin can be resolved only within the framework of the peaceful reunification of Germany.

#### WESTERN UNITY AND EAST-WEST RELATIONS

The President and the Chancellor addressed two main needs of our day: Western unity and improved East-West relations.

The President and the Chancellor underlined once more the great importance of European unification founded on common action and common institutions. A united Europe is a basic element of Western strength and freedom and a bulwark against the spirit of national rivalry which has produced so many disasters in the past. They emphasized that Europe and North America are parts of a common Atlantic world and have a common fate. It therefore continues to be a vital interest of their foreign policies to multiply and deepen the ties between North America and a uniting Europe. In this connection the President and the Chancellor discussed the problem of the technological gap between the United States and Europe and noted the excellent initiatives of the Italian Government in this regard. The President indicated that the United States stands ready to respond to any proposals by our European allies in this area of advanced technology.

In East-West relations they believe that we should continue to respond to the widespread yearning to heal the division of Europe and of Germany without which no lasting peace can be achieved, looking steadily for ways to overcome the rigidities of the past.

They believe that closer ties between all European nations, the United States and

the Soviet Union will serve this purpose. So will new moves to remove ancient fears.

They agreed to explore with their allies every useful step that could be taken to these ends.

The Chancellor discussed with the President the possibilities for further development of the ideas expressed in the German Peace Note of March 25, 1966. The President welcomed this constructive German initiative.

The President and the Chancellor are convinced that Western unity will contribute to East-West understanding—that Western European integration and Atlantic solidarity can open the way for wider cooperation in promoting the security and well-being of Europe as a whole.

#### ATLANTIC SECURITY

President Johnson and Chancellor Erhard discussed fully the problems of Atlantic security. They agreed that tension in Europe is less acute. Yet a basic threat to security persists and the Atlantic Alliance continues to be the vital condition of peace and freedom. They reaffirmed the determination of the two governments to maintain the strength of the Alliance and its integrated defense and to adjust it to the requirements it will face in the coming years. They agreed that a searching reappraisal should be undertaken of the threat to security and, taking into account changes in military technology and mobility, of the forces required to maintain adequate deterrence and defense. This review should also address the question of equitable sharing of the defense and other comparable burdens, and the impact of troop deployment and force levels on the balance of payments of the United States and United Kingdom, and take into account the effect on the German economic and budgetary situ-

ation of measures designed to ameliorate balance of payments problems.

The President and Chancellor agreed that it would be desirable to have conversations in which the United Kingdom would be invited to participate along with the Federal Republic and the United States, to examine these questions, in the consideration of which all the NATO allies will wish to participate.

The President and Chancellor worked on the problems which have arisen under the existing offset arrangements between the Federal Republic and the United States. The Chancellor assured the President that the Federal Republic would make every effort fully to meet the current offset agreement insofar as financial arrangements affecting the balance of payments are involved. The Chancellor explained to the President that the Federal Republic would not in the future be able fully to offset the foreign exchange costs associated with the stationing of U.S. forces in Germany by the purchasing of military equipment. It was agreed that that question would be one of the problems to be considered in the tripartite conversations.

#### NATO NUCLEAR ISSUES

The President and the Chancellor emphasized their great interest in an early termination of the armaments race and in progress in the field of general and controlled disarmament.

They agreed that the proliferation of nuclear weapons into the national control of non-nuclear states must be checked, and expressed the view that nuclear arrangements consistent with this objective should be made within the Alliance to provide the non-nuclear Allies with an appropriate share in nuclear defense. They noted with satisfac-

tion the decision of the Nuclear Planning Working Group in Rome to recommend a permanent nuclear planning committee in the Alliance. They hope other members of the Alliance will support this recommendation, which would broaden and deepen the areas of nuclear consultation and would bring the Allies more intimately into planning for nuclear defense.

#### VIETNAM

President Johnson informed Chancellor Erhard of the current situation in Vietnam. Chancellor Erhard reiterated his view that the assistance given by the United States to Vietnam's resistance against aggression is important to the entire free world. Chancellor Erhard stated that in his view the efforts and sacrifices made by the United States in Vietnam provide assurance of the seriousness with which the United States regards its international commitments. The Chancellor expressed his deep regret that the President's repeated peace offers have so far not been accepted. President Johnson expressed to Chancellor Erhard great appreciation for this support and for the tangible assistance in the economic and humanitarian fields which the Federal Republic has given to Vietnam.

#### SPACE AND SCIENCE COOPERATION

The President and the Chancellor discussed possibilities for increased cooperation in technology and science and in particular in the field of space research. The Chancellor expressed his satisfaction that effective steps towards increased cooperation in space research have been initiated since his last meeting with the President in December 1965. The President and the Chancellor

welcomed the decision to expand the present cooperative satellite program reached as a result of the recent discussions in Bonn between NASA Administrator Webb and Minister of Science Stoltenberg.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that scientific cooperation should be pressed forward for the mutual benefit of both countries and the advancement of human knowledge, preserving opportunities for additional nations to participate and contribute.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL COOPERATION

The President and the Chancellor expressed great satisfaction over progress which has been made on the program of German-American cooperation in the field of natural resources and environmental control which was agreed on during the Chancellor's visit last December. They reviewed with satisfaction the visit of Secretary of the Interior Udall to Germany in March of this year with a mission to look into what we could learn from each other. American and German program directors and expert teams have been appointed who are exchanging experiences and making detailed plans, especially in the fields of air and water pollution and urban renewal.

#### KENNEDY ROUND

The President and the Chancellor discussed the Kennedy Round. They agreed that the European Communities and the United States are now facing the decisive and most difficult phase of these trade negotiations. Both governments will give a very high priority to their successful conclusion in order to achieve the common goal of en-

couraging increased world trade by a substantial reduction in trade barriers.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY NEGOTIATIONS

The President and the Chancellor also discussed the international monetary negotiations. They expressed satisfaction with the decisions of the Ministers and the Governors of the Group of 10 at the Hague, and with the plan for joint meetings between the International Monetary Fund Executive Directors and the deputies of the Group of 10. They agreed that the successful conclusion of these negotiations is of the highest political importance.

The President proposed to the Chancellor that there be established secure means of direct telephonic communication between Washington and Bonn to permit easy and rapid consultation on issues of concern to the two Governments. The Chancellor agreed that such an arrangement would be useful and should be set up as soon as feasible.

The two leaders agreed to increase the flow between their countries of the young people who are devoted to excellence in special fields. A competitive scholarship program will be explored to provide a creative exchange of talented youth who can make serious scientific, cultural or artistic contributions to the society of the host country.

The President and the Chancellor were happy to have had this opportunity to discuss together their common problems, as well as to renew their close personal friendship. They reaffirmed the friendship and trust which has developed between the people and governments of the United States and Germany. They expressed gratification at the results achieved by this meeting which

should go far toward building even closer relations between themselves and with their partners, as well as toward improving future relations with the Eastern neighbors and other parts of the world.

The Chancellor extended an invitation to the President to visit the Federal Republic next spring; the President said that he would be most pleased to do so if his responsibilities permitted.

## 487 Remarks to the Delegates to the Second National Conference of United States Marshals. *September 27, 1966*

I AM delighted to welcome you to the White House again on the occasion of your second national conference.

You are here to study new problems in law enforcement.

Never in the history of your organization—177 years—has this Nation had greater need for imaginative, new, and firm approaches to that problem.

More than 2,700,000 major crimes are now committed in this country every year—nearly 5 a minute.

You know the statistics: one murder every hour, one forcible rape every 23 minutes, one robbery every 4½ minutes, one assault every 2½ minutes, one car theft every minute, one burglary every 27 seconds.

So long as this situation continues, we are not meeting the Government's very first responsibility to its citizens: the right to be secure from criminal violence.

We have a national policy for agriculture. We have a national policy for transportation. We have national policies for health and education. The time is long past due for a national strategy against crime. And as Federal law enforcement officers, you have a stake in helping to formulate that policy.

The United States Marshals have a proud record. From early frontier days, you have accepted the challenge of change. Often you were the first to carry the Federal writ into lawless communities. Today, you are discharging your increasingly difficult duties

with devotion and dispatch. And you are doing it, I might add, with a record of economy and efficiency unequaled by any branch of the Federal service. The Marshals Service has had less than a 2 percent increase in personnel over a period of 30 years. I consider that truly remarkable.

I am also pleased that, in my administration, legislation has finally been introduced to place U.S. Marshals under the civil service system. Enactment of this bill will complete the task of making the Marshals Service a merit service and a career service. It will protect the rights of the individual Marshal, and it will benefit both your Service and the country you serve.

But no matter how capable, no matter how dedicated, Federal law enforcement officers cannot win this fight alone. That is why I have asked the Attorney General to work with the Governors of the 50 States to establish statewide committees on law enforcement and criminal justice.

I am pleased to announce today that 20 Governors have already acted and 14 have indicated their intentions to form such committees. And more States are actively considering this step.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act, which we passed last year, is channeling Federal help to local police. In its first year of operation, it has financed 79 demonstration projects in 30 States. This year more programs are underway, including one

which is helping police in about 60 cities plan and develop community relations programs. I hope and believe that this will make your own work a little easier.

We are also striving to help the courts operate more fairly and swiftly.

In June, I signed into law the first real reform of our bail system since 1789. It insures that all defendants will be considered, in fact as well as in theory, innocent until proven guilty. The right to bail will no longer depend on the size of a man's wallet.

I want to assure you that the Federal Government will continue to strengthen the Nation's ability to resist crime. We will use the laws we have, and we will seek new laws when they are necessary and useful.

We have new legislation to control the illegal drug traffic.

We have new legislation to control juvenile delinquency.

We have new legislation to help local police departments.

We have new legislation to seek prisoner rehabilitation.

We will continue, and accelerate, our battle with that unique product of our time, the

organized, syndicated corporation of corruption.

I would like to express to you today, on behalf of the American people, our gratitude for the vital service the U.S. Marshals are performing in this continuing battle against crime and disorder.

You are one group which is successfully meeting the challenge of keeping pace. You are meeting the new and difficult problems confronting you today as effectively as you met similar problems at the beginning of our Republic.

Your training, combined with your spirit and dedication, is rapidly making the Marshals Service not only the oldest, but also one of the finest Federal law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke about 1 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The group of United States Marshals from 93 judicial districts (including the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) were attending a 3½ day conference in Washington.

For the President's statement following the signing of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 527.

The Bail Reform Act of 1966 was approved by the President on June 22, 1966 (see Item 286).

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 488 Remarks of Welcome in the East Room to President Senghor of Senegal. *September 28, 1966*

*Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:*

For me this is a very special occasion this morning—a time to repay hospitality that is long overdue.

I deeply regret Mr. President, that we could not offer you better weather, but what we have lost in the weather we will try to make up in the warmth and friendship of our people.

Five years ago I visited Senegal to attend

your inauguration as first President and to celebrate the first anniversary of your nation's independence. It was a trip I shall never forget.

I remember the excitement of your people as they began their journey toward nationhood. I remember the enthusiasm they expressed toward the poet-statesman who serves as their great leader.

I did not remain only in your great capital

of Dakar. I explored your country, just as I hope you will be able to explore ours.

I remember the many faces of your wonderful people. We traveled the countryside to the small village area of Kayar and I met the village chief there, a man whose tremendous strength and dignity spoke through our separations of language.

Mr. President, I believe that we understand each other. I came away from your country with a profound respect for you and for your deep commitment to your people and to your country. We are quite delighted that you are giving us this chance to know you better, to meet our people, and to show you our Nation.

In your official capacity, Mr. President, we welcome you as the head of a very friendly and vigorous African nation. Of course, we know the hardships you have endured. We admire the progress that you have made and we share with you a partnership in this noble venture of free men.

We can have no illusions about the difficulties of the road ahead. To wage a peaceful war against hunger, disease, and illiteracy will take all the strength and imagination that all of us can muster. The United States of America intends, Mr. President, to be a good friend and to be your strong ally in this effort that we will make together.

Mr. President, your presence among us today is a most happy event, not only for all of those who are present here this morning, but to those eyes in the Nation which will follow your visit, recognizing an old friend who has come to share with us his warmth, his humor, and his very wise counsel.

So I should like you to know that you are among friends. We bid you a most cordial welcome. And we trust that your visit to our country will be a pleasant one and that you will enjoy your stay among us.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. A formal welcome with full military honors had been scheduled to be held on the South Lawn. Because of rain, President Johnson greeted President Senghor on the North Portico and proceeded to the East Room for the welcoming ceremony. President Senghor responded as follows:

Mr. President, I am very sensitive to your welcome. I am very happy and very honored to be your guest today here in Washington, because, first, you were our guest, the guest of the Senegalese people in 1961 on the occasion of our first independence day.

I am honored to be your guest, secondly, because you are at the head of the United States of America, the most powerful nation in the world.

Indeed, I admire your material power, but I much more admire your spiritual power, the power of your democracy, of your creativity.

Since you were elected, we are very aware of your policy and we know that you have made much for all Americans—for white and for Negro—on the road to the Great Society.

Long live the United States of America. Long live the friendship between the U.S.A. and Senegal.

## 489 Toasts of the President and President Senghor of Senegal. *September 28, 1966*

*Mr. President, most distinguished guests:*

I once heard about a man who, while strolling through a cemetery, saw a tombstone bearing this inscription: "Here lies a Lawyer—and an Honest Man." Naturally, he was surprised to learn that the grave held only one man—not two.

Well, I am more surprised today than he was.

Here among us in the White House sits the architect of a nation's constitution; an educator; a statesman; a historian—and a poet. And he is only one man—not five!

If I were to compare you, Mr. President,

with some figure from our history, I would have to call the names of Thomas Jefferson and Walt Whitman—and perhaps many others.

So from now on, when I am taken to task about my relations with intellectuals, I hope my learned critics will be convinced by this reply: “But what about President Senghor?”

Mr. President, our two nations are different in many ways.

America’s independence is old—and yours is new.

But today I am thinking of the things that we have in common.

Your nation and mine are embarked on historic efforts to achieve social justice and economic progress for all of the citizens of our lands.

Your nation, like mine, knows that its future depends on the hope which education brings.

You and I—who both began as teachers—deeply share that conviction.

And we agree about the growing importance to the world of Africa’s young nations.

In the United States, we admire the role that you and your people are playing in building the future of your continent. That is why we have welcomed the opportunity to work with you in building secondary and technical schools; and that is why we are proud to send Peace Corps volunteers to teach and learn in Senegal and throughout Africa.

I was so pleased to hear you make the observations you did this morning about the effectiveness of our Peace Corps.

We have seen the growing willingness among African nations to work together for progress. I believe the trend is clear: Africa’s people are setting their course toward cooperation.

It is fitting that Leopold Senghor, who is a symbol of this cooperative spirit, is both a

political leader as well as a leader of thought.

Of him, a biographer has written: “If this were not a topsy-turvy world, it would be governed by poets—for they are the most lucid of men . . . Their glance is clear and ever new. They see and foresee.”

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to the people of Senegal and to their great leader, Leopold Senghor.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House, at a luncheon honoring President Senghor. President Senghor responded as follows:

Mr. President, I would like, first of all, to express our thanks for the very cordial welcome afforded my delegation and myself.

We have, indeed, been deeply moved by it and particularly by the kind words you have just said.

They confirm in our eyes the friendship that unites our two peoples and which dates from before our independence.

Our gratitude is also coupled with the pleasure and honor we feel in being your guests today.

We have pleasure, indeed, to meet again as President the politician who represented his country at the celebration of the first anniversary of our independence and who, if I am not mistaken, has so far visited only Senegal in Africa.

And it is an honor for us to be the guests of the President of the United States of America, because this country which is as vast as a continent and is the most powerful in the world, has as its leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, a man of action but also a man of heart.

If I speak of the greatness of the United States of America, it is of a greatness in the size of its soul; of a spiritual and cultural greatness. As everybody knows, you are the largest producer of food, of energy, and of many other things. That is to say that you are the biggest agricultural and industrial power.

I do not need to mention your military potentiality. In a word, you are in the field of material forces the most powerful state in the world. This has been said very often and is only too well known all around the world.

The formidable power, as a matter of fact, inspires only my admiration insofar as these productive forces are created by the American spirit. I prefer to speak of your spiritual forces, which do more to stimulate my admiration and our admiration in Senegal.

This, indeed, is the spirit of your message on the State of the Union on January 4, 1965, in which you said:

“And so tonight now, in 1965, we begin a new



quest for union. We seek the unity of man with the world that he has built—with the knowledge that can save or destroy him—with the cities which can stimulate or stifle him—with the wealth and machines which can enrich or menace his spirit.”

There, indeed, lies your desire to save the soul and spirit which, since your independence, since the end of the colonial regime, 200 years ago, has been the major endeavor of the American Nation.

This imposes some reflection. The American spirit is, therefore, a spirit of research in freedom, of a free investigation in order to understand the world. But the American spirit is also a spirit of innovation in order to transform, together with the environment, the conditions of man and from there man himself.

That is what you call, with such a suggestive word, creativity.

Mr. President, you have often been presented abroad as the typical American. I consider it the highest praise that could be made of you, since the typical American is one who expresses the American spirit.

Your friend, the famous journalist, Alistair Cooke, tells us that you are not a stereotype. That American spirit which you embody, in the dynamic sense of the word mixing the faith and exhaustive energy of the pioneers, has first-rate intellectual power.

I believe, however, that in spite of this fact, you rate heart with brain. In any case, I only want to stress this generosity which leads you in your steady struggle for equal rights for all American citizens. This you have felt deeply and you have proclaimed very strongly in your speech on March 15, 1965, that democracy is not only liberty and equality. It is, above all, fraternity based on human dignity.

Thus, in assuring progressively, as you have done, civil rights for all, you, Mr. President, who have

deep roots in the South, are reviving the old American spirit.

At the same time, you also express our contemporary spirit. For justice for all means today—with the fantastic means at the disposal of the United States—prosperity for all, the Great Society.

As you proclaimed in your speech of March 15:

“The time of justice has now come. I tell you that I believe sincerely that no force can hold it back. It is right in the eyes of man and God that it should come. And when it does, I think that day will brighten the lives of every American.”

Yes, Mr. President, in this I do believe: The dawn that comes up announces the rising sun, the great day of enlightenment and joy that is coming.

Many a tear and much blood may still have to be shed before that day comes, a day which will be the glory of America.

We are not discouraged. We never have lost our hope in America, because there is the Federal Government and because there are men of heart and conscience like you, President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In stating again our gratitude for the warm welcome afforded us, I want to stress the pleasure we feel in discovering, together with our similar ideals, the convergence of our endeavors which we have undertaken in order to assure to every citizen, to every man, his human dignity.

Your Excellencies, gentlemen, I invite you to toast the health of His Excellency, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, to the health of Mrs. Johnson, to whom I present the homage of my gratitude for the valuable help she brought to the First World Festival of Negro Arts, and to the greatness and happiness of the American people.

[As printed above, this item follows the text of the White House release.]

## 490 Statement by the President and Letter on the Health Manpower Shortage. *September 29, 1966*

WE HAVE MADE great progress in this country in bringing medical services to all our people. Advances in medical science and our increasing capacity to give better medical care impose a heavy demand for trained people to provide these services. Our examination of the Nation's health problem makes clear that the most critical need is in the manpower field. I am very hopeful that the National Advisory Com-

mission on Health Manpower, chaired by J. Irwin Miller, will produce plans for increasing the supply of health manpower and improving the ways in which we use that supply.

Congress has passed major legislation to improve and expand our resources in health manpower. These include:

—The Manpower Development and Training Act

- The Vocational Education Act
- The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act
- The Nurse Training Act
- The Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments
- The Economic Opportunity Act.

Programs authorized by this legislation will provide thousands of well-trained health workers to bring the benefits of modern medicine to all Americans.

In addition, Congress is now considering the allied health professions personnel training bill to provide specially trained health workers and teachers, and the comprehensive health planning bill to permit better utilization of health workers in State and local programs. I urge passage of this vital legislation.

Meanwhile, I have asked the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Administrator of the Veterans Administration, and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to examine our training programs to determine how they can be better focused on shortages in this field, especially programs designed to bring back trained workers not presently employed.

Because of the budgetary situation, it is of the utmost importance that we employ ingenuity and imagination to adjust existing programs to meet this urgent health manpower need.

Finally, I have asked the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to cooperate with the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Nurses Association in making an intensive study of hospitals which provide efficient and economical use of nurses and other health workers. We must seek to ex-

tend such experience to hospitals throughout the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO SECRETARY OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE JOHN  
W. GARDNER

*Dear Mr. Secretary:*

Our examination of the nation's health problem makes clear that the most critical need is in the manpower field. I am very hopeful that the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower, chaired by J. Irwin Miller, will produce plans for increasing the supply of health manpower and improving the ways in which we use that supply.

In the meantime, however, I want to be sure that we explore every existing possibility to help meet this need. The federal government has a number of programs and facilities which we should be able to utilize. I would like to make certain that federal training programs are better focused on this problem, including programs to bring back trained workers not presently employed in the health field.

I would like you to work with Secretary Wirtz, Veterans Administrator Driver and Director Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity and submit your joint proposals to me at the earliest practicable time.

In addition, I hope you will cooperate with the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Nurses Association in making an intensive study of hospitals which provide efficient and economical use of nurses and other health workers. We must seek to extend such experience to hospitals throughout the country.

Because of the budgetary situation, with which you are fully familiar, it is of the ut-

most importance that we employ ingenuity and imagination to adjust existing programs to meet our urgent health manpower needs.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The White House also released similar letters from the President to the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A joint memorandum in response to the President's letters was made public on March 5, 1967 (3 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 381).

491 Statement by the President at a Meeting With a Group of  
Governors on Problems of Crime and Law Enforcement.  
*September 29, 1966*

THE FACT of crime and the fear of crime are common across our land. For it has an unrelenting pace. It exacts heavy costs in human suffering and in financial losses to both individuals and communities. It blocks the achievement of a good life for all our people.

No government and no society can fully immunize itself against criminal behavior. But government has a special duty to exert every means to insure for all our people safety of the home and safety of the streets. A society can be neither great nor just as long as crime rates swell.

Freedom from fear is not a figure of speech. It is a principal requirement in a decent society and a just expectation of every citizen.

Our system of agriculture produces more food with fewer people than any country in the world.

Our vast transportation system is among the swiftest, safest, and most effective in the world.

We have extended the span of life because of sustained research by government, industry, and private citizens.

But in the field of crime, our efforts are archaic. Our system of criminal justice, fragmented in function and geography, is starved of concerted attention.

There is hardly any other overriding area

of public concern in which there is so little real knowledge, so great a deferral of public action and delayed reform, and so widespread a need for all levels of government to make new starts and pursue new courses.

Our Nation has long prided itself on a tradition of local responsibility in the principal domains of law enforcement. The thought of a national police force—a Gestapo—repels us.

For ours is a federal society. Responsibility is shared. We insist that each unit of government exercise its full capacities.

And yet there is a driving and creative role for the Federal Government to play in partnership with State and local officials. Let me just give you a few measurements of our joint task.

—Each year over 7 million Americans confront the machinery of justice.

—The correctional institutions and services in the United States handle more than 1½ million persons each day.

—The cost of operating all our correctional services is nearly \$1 billion. The annual “tuition” for an adult offender is nearly \$2,000; for a juvenile it is nearly \$4,000.

—The highest rate of increase in crime is among juveniles. One out of six boys will be referred to a juvenile court for an act of delinquency before his 18th birth-

day. The arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes has increased nearly 50 percent since 1960.

—The full cost to our society of all crime in 1 year cannot be accurately estimated.

It is at least \$27 billion.

What are we doing about these damning facts? What can be done?

The first goal of our efforts has been fuller knowledge and understanding. We are energetically seeking it now in the work of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

This Commission is chaired by the Attorney General. It consists of 18 members drawn from the bar and many sections of private endeavor. It has mobilized the best minds and talents from every relevant discipline. More than 200 experts are aiding in the Commission's nationwide inquiries. The inquiries of its staff are directed at every level of the law enforcement process.

The Commission is moving in several directions:

1. It has confirmed that we must improve the method of collecting crime statistics.

The leadership of the FBI and Mr. Hoover in the compilation of crime statistics and in the promotion of police standards has been outstanding. But no matter how careful their work, large numbers of crime are unreported in many areas. We know how many crimes are reported. But what of those which are not?

There are even greater deficiencies in figures on crimes processed in the courts and the numbers of criminals successfully rehabilitated in our correctional institutions. And there are no figures on perhaps the most necessary topic of all—the numbers of persons who are victimized by crime.

The Commission is probing further. A careful, representative sample has been made of 13,000 American households to analyze

the full effects of crime. This was supplemented by intensive precinct profiles in three large cities. Here the questions are being discussed fully with policemen who have their daily beats in the precincts; they are being discussed with the businesses, schools, churches, and park personnel located in these precincts.

2. The Commission is looking closely at those important segments of the criminal justice system which lie outside the courtroom.

At least 80 percent of those arrested never come to trial. The various mechanisms of plea-bargaining in lower courts are being analyzed. The Commission will recommend ways by which these might operate more fairly or swiftly.

Similar hard questions are being asked about the correctional institutions and programs in the Nation. We need to know whether crime will be reduced by getting certain prisoners back to the community earlier—or whether work-release programs can be used more beneficially—or what further contributions medicine and psychiatry can make to prisoner rehabilitation.

3. The President's Commission is trying to discover how science and technology can be servants in the national effort to reduce the scourge of crime.

There are no easy remedies. The Commission has found, for example, that in other countries—Great Britain, Sweden, Israel—affluence may itself invite crime, just as it does in this country. For example, the rise in car thefts closely parallels the rise in car sales; the spreading use of credit cards or self-service markets brings an increase of crime in suburbs as well as cities.

Beyond intense probing for knowledge and root causes, the Federal Government has also adopted new programs which are already showing heartening results.

A pioneering venture, approved by the Congress last year, is the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. During the last fiscal year, 79 demonstration projects in 30 States conducted by nonprofit groups or local agencies were made possible.

This is not a subsidy program. Its purpose is to encourage and support promising experimental approaches in communities willing to innovate.

Nevertheless, crime cannot be liquidated by a single solvent. Delinquency, dropouts, youth unemployment, rootlessness, and lack of commitment are common symptoms of the isolations and deprivations of much urban life.

That is why a strategy against crime must have a wide context and that is why this administration is seeking to set in motion a full medley of tools which assist young people to pursue a genuine career with opportunities, incentive, and social value.

The establishment of over 150 Youth Opportunity Centers, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the invigoration and expansion of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, the reevaluation of selective service and national service indicate our Federal effort. The use of public-private neighborhood corporations under the demonstration cities program, which should soon be enacted, will be a major step against crime.

But without another element, it will make little difference what the Crime Commission can teach us. Without another element, it will make little difference what experimental success the law enforcement assistance program can achieve. Without another element, the impact of our other and broader Federal programs will be blunted. And that element, clearly, is the involvement of other units of government—and the States in particular.

There must be followthrough at the local level if the findings of the Commission are to be converted into action and we derive the greatest possible benefit from the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Thus, at my direction earlier this year, the Attorney General invited the Governor of each State to appoint planning committees on criminal administration.

I am pleased to announce today that 20 Governors have already acted and 14 of these have indicated their intentions to form such committees. As you know, we have asked every State to send a representative to Washington for a major conference in October to discuss ways of implementing the principal findings and recommendations of the National Crime Commission.

I cannot stress too strongly the critical dependence of this Nation on the initiative and resolution of the States in meeting the mounting and complex problems of crime. This is truly an area in which our attainment of solutions depends on the officials of our 50 States.

Your example, your accomplishments, your willingness to share your findings and experiences with others far outweighs the help the Federal Government alone can give. Practically everything the Federal Government is undertaking is hostage to your enterprise and vision.

That is why I hope that every State will soon have its planning committee on criminal administration. That is why I hope each State will send its very best representation to the October conference in Washington.

It is simple fact that the Federal Government and all the citizens of this land depend on the alert response of its State and community leaders. It is beyond the powers of the Federal Government by itself to overhaul and modernize the system of criminal justice. It is within the power of our State Govern-

ments, in partnership with the Federal Government, to control crime, to enlarge justice, and to insure the public safety.

NOTE: The President read the statement to a group of 11 Governors invited to the White House to discuss national problems generally (see Item 492). Governors attending the conference were Roger D. Branigin, Indiana; Calvin L. Rampton, Utah; Dan K. Moore, North Carolina; Karl F. Rolvaag, Minnesota; William L. Guy, North Dakota; Jack M. Campbell, New Mexico; John A. Love, Colorado; John H. Reed, Maine; Tim M. Babcock, Montana; Henry Bellmon, Oklahoma; and George Romney, Michigan. In his statement the President referred to Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established on

July 23, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 381, 382; see also Items 422, 437, 500). Its report, transmitted to the President on February 18, 1967, is entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" (Government Printing Office, 340 pp.).

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act was approved by the President September 22, 1965 (see 1965 volume, Book II, Item 526). A report to the President on the operation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, in the form of a letter from the Attorney General, was made public by the White House on July 28, 1966 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1003).

For the President's letter to the Attorney General in response to a progress report on the Bureau of Prisons' Work Release Program see Item 463.

For the President's remarks to the delegates to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration, delivered on October 15, 1966, see Item 526.

## 492 The President's News Conference of *September 29, 1966*

### RÉSUMÉ OF MEETING WITH THE GOVERNORS OF ELEVEN STATES

THE PRESIDENT. [I.] Governor Moore of North Carolina and Governor Babcock of Montana were with us prior to our luncheon meeting as we visited in the Yellow Room.

They participated in the discussions during lunch, which has just been concluded, but they had engagements they had to keep. In order to meet their schedule they had to get to the airport, so they are not here.

Governor Love of Colorado is here with Governor Branigin of Indiana, Governor Reed of Maine, Governor Guy of North Dakota, Governor Rampton of Utah, Governor Rolvaag of Minnesota, Governor Campbell of New Mexico, Governor Bellmon of Oklahoma, and Governor Romney of Michigan.

We had participating with us Mr. Ackley of the Economic Council, Mr. Schultze of Budget, and Mr. Califano of my staff.

I told the Governors that this was part of

a policy that we established the first week I was in office of continuing an exchange of viewpoints between the President and the chief executives of each of the States. We have had a dozen or more meetings of this general nature in the last 3 years.

I had a meeting last week with a group of Governors, I had one today, and I will have one tomorrow.<sup>1</sup> We reviewed the economic situation, the strength and health of the economy, the production, jobs, and incomes that are at record highs, the inflation problem, the consumer prices, the economic situation generally, and the need for restraint.

I will not go into any more details on that, although if you have any questions on it I will be glad to answer them.

I pointed up we have 10 million more jobs than we had in 1961; the average per capita income is up 31 percent. I think you are familiar with all of the statistics.

<sup>1</sup> For the President's news conference following a luncheon with a group of Governors on September 30, see Item 494.

I reviewed with them the Vietnam situation as it exists today. I gave them the background of the Manila Conference as it has been given to you. I discussed the diplomatic conversations that had been taking place at the United Nations and certain conversations that I have had with leaders such as Prime Minister Wilson, Chairman Ne Win from Burma, President Marcos, Chancellor Erhard, President Senghor, and others.

We discussed the various programs—military, political, pacification, agriculture, health, civil-political relationships, inflation, et cetera—in Vietnam. I gave them an up-to-date report as received from General Westmoreland and Mr. Lodge, included in a general paper that I had prepared for the meeting.

I reviewed in some detail with them a statement on the crime situation and thanked the Governors for their cooperation. I told them that I was pleased to observe that 20 Governors have already acted and 14 have indicated their intention to form a state-wide crime committee. I invited each one of them to send a representative to Washington for a major conference in October<sup>2</sup> to discuss ways of implementing the principal findings and recommendations of the Crime Commission.

I pointed out that this is an area in which the solution depends on cooperation from the officials of all 50 States, and also the President, Attorney General, and the FBI. The increase in crime is phenomenal. It is up some 50 percent since 1960. The arrest of persons under 18 increased nearly 50 percent since 1960. The cost of all crime in 1 year cannot be accurately estimated but the Attorney General estimates \$27 billion.

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<sup>2</sup> For the President's remarks to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration on October 15, 1966, see Item 526.

I have a statement that I read to them—we discussed it in some detail—which will be made available to you when you leave, if you care to have it.<sup>3</sup>

I pointed up the problem that we had in our own Federal budget. I reviewed with them what I have reviewed with you before, namely, that we had eight appropriation bills that we were waiting to receive, that as they were received they would be dispatched promptly to the departments concerned.

I said that all 15 would be meticulously reviewed and the low-priority items would be selected for withholding, impounding, stretching out, postponing, or deferring; that we would point up to the Governors, as soon as we could, the areas of grants-in-aid to States. There are more than 100 of them now where we could hold down some of this expenditure to keep from overheating the economy any more than necessary and where they could withhold some.

I pointed out the logic behind the investment credit. I pointed up the fact that the Joint Economic Committee in the Congress recommended that we suspend the investment credit. The minority members, the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee, had made those recommendations. We had adopted them and the Ways and Means Committee had reported the bill, and we expected it to pass this week. We hoped it would pass in the House.<sup>4</sup>

I told them when we got that bill, when we reviewed our appropriation bills and saw how we stood, we would then make an estimate of our revenue for this first quarter and make an estimate of our expenditures for the

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<sup>3</sup> See Item 491.

<sup>4</sup> The bill suspending the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation allowance was approved by the President on November 8, 1966 (see Item 596).

next year. Then we would try to collect whatever information we had on the military supplemental, the economic supplemental, and make available that information, together with our recommendations.

We told the Governors we were going to withhold placing on the market all the securities we could, exercise all the restraint we could in that respect, as well as all the restraint we could in spending and withholding expenditures.

We asked them to cooperate by doing likewise. They all agreed to cooperate. I asked no commitments. They made none, except I think it was the general expression of every Governor that he felt that in a time like this—a period of inflationary tendency and rising prices and a heated economy and the effort in Vietnam—that we should exercise all the restraint possible and that we could expect and would receive cooperation to the extent possible from every Governor present.

Have I overlooked anything, Governor Reed or Governor Romney or Governor Rolvaag?

GOVERNOR REED. I would say not, Mr. President. I thought it was an excellent meeting. This was the latest one you have given us the privilege of meeting with you in the Federal-State relationship. I personally felt it was very helpful. I am certain the Governors would cooperate insofar as possible in the various programs you will outline to us later in detail.

#### QUESTIONS

THE PRESIDENT. I will be glad to take any questions.

If any of the Governors want to make a statement they are free to do so, or they will take any questions.

#### RETURN OF FEDERAL REVENUES TO STATES

[2.] Q. Mr. President, did you discuss the Governors' proposal out of Los Angeles for greater return of Federal revenues to the State?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### DESEGREGATION GUIDELINES

[3.] Q. Did the subject of desegregation guidelines come up at all?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### HOPES FOR THE MANILA CONFERENCE

[4.] Q. Could you give us your hopes of Manila as you gave them to the Governors?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. It is a repetition of what Mr. Moyers<sup>5</sup> already has told you, that the tentative date is in the area of October 20. We don't know yet. We have to get all of the nations together.

We will review with the leaders of the states our program in Vietnam. We will exchange views with President Park of Korea and President Marcos of the Philippines.

The Prime Minister of Australia and others have been very hopeful throughout the past several months that we could have a get-together among the allied interest in that area, exchange viewpoints and pursue solutions to the problems that we have.

They have suggested a place and a date that give problems to the various ones because of engagements that we have, the time of year, the Congress being in session.

But I think that it would be worked out sometime the latter part of October.

I know that one country this morning told me they had a problem with their parliament meeting in a couple of days and they didn't

<sup>5</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.



want to interfere with that. That was in the latter part of the month.

Then some of them have elections in the latter part of November and wanted to be sure we are going to get it over in time for them to get back.

But I expect it will be worked out in the next few days. A full agenda will be carefully prepared. We will be glad to participate and cooperate and to give any information we have to the other leaders of that Pacific area who are so concerned with the problems that exist for the area—as are we.

Q. Do you hope to expand the Manila meeting into state visits to other Pacific areas?

THE PRESIDENT. We didn't discuss that and I have no hopes or plans at this time.

For the 18th time I will repeat: Mr. Moyers will tell you as soon as I have made any plans.

#### AUTOMOBILE PRICES

[5.] Q. Mr. President, did you discuss with the Governors at all the impact of the auto price increases on the economy?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### VIETNAM

[6.] Q. Mr. President, back to Vietnam, did you discuss whether there were any proposals in these latest reports from Hanoi?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### COMMENT BY GOVERNOR ROMNEY

[7.] GOVERNOR ROMNEY. Mr. President, wouldn't it be accurate to say that—at least from my standpoint, I found very interesting what the President had to say on other subjects, but I think the only thing we really

discussed extensively with you in terms of questioning and so on was the budget situation, the expenditure situation, the economic situation to some extent.

But we didn't get into any particular discussion of the other areas.

THE PRESIDENT. That is a correct statement.

I made a rather detailed statement on crime and on Vietnam, on inflation and on expenditures, and on taxes and the message I have sent to Congress on investment credit<sup>6</sup> and so forth.

But the questioning that took place and the exchange of viewpoints largely, I think, if not entirely, were confined to the Governors' questions about restraint, securities, grants-in-aid, withholdings, and things of that nature.

#### AREAS IN WHICH EXPENDITURES COULD BE DEFERRED

[8.] Q. Mr. President, in that connection, was there discussion of a cutback or a slowdown on the interstate highway program?

THE PRESIDENT. We discussed withholding a whole general area covered by all 15 appropriations bills. There is no specific item decided upon. It would be a mistake to conclude that the conference this morning was an action or decision meeting at all.

Q. Mr. President, did you urge the postponement of issuance of such things as turnpike bonds?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we didn't go into turnpikes specifically. We urged the withholding, postponement, restraining, and deferring of every expenditure that could possibly be deferred without greatly injuring the public interest.

<sup>6</sup> See Item 444.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL TO SPECULATE ON  
FISCAL MATTERS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, one of your guests last week at the Governors' meeting came away with an impression like an income tax increase was coming, and at least some figure which then caused us some confusion was mentioned about the Vietnam budget. Could we clear up the impressions at this point?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I learned about that about 25 years ago. Bill White<sup>7</sup> used to represent the Associated Press long before he got demoted by going to the New York Times. He used to come in my office and he was always confused. By the time I got him unconfused I found a big story on the front page involving me that took me a week to get myself unconfused.

I can't speculate on people's impressions. I made it very clear today that we had reached no decision. I made that very clear to you. I don't need to spend time on somebody else's decision. As soon as we make a decision we are going to remember it. As soon as we have the facts to make it on we are going to make it. We cannot tell whether we will have \$60 billion for Defense or \$55 billion at this stage of the game.

We do not know whether the poverty program will be \$1 billion 750 million in the House or \$2 billion 75 million in the Senate committee—and you don't either. Nobody can tell. It is just sheer speculation. The President can't make a speculation without sufficient information, and certainly a Governor cannot when he is not familiar with what the committee is doing in the Congress today.

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<sup>7</sup> William S. White of United Feature Syndicate, who was a correspondent for the Associated Press, 1926–1945, and served on the Washington staff of the New York Times, 1945–1958.

As soon as these bills are out, we are going to review them. We are going to look and see what our revenue is. We are getting estimates. I have an estimate in my pocket. It is a guess. I will have what we take in in July and August. I will have what we take in in August and September. Then we will project that for the full year. That gives us a total revenue. Then we will look at what they have proposed and how much we are required to spend that we can't avoid.

Then we will look at what is optional, then we will try to cut out \$3 billion. I believe we can. When you subtract \$3 billion from that amount, you see how that compares with your income. Then we will make a decision on what we will recommend at that time.

In the meantime anybody that gets an impression, intimation, hunch, dream, or a little marijuana is going to mislead somebody because I don't know myself. I don't think the Congress does. I asked Senator Mansfield if he thought the Senate would uphold the recommendations of the committee to the Health, Education, and Welfare bill. He said he thought so.

Senator Dirksen, I think, thought he could get a reduction on that. But that has gone to conference now. We know pretty well that that is going to be within a \$100 million range because both Houses have passed it that way and we can add several hundred million to my budget in that item. We don't know what is going to happen in poverty or with the millions extra that haven't been authorized in HEW. It is complex with \$113 billion. Nobody wants to play or keep it in doubt or speculate foolishly.

I don't know what the foreign aid appropriation is going to be. The committee made a reduction. I shouldn't be surprised if the Senate makes an adjustment upward or downward. And then the conference will

do likewise. I don't believe that anyone understood today that we had made any decision or had any idea what decision would be made.

Is that true, Governors? Do any of you have any comment on it? If you have any impressions, give them here now.

COMMENTS BY THE GOVERNORS

[10.] GOVERNOR ROMNEY. The only impression I got was that you wanted us to go back and do the same thing in our States that you are doing in the Nation. That is the understanding I got.

THE PRESIDENT. That is right.

Q. Governor Romney, did you agree across the board with the things the President and his assistants told you on this economic subject?

GOVERNOR ROMNEY. The President requested us, as I understand it, to go back and review expenditures in our States with a view to seeing what we could postpone, what we could defer, what we could impound, what we could do, and exercise all the restraint possible.

As far as I am concerned I indicated that I was quite willing to go back and undertake to do that—considering the current overall economic picture.

THE PRESIDENT. Do any other Governors have anything you want to say?

GOVERNOR REED. I would mention again, I think it is commendable that the President has outlined to us generally what he intends to do to help restrain expenses. He is going to give us some guidelines that he would like to have us apply back at the State level. I think this is very important, because without that it would be difficult formulating budgets the next biennium. I think this will be very helpful. We are all looking forward to the receipt of that information.

THE PRESIDENT. There will be an item here and there where we are making an expenditure that a Governor thinks could be withheld. I have asked them to write me and point that up if they found in their judgment we could withhold or defer one. And I hope to get some help.

As a matter of fact, I have already gotten some help from some Governors at the meeting. We are not going to pinpoint them and get each one of them involved, but their suggestions have been helpful to me and the Budget Director will follow through.

GOVERNOR BELLMON. Mr. President, I believe it would be in order to mention that this would be an approach you have asked us to take rather than relying on controls to achieve the same ends.

THE PRESIDENT. We have hoped, as I have pointed out in periods past—when we have had our capacity pretty well used up; we have found credit controls, security controls and regulations of various kinds, laws of various kinds affecting economy all the way from the NRA to the NYA to the OPA—to keep those at a minimum.

We want to keep those at a minimum. We are giving everybody an opportunity to volunteer and to understand the picture. There is nothing partisan in it.

There hasn't been the slightest trace of partisanship in any meeting I have had with any Governors since I have been President. We have to have different views. We do come from different parties. We do have different recommendations to make. But the subjects we talk about have been above those things.

None of us want runaway inflation. All of us want peace. All of us want to bring an end to the war as early as possible. All of us want to keep expenditures as close to revenue as it is possible to get them.

These are the subjects we discussed.

Q. Mr. President, a number of the Governors, as you know, have election races in which they are greatly involved this year.

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, I didn't know they were. [*Laughter*]

Q. Did any of them discuss with you the problem of promising greater improvements for the State and at the same time promising you to hold back on expenditures?

THE PRESIDENT. No, they didn't discuss that.

GOVERNOR ROLVAAG. I might say some of us have had elections.

Raymond L. Scherer, NBC News: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-sixth news conference was held at 3 p.m. on Thursday, September 29, 1966, in the Cabinet Room at the White House. As printed above, it follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 493 Remarks on the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Brookings Institution. *September 29, 1966*

*Mr. Calkins, Mr. Black, Mr. Gordon:*

Half a century ago nine men—from business, law, and banking—met to chart a course for an "Institute for Government Research" here in Washington, D.C.

Their goals were beyond reproach, but also unlikely to propel other men to the barricades. They sought, in their words, "knowledge of the best methods of administrative organization to be obtained by means of thorough scientific study, so that it may be possible to conduct governmental activities with maximum effectiveness and minimum waste."

This must have seemed a rather colorless ideal, however worthy. Yet two decades later—in the late thirties—a newspaper had this to say about what had become the Brookings Institution:

"Brookings' publications cause something of a stir in the world. Newspapers print summaries of them on their front pages. Economists, editorial writers, and some politicians cite them much as fundamentalist preachers draw upon Holy Writ. Although the emotional appeal of these books is nil, their statements have caused many highly placed or otherwise prominent persons to yell bloody murder."

So the men who studied the Federal system from Brookings' window had already stimulated, if not torchlight parades, a great deal of soul-searching by the administrators of that system.

They did not accomplish this by calling for the overthrow of the Government. That is certainly one way to get people's attention, but it is not the best way to bring about desirable change.

The men of Brookings did it by analysis, by painstaking research, by objective writing, by an imagination that questioned the "going" way of doing things, and then they proposed alternatives.

Because their subject was public policy—the transportation system, the economy, election law, the civil service, labor-management practices—they touched the concerns of every citizen in the land. Sometimes they prescribed an unpopular medicine for Government officials, and the patient rejected it with a cry of outrage. Brookings reported that the NRA was badly administered and could only surely fail. Then General Johnson, who ran the agency—General Hugh Johnson—said:

"Before anybody asks that crowd for a prescription he must write his own diag-

nosis. It is one of the most sanctimonious and pontifical rackets in the country." I am quoting General Hugh Johnson!

Yet in field after field, reports and studies that emerged from Brookings did bring about substantial changes in law and in practice. It was often a case of concentrated brainpower applied to national problems where ignorance, confusion, vested interests, or apathy had ruled before. Sometimes the Brookings study won the day; sometimes it only opened the way for other ideas and policies; but always it changed the temperature in the cosmos of Washington.

Now, in 1966, after 50 years of telling the Government what to do, you are more than a private institution on Massachusetts Avenue. You are a national institution, so important to at least the executive branch, and, I think, the Congress, and the country, that if you did not exist we would have to ask someone to create you.

Of course you are not alone now. Other institutions, many of them specialized, have come into being since the Second War. Some of them are supported by the Government itself, in an effort to find better answers to problems of national security in the nuclear age. More—many more—have appeared on university campuses, sponsoring research in such subjects as mental health, African affairs, urban renewal, in a hundred or more fields where scholars had heretofore never ventured.

This has not happened just because wealthy benefactors needed monuments to their generosity. It has happened because the enormous complexity of modern life demanded something better than a visceral, emotional response. And as one who has examined a thousand new ideas from the universities and research centers of America in the last 34 months, I can testify that in fact we got something better.

There is hardly an aspect of the Great Society's program that has not been molded, or remolded, or in some way influenced by the community of scholars and thinkers. The flow of ideas continues—because the problems continue. Some ideas are good enough to stimulate whole departments of Government into fresh appraisals of their programs. Some are ingenious; some are impractical; some are both. But without the tide of new proposals that periodically sweeps into this city, the climate of our Government would be very arid indeed.

There has been another—and equally welcome—development during the past few years. A number of those who helped to create the new programs decided, after they had been created, to follow their children down here to Washington. So men like John Gardner and Bob Wood and Charlie Haar came on down here to look after their education program, and what we hope next week may be the demonstration cities program. If the old bromide still had currency—that intellectuals are absentminded, unable to cope with the harsh practicalities of administration—these men, and many like them, should have dispelled it.

So we have seen, in our time, two aspects of intellectual power brought to bear on our Nation's problems: the power to create, to discover and propose new remedies for what ails us; and the power then to administer complex programs in a rational way.

But there is a third aspect of intellectual power that our country urgently needs tonight, and in my judgment it is being supplied sparingly. It is less glamorous than the power to create new ideas; it is less visible and less publicized than the power to administer new programs. But it is not a bit less critical to the success or to the failure that we may make in the years that are ahead of us.

This is the power to evaluate. It is the power to find the marrow of the problem, the power to define it as acutely as it can be defined. It is the power to say, about public policies or private choices, "This works. But this does not. This costs more than we can afford, or this costs more than it is worth. This is worth more than it costs. This will probably give us an acceptable result. But this will complicate the problem and make it impossible for us to solve."

Of all these powers, that of the critical faculty, I think, is most deeply associated with the intellectual. All his training, all his intelligence, all his experience, tells him to beware of easy answers—to shun the merely clever, as he does the emotional generality. He does not accept, in his laboratory or seminar, the notion that the best way to solve a problem is to walk away from it, or to flood it with a sea of dollars, or to smother it with an emotional slogan. Should he adopt a different set of critical standards when the problem is city slums or foreign policy than when it is a question of biology or historical research?

I think obviously not. The methods which have worked so well in advancing man's knowledge of himself and his universe are exactly the methods which can show us the way toward better public policies—a distrust of simple answers to very complex problems, and always healthy respect for the facts, a conscientious effort to submerge bias and prejudice, and a refusal to stretch the conclusions beyond the evidence.

What I am saying is that the critical faculty ought constantly to challenge the accepted wisdom—whether liberal or conservative wisdom, whether private or governmental wisdom, the wisdom of the street or the newspaper office or the lecture hall.

It ought to be concerned at least as much with analyzing the terrific complexity and the hard realities of modern problems as it is with devising sweeping new strategies for social advances. It ought to be as dissatisfied with what is known about the critical problems of today as it is with the bureaucrats and politicians who try to solve them. The critical faculty, in short, ought to be critical—to be precise, to be sharp, and to be piercing.

If this seems less exhilarating to some than striking out for new horizons, I can only say that to me it does not. I can, for instance, imagine no more exciting breakthrough in human knowledge than one that still eludes us: understanding the real dynamics of urban life.

This is such a mixture of physical, financial, and psychological questions as to confound the best minds in this Nation. Overcrowded streets and housing, unemployment, inadequate schools, transportation systems that compound problems instead of relieving them, air and water pollution, blight and ugliness, rising crime and delinquency, tax structures that impose the heaviest burdens on the governments that are least able to bear those burdens, racial riots and tensions, and so on down a list that is already too familiar to all of you.

What impact are we having on these problems with our education program? What is our new poverty program doing about it? Is our manpower redevelopment and training program serving its proper function? How much can we expect rent supplements to achieve in really producing more and better low-cost housing for our poor? What is our highway program doing to alleviate the snarl of traffic, and what are its effects on the city and on its people?

Well, all of these are part of a much

larger question: What do we want our cities to be, and then, how can we achieve what we want?

We need not delay action in the cities until Brookings, and its sister institutions, have given us a definitive answer to that question. In fact, I have not delayed. We have put into being many programs of assistance to the cities, programs that only 3 years ago were but theories and propositions. When governments are faced with great public dilemmas, they must shape their programs with the greatest wisdom that they possess, but governments must act. They cannot wait to act until all that is tentative and hypothetical can be established as firmly as a law of mathematics.

But how well are these programs faring? How great is the gap between their promise and the city's reality? How should they be changed, and how can the gap be narrowed?

These answers are vital—because the needs of the city demand that all the resources we can devote to them must find their mark. Our aim must be good—and for that we need guidance and discriminate judgment, as well as exhortation.

That judgment is exactly what those to whom God has given a good mind, and to whom circumstance has given a good education, are called upon to provide.

Their judgment may be wrong, and they must live with that knowledge—as other men do, who have been chosen by their fellow citizens to exercise the powers of government.

Their judgment may be right, and still not be accepted in the political arena or the editorial room. That is a risk that they all take—along with everyone else.

But they must provide it; it is an obligation of responsible intellect, no less than the obligation to produce fresh ideas or to serve

the Nation faithfully and diligently in its time of need.

It was two centuries ago that Burke wrote:

“To complain of the age we live in, to murmur at the present possessors of power, to lament the past, to conceive extravagant hopes of the future, are the common dispositions of the greatest part of mankind.”

If I may interpolate, the polls reflect that condition still exists, I think.

“Such complaints and humors have existed in all times; yet as all times have not been alike, true political sagacity manifests itself in distinguishing that complaint which only characterizes the general infirmity of human nature, from those which are symptoms of the particular distempers of our own air and season.”

He might have added that once the distinction is made, intellectual responsibility requires a man to suggest how those distempers might be remedied; if called upon, to practice the remedy himself; and always to observe—with a candid and critical eye—the results that flow from that judgment.

I think you have sought to fulfill this responsibility here at Brookings. In doing so, you have contributed immeasurably to prudent government and consequently I think to the well-being of your fellow citizens in America.

But please do not rest on 50 years of public service well done. I have observed the operations for 35 years. Since Dr. Spurgeon Bell was associated here for a brief time, one of my mother's early sweethearts, and since one of my later friends, Mr. Kermit Gordon, came over here, I have tried to follow your work.

As one whose understanding you have enriched throughout my entire public life, I should like to call on you tonight to help us light America's way in the turbulence of tomorrow, as you have done with such great

integrity in the turbulent and trying days of the past. I do not think that Brookings will fail us either.

Thank you for letting me come and be with you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in the Presidential Room at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington. His opening words referred to Robert D. Calkins, president, Eugene R. Black, chairman

of the board of trustees, and Kermit Gordon, vice president, all of the Brookings Institution.

Later the President referred to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Administration 1933-1934, John W. Gardner, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, HUD, and Dr. Spurgeon Bell, staff member of the Brookings Institution 1936-1940.

## 494 The President's News Conference of September 30, 1966

### RÉSUMÉ OF MEETING WITH THE GOVERNORS OF 11 STATES

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Those present at the luncheon were Governor Rockefeller of New York, Governor Tawes of Maryland, Governor Johnson of Mississippi, Governor Chafee of Rhode Island, Governor Philip Hoff of Vermont, Governor Goddard of Arizona, Governor Boe of South Dakota, Governor Clement of Tennessee, Governor Avery of Kansas, Governor Burns of Florida, and Governor Egan of Alaska.

We followed the same procedure today as we did in the other two meetings, generally. I won't go into any great detail.

I will take any questions you may want on it. I will try to summarize the high-points.

We reviewed a summary of my statement to the other Governors on crime,<sup>1</sup> a copy of which you were given yesterday and which each Governor will be given today, in which I reiterated the desire for the President to have each Governor have representatives come to our meeting in Washington for a major conference in October.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Item 491.

<sup>2</sup> For the President's remarks to the delegates to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration, delivered on October 15, 1966, see Item 526.

I went over with them the work of our National Crime Commission and the fact that 20 Governors have already acted in creating State crime commissions.

The cost of crime in the country and the increase in crime among young people under 18 is up 50 percent since 1960. There are certain highlights which are available in the statement and in the brief summary of it.

Second, we reviewed the economic situation. Mr. Ackley<sup>3</sup> took some questions. Mr. Schultze<sup>4</sup> took some questions. I took some questions.

Generally we talked about the need for restraint. We pointed out the strength and health of our economy. We have 10 million more jobs than in 1961. We have had 67 months of expansion. We have the problems of strength. We had inflationary pressures.

We had a gross national product growing at 5.5 percent a year for the last 5½ years.

We have the problem of consumer prices being up 3½ percent and wholesale prices up 3.9 percent. Much of the rise has gone to lift incomes of farmers and low-paid workers. Even so, with less price increase,

<sup>3</sup> Gardner Ackley, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers.

<sup>4</sup> Charles L. Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget.



there has been much more income increase in the past 5 years than in the previous 5½ years.

We reviewed the budget for this year of \$112 billion. Revenue for this year, as we estimated, would show us a deficit of \$1.9 billion if those figures held up.

But we pointed up the possibility that Congress would increase our budget in the domestic field by some billions of dollars. We didn't know how.

The House this morning, I am sure, did not feel it would be substantial. The Budget Director thinks it could be up as high as \$7 billion or \$8 billion in authorizations and appropriations.

In addition to that, we will very likely have increased expenditures in Vietnam. We will make estimates on those. They are now being reviewed. At the end of the quarter, we will have a quarterly revenue estimate and we project it for the end of the year.

When we get our appropriations bills we will try to reduce those by at least a minimum of \$3 billion. Of course, that will largely be over what the regular budget has been increased.

We do not expect it to be under the \$112 billion. We expect it to be over. We will take at least \$3 billion withholding and postponement out of it, and then we will look at our revenue and see what our expenditures will be and see what we need to do.

We will make adjustments and recommendations accordingly. When we make these reductions of \$3 billion, or when we propose them, we will send to each of the Governors our thoughts in that field, as I stated to the Governors yesterday and in the previous meetings. There is a limited field in which you can reduce, but we will have each Cabinet officer try to pick out the low

priority items.

We reviewed the Vietnam situation with the Governors. We talked about the diplomatic conversations taking place; the possibility of the meeting of the Manila Conference in late October, whenever the dates can be agreed upon; the desire to coordinate our efforts in Vietnam, and the meeting with the representatives of the allied powers associated with us there.

I reviewed with them off the record some conversations I had had with General Westmoreland and made brief reference to them, and with Admiral Sharp when he was here last week.

I didn't tell them anything new that you don't know, except that I thought our situation had improved there from a military standpoint as well as from the pacification standpoint. I believe it is getting better each day.

We are giving General Westmoreland's requests careful consideration and acting on them promptly, and we will give him whatever men he needs. He was unable to project the amount at this time. He will ask for them as he needs them. He stated in an open press conference 10 days ago that he couldn't state at this time just how many he would need.

We asked the Governors to review any projects that they had in the offing at home of any proposed security sales. We told them what we were doing on the Federal level to try to reduce our security sales. We realized it would involve a tightening up on some of our loan programs that we have, but we don't want to put any more pressures on the securities market or on the economy than was absolutely necessary.

We asked them for no commitments and we received none. We had a free exchange of viewpoints. Each Governor talked about the work that was desirable in their State

and the problem that they faced in their State.

I think it was generally agreed that these meetings that we hold two or three times a year are very useful meetings. There was no partisanship in evidence. There was nothing spectacular, I think, to report, or sensational.

You will have a chance to talk to each Governor and get his own viewpoint. If any of them have anything to say, I will be glad to have them say it. If you want to ask them any questions, I will be glad to have you ask them. If you have any you want to ask me, I will be glad to answer them.

Governor, have you anything to say?

#### COMMENTS BY THE GOVERNORS

[2.] GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER. As in previous occasions, Mr. President, it has been a very informative and helpful meeting to us as Governors. I know that all of us want to cooperate with you in your objectives to the fullest along the lines of the action being taken by the Federal Government.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Hoff?

GOVERNOR HOFF. I would simply like to say that I think the inflationary pressures at work in our society affect all of us. I don't see how any American can avoid them. I admire the President in terms of his stand on them to date. I understand better now why certain measures cannot be taken until the actual appropriations have been made by this session of Congress.

I have admired the forthright way in which he approached it and the honesty with which he approached it. I came away happier about it, and certainly much better informed.

THE PRESIDENT. I pointed up today something that I don't want any of us to overlook. We have taken about \$12 billion in taxes or administrative actions out of our economic bloodstream already this year.

On March 15th we signed a tax bill and in our Medicare program we took about \$4 billion. So we have somewhere around \$12 to \$14 billion. It is \$12 billion, anyway, that has been taken out in the form of revenues already this year.

The investment credit we expect to pass the House this week, maybe today. We hope to get action on it very soon up there.

The appropriations bills are coming along. I believe the House has acted already on several of the eight that we had. So we will be making our review shortly.

I impressed the Governors that we would forward to them from the Budget and from the White House, the Executive Office, at least, indications of the areas where reductions could be made.

Governor Clement?

GOVERNOR CLEMENT. I found the meeting most informative. The President and his staff were most gracious in answering our questions and furnishing us some very valuable information.

I was particularly interested in discussions about Vietnam. I found it, generally speaking, a very helpful session.

THE PRESIDENT. I wrote a letter the other day to a family up in New Jersey that had five sons in the Marine Corps. This week I got several letters, at least five, from over the country, of other families where they said they also had five sons in the various services. One of those letters came from Tennessee. I related it to the Governor.

Another one came from Rhode Island.

GOVERNOR CHAFEE. Newport?

THE PRESIDENT. I will have Bill Moyers<sup>5</sup> give you those, any of you who are interested in those areas.

Governor Goddard?

GOVERNOR GODDARD. Mr. President, I would like to say on behalf of the people of Arizona we appreciate very much your communication with the States. It gives us a great deal of help in bringing us together with national policy.

I have a new finance commissioner in Arizona, the first budget executive that we have ever had. I intend to call him in and ask that our departments cooperate with your plan for helping to pull some of this consumer price hike increase off.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Boe?

GOVERNOR BOE. Mr. President, I might say that so far as the State of South Dakota is concerned we certainly share with you and the other Governors the concern with respect to the matter of inflation. This is not to any extent a partisan matter whatsoever.

I think it was noted in this conference that there is a concern on the part of some Governors that when we take a good, hard look at the holdbacks that might be necessary in order to combat this inflation, that we should and we would hope that the Federal Government and the administration would take a good, hard look at the economic conditions of each respective State, inasmuch as they all vary so much.

South Dakota is an agricultural State, and we depend greatly on that. Therefore, a cutback in highway construction, in public construction, such as college buildings and so on, would seriously affect our economy and the ability to put our workmen to work and to take care of them, particularly over the winter months.

THE PRESIDENT. Or farm payments, agricultural payments.

<sup>5</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

Governor Tawes?

GOVERNOR TAWES. Mr. President, this has been a very informative session this morning, as our previous sessions with you have been.

I think it is a very excellent way to get the communications from the Capital of the Nation into the respective capitals of the States of the Nation.

We, of course, want to follow your pattern here that you have laid down this morning for combating the inflationary spiral that seems to be taking place. We in Maryland certainly will be using our best efforts to cooperate with you in every way we can.

I think the policy of cutting down on spending before the tax program is invoked is certainly my philosophy of meeting these problems.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Chafee?

GOVERNOR CHAFEE. Mr. President, I think you pointed out to us the necessity that all of us should do everything we could to cooperate in this effort, to stop heaping fuel on the fires of inflation, and we certainly will try.

Furthermore, I would like to thank you for inviting us down here—this is the fourth time I have been down as Governor—and I do think it is wonderful the way you keep in touch with the States.

Frankly, I am making every effort to make it possible for me to be back after the first of the year for further meetings.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Egan?

GOVERNOR EGAN. I can just echo what has already been said, Mr. President. I am very appreciative of having this opportunity to come here and have you and your people give us this rundown, a full-scale story of the steps you have already taken, the steps contemplated to combat the inflationary pressures.

I am also very happy that I had this opportunity to have been brought up to date

on the measures taken in Vietnam, and the plans and hopes there.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Johnson?

GOVERNOR JOHNSON. I don't have any statement.

THE PRESIDENT. Governor Burns?

GOVERNOR BURNS. Mr. President, I am very much impressed with the grasp that the executive branch has with the economic picture. I am saying this for myself now; that I am afraid that we are dealing with an overgenerous Congress. I think the people of the United States are going to appreciate a voluntary cutback on the part of the executive branch, both at the Federal level and the State level.

I certainly pledge to you the cooperation of the officials of the State of Florida to your program.

THE PRESIDENT. Does any other Governor have a statement they wish to make or raise any question with me?

If not, we are open for questions.

### QUESTIONS

#### AREAS OF POSSIBLE BUDGET REDUCTIONS

[3.] Q. Mr. President, did you indicate in any way how much of this \$3 billion reduction you are aiming at would come from grants to the States?

THE PRESIDENT. We don't know until we get the bills, Ray.<sup>6</sup> I wish I could tell you.

What we will do is get each bill and we will have the totals. Let us assume it is \$3 billion above my budget. We don't know what it will be, but we will pick a hypothetical bill. We will send those to the various Cabinet officers and give them some indication of the amount in their bill that is reducible. They can't reduce salaries and can't reduce interest on the debt in the

<sup>6</sup> Raymond L. Scherer, NBC News.

Treasury bill, things of that nature.

Then we will ask them to pick the low priority items and report back to us. We hope that they will add up to more than \$3 billion when they come back. If they don't we will have to go back.

We know those won't come from salaries. We know they won't come from interests on the public debt. We know they won't come from veterans' pensions. We know they won't come from social security. We know they won't come from Defense contracts. We know they won't come from insurance obligations that we have to our retirement plan.

We know a good many things won't come from projects that are being completed—that we can't halt. But each Cabinet officer will review them and just as soon as he can we will add them up, because we are anxious to see how we come out ourselves.

#### GOVERNORS' VIEWS ON FISCAL POLICY

[4.] Q. Mr. President, some of the Governors indicated that they felt that there should have been steps taken before now to deal with this problem of inflation.

Have they indicated to you or given any advice as to what they think should have been done?

THE PRESIDENT. No, no Governor has.

Q. That is, in the last three meetings you had.

THE PRESIDENT. I understand a Governor advised you all in front of television yesterday, but he didn't advise me in the meeting where he was about the necessity of a tax plan some time ago.

We will make our recommendations. We did on taxes last year and we passed a bill on March 15th and signed it.

We took a total of \$12 billion in various legislative and administrative actions out of

the economy. What will happen next year will have to wait until the appropriations come.

But the Governors did not make any specific recommendations. The answer to your question, sir, is no.

DESEGREGATION GUIDELINES

[5.] Q. At the Southern Governors' conference not long ago in Kentucky, one of the main issues was desegregation guidelines. We have several Southern Governors here today.

I wonder if that, as an active Federal-State issue, came up at all?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we didn't go into the guidelines at all.

Sorry to disappoint you, Pat.<sup>7</sup> I wish I could have given you some details. We didn't discuss that today. We went into the four subjects that I outlined generally.

MEDICAL AID FOR THE NEEDY

[6.] Q. Mr. President, one of the areas where apparently expenses may exceed the original predictions is that of medical aid to the needy in the individual States under title 19 of last year's law.<sup>8</sup>

Is this a touchable or untouchable subject?

THE PRESIDENT. That was brought up today. The Ways and Means Committee now has under consideration certain modifications of legislation. We don't know what action they will take.

Governor Rockefeller brought that to our attention and expressed his viewpoints today. We will follow on the legislature carefully and see what comes out on it.

I am unable to predict right now because

<sup>7</sup> Ernest B. (Pat) Furgurson of the Baltimore Sun.

<sup>8</sup> Social Security Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-97, 79 Stat. 286).

I have had no report other than what Governor Rockefeller gave me.

PUBLIC WORKS

[7.] Q. Mr. President, is it possible to get a half billion of this \$3 billion out of public works?

THE PRESIDENT. I have no idea. I wouldn't want to speculate. I am sure if I speculated it would be, then it wouldn't be when you started getting it, Ray, because we don't know what the appropriations are going to be.

I think if we started making reductions down here before we get the appropriations, it would be very ill-advised. We might have a bunch of amendments on the floor that would be changing those things. We might be cutting something that really didn't exist.

I think if you can just wait a few more days until we get those bills, we will give you much more enlightenment.

CONGRESSMAN MAHON'S ESTIMATE OF VIETNAM COSTS

[8.] Q. Mr. President, Congressman Mahon of Texas, Appropriations Committee Chairman, recently estimated that you might have to ask for as much as \$10 billion more in supplementals this year for Vietnam. Is Mr. Mahon pretty well informed on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not familiar with the basis of his statement. Mr. Mahon is a very able man.

Q. He is a pretty accurate man, would you say?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know what the basis of it is. If your purpose is to get me to criticize Mr. Mahon—

Q. No, I just wondered if you would con-

firm his viewpoints.

THE PRESIDENT. I can't confirm it. I don't know myself, as I told you at some length, until we get the new estimates and see them—and it will be at best a guess then.

But we don't have it now and we don't know what we are going to get this year in the appropriations bills. It is still in conference. Mr. Mahon is a member of the conference committee.

#### REDUCTIONS IN STATE SPENDING

[9.] Q. Mr. President, in comparison with the \$3 billion reduction you are seeking at the Federal level, have you mentioned any goal that you would like to see the Governors meet in terms of dollars?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think it would be a great variance between the State of New York and the State of New Mexico or Arizona. This is not the purpose of getting the Governors to come in, to make a commitment to the President or the President to make a commitment to the Governors.

This is a regular meeting that we have once or twice or three times a year to go over with the Governors the principal problems that confront us all. One of them is Vietnam. One of them is inflation. One of them is restraints on our economy. One of them is crime. One of them is total employment and unemployment. Some of it is education.

We discussed all those things generally today as we usually do. The Governor of New York may be able to make an adjustment that the Governor of New Mexico can't, and vice versa. They would be in different fields.

If they have a general picture of our thinking, though, they will better understand our acts when we make our own reductions.

I am not sure that they are all aware of

the progress made in the Congress. I pointed out today that there had been substantial additions to the budget, and even though we are cutting \$3 billion, it is not \$3 billion from the \$112 billion I recommended. It will be \$3 billion from the considerable increase that is added to the \$112 billion.

As a matter of fact, I have already received between \$2 billion and \$3 billion in increases to the budget in the bills that have already come here. I am just pointing out to them in the days ahead we will indicate to them specific areas.

#### FURTHER QUESTION ON DESEGREGATION GUIDELINES

[10.] Q. In reference to Pat's question, Mr. President, I wonder if you could give us your views in light of the congressional discussions of the school guidelines and hospital desegregation, if you can give us your views on the adequacies of the existing guidelines,<sup>9</sup> whether your policies will be modified?

THE PRESIDENT. My views are principally the views that have been stated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to you on a couple of occasions by Mr. Moyers in your press briefings, that it is our intention to execute and enforce the law as passed by the Congress and carry out the intention of the Congress.

We are doing that as interpreted by the

<sup>9</sup> The school guidelines of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated March 1966, are entitled "Revised Statement of Policies for School Desegregation Plans Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964" (Government Printing Office, 10 pp.) and are printed in the Federal Register (31 F.R. 5623) and the Code of Federal Regulations (45 CFR, Part 181). The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also issued a 2-page list of non-discrimination guidelines for hospitals in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Attorney General.

There will be cases that people believe result in injustice. As they are brought to our attention, the Secretary will carefully review them, bearing in mind all the time that it is his job to execute and enforce the law as passed.

That is what I expect him to do and that is what he is trying his best to do. In other words, our problem is to enforce the law, carry it out as written, as we interpret it and as the Attorney General believes it to be, and to do it as efficiently as possible.

Although we are all humans and make mistakes, if mistakes are made we will try to listen to the complaints that are voiced, as I do every day, and then carry them out.

I do as little as I can to provoke disturbances and to start fights, and to create dissension among the public, generally.

#### MARYLAND PRIMARY

[11.] Q. Mr. President, did you deviate from the areas you mentioned long enough to discuss briefly with Governor Tawes the nomination of George Mahoney of Maryland?<sup>10</sup>

THE PRESIDENT. No, we didn't discuss any politics at all.

#### GOVERNORS' COOPERATION ON ECONOMIC RECOMMENDATIONS

[12.] Q. Mr. President, you said you asked for and got no commitments so far as spending cuts. Do you go away from the meeting with a feeling or impression of a general confidence that the Governors are

prepared to make stretchouts?

THE PRESIDENT. I would think you could assume from what the Governors had said, if you had heard what they have said, that they are going to be as cooperative as the circumstances will permit in connection with their own responsibilities. That is all we expect them to do.

We are not trying to dictate to them what they must do. We are indicating to them what we think our duty is so they may know, when we do not make some allocation to them, the reasons for it and they won't say it was done in secrecy and they never heard of it, and the press was not informed; that it was done in the back room or something.

#### APPROPRIATIONS ESTIMATES

[13.] Q. Mr. President, you mentioned a figure awhile ago of an estimate by Mr. Schultze of \$7 to \$8 billion. Could you explain what that estimate is?

THE PRESIDENT. That is an estimate of the amount of authorizations and the appropriations that there is some indication in his judgment the Congress will act upon and send to the President.

The minimum figure he thinks will be between \$2 and \$3 billion and the maximum between \$7 and \$8 billion.

Q. Is that on top of the \$113 billion figure?

THE PRESIDENT. \$112.8 billion. In addition to my budget. That is over. That is exclusive of Vietnam.

Q. This is new obligational authority?

THE PRESIDENT. This is exclusive of Vietnam. It is both.

Q. Mr. President, occasionally when the Government—

THE PRESIDENT. Whatever the supplemental for Vietnam, it will be added to that.

<sup>10</sup> George P. Mahoney, running on an anti-open-housing stand, was nominated as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the Maryland primary election of September 13, 1966.

## EFFECT OF REDUCTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT

[14.] Q. Occasionally, when the Government does reduce expenditures there follows a depression in employment to some extent. Is this being taken into consideration?

Have any of the Governors expressed concern about the possible effect of reductions on employment?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I think we all are concerned with it. We are concerned with employment and unemployment. We talked about some areas where employment was up, and some areas where it was depressed, what the problems would be if it slackened off, how it would be desirable to have some projects available then, to work on that we wouldn't have if we acted on them all now.

We are trying to avoid the dip that might take place.

## OUTLOOK FOR DEFENSE EFFORT

[15.] Q. Mr. President, do you have any hope that this defense effort might slack up in the next year?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, we would hope that it would someday.

## TAX INCREASE

[16.] Q. Mr. President, if that excess went up as high as \$7 or \$8 billion, from where you sit now, would you say that a tax increase would be inevitable?

THE PRESIDENT. I would say, let us see what happens and then we can act, if you can just hold back for a few more days.

Max Frankel, New York Times: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-seventh news conference was held at 3:03 p.m. on Friday, September 30, 1966, in the Cabinet Room at the White House. As printed above, it follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 495 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bills Benefiting Philippine Veterans. *September 30, 1966*

I HAVE TODAY signed H.R. 16330 and H.R. 16367, two bills dealing with Philippine veterans benefits.

When President Marcos of the Philippines visited Washington several weeks ago, I had the honor and pleasure of a frank and friendly exchange of views with him on national and international developments.

Out of these talks came a greater understanding of several issues, including the matter of benefits to Philippine veterans of World War II. I stated my strong hope that legislation dealing with this subject would be enacted quickly by Congress.

Congress responded promptly and generously and the two bills I sign today are

another milestone in the continuing saga of U.S.-Philippine cooperation and friendship.

H.R. 16367 will extend the benefits of the war orphans educational assistance program to the children of those Commonwealth Army and "New" Philippine Scouts veterans who died or were permanently and totally disabled while serving with the Armed Forces of the United States. These Philippine children will be entitled to receive payments to pursue their education for up to 36 months.

The future of a nation is determined by the capabilities of its youth. I believe this bill will assist the Philippines in building a bright and promising future.



H.R. 16330 extends and enlarges the present U.S. program of hospital and medical care for Philippine veterans. The present program will be extended to June 1973. Outpatient care will be provided for "New" Philippine Scouts as well as Commonwealth Army veterans who have service-connected disabilities. Veterans with non-service-connected disabilities will now be able to get hospital care if they are unable to pay for treatment.

This bill also provides funds for one of the finest medical facilities in the Far East, the Veterans Memorial Hospital near Manila. That hospital, operated by the Government of the Philippines, was built and equipped by the United States for the benefit of Philippine veterans.

I am especially pleased with the provision of this bill which provides funds for the education and training of medical personnel and for medical research at the Memorial

Hospital. This is in keeping with America's commitment to join with the Philippines in an alliance to fight disease and to improve the health standards of the people.

These two bills are the direct result of the deliberations of the Joint United States-Republic of the Philippines Commission for the Study of Philippines Veterans' Problems. I would like to express my gratitude to all the members of that Commission, especially Gen. George Decker, the Chairman of the U.S. participants, and Congressman Olin E. Teague, the Vice Chairman, who presided so ably over the proceedings during the illness of General Decker.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 16330 is Public Law 89-612 (80 Stat. 859), and H.R. 16367 is Public Law 89-613 (80 Stat. 861).

For the visit of President Marcos of the Philippines, see Items 458, 459, and 461.

The statement was posted on the bulletin board in the Press Room at the White House. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 496 Statement by the President on the Strike Threat at General Electric. *October 2, 1966*

FOR THE past 2 months, the General Electric Company and the International Union of Electrical Workers and other unions have been engaged in negotiations for a new contract. The Government's mediation service has been made available to support and encourage their efforts to reach a fair and just agreement. I have just been informed that the parties have been unable to reach agreement.

This afternoon, as a result, the threat of a strike of 125,000 workers hangs over the Nation.

The prospect of any large strike is cause for concern.

But in the case of General Electric and

the IUE and the other unions involved here, the threat of a strike takes on a particularly profound meaning for the American people, and for our men in the jungles and rice paddies in Vietnam.

General Electric is a leading producer and developer of a wide range of munitions, electronic equipment, and missiles for the Armed Forces. It makes powerplants for our ships and submarines. It supplies the engines for the F-4 "Phantom" fighter and for our helicopters, machineguns for many of our combat aircraft, and battlefield radar equipment.

Our men in Vietnam need these planes, these helicopters, these weapons. They are

essential to their very lives. And they need them now—not next week or next month.

In view of the importance and urgency of this situation, I am requesting the parties to continue operations for 2 weeks. During this period I am asking the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service, Mr. William Simkin, to meet with the parties to explore every further possibility of reaching a settlement in

this case, which will recognize all of the interests involved.

The soldier in Vietnam must discharge his responsibilities every day with a heroism and determination that are the daily hallmarks of his life. In that same spirit, I ask the parties to this dispute to meet their responsibilities and reach a just agreement at the earliest possible moment.

NOTE: For the President's later action, see the cable to the Acting Attorney General directing him to seek an injunction in the General Electric Co. labor dispute (Item 535).

## 497 The President's Prologue and Epilogue to "This America." *October 3, 1966*

PROLOGUE TO "THIS AMERICA" BY  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Neither words nor pictures can freeze America on a printed page. It was a different country only a moment before these pictures were taken; and a moment later it had changed again. We have only an instant's sight, a brief illumination, of a country which is not so much a place as a process. It is this fact of swift and transforming change which is the experience of modern life—and the source of the American dilemma.

All ages and places have known change. Yet even during those historic times when profound movements were in progress—the end of feudalism, the beginning of nationhood—the average man lived with the expectation that the basic condition of life and the world would be much the same for him from birth until death, and also for his children. Today that comforting security is gone. We are the first generation to know with certainty that life will be different for our children, and even for ourselves, in a few years' time.

Can we accept and welcome the fruits of change while mastering its darker consequences? We become an increasingly urban nation, yet our cities swell to bursting under the pressures of this growth. We want industry and automobiles, yet their products are poisoning the waters of the land and the air we breathe. We demand new machinery to lessen the burdens of labor, yet we must find useful work for increasing numbers.

We welcome the knowledge which takes us on ever farther journeys into space, on ever deeper probes into the process of life itself; yet our educational system creaks under the strain of equipping our young for such a world. On almost every front of human activity the change which enlarges our horizon also menaces our well-being.

There is a second face to our dilemma at once more subtle and more dangerous. Change not only puts up buildings, builds computers, and sends men into space; it also tears down institutions and values and beliefs.

The community—the place where each individual knows his neighbors and has a sense

of his own belonging—is being eroded as our cities grow larger and more impersonal. The growing gap between the common experience of the generations threatens the family. The complexity of machines and the enormity of our society leave the individual frustrated in the presence of forces he feels far too weak to master or even influence. Can we preserve old values amid the constant search for the new?

I believe that a great society can master its dilemmas. It begins with the ancient ideal that each citizen must have an equal chance to share the abundance man has created. It is committed to striking racial injustice from the pages of American life and remedying the results of this enormous wrong. It seeks to lift those who have been buried in poverty because of lack of education, or bad health, or blighted environment. It offers the chance to work and live the decent life which a rich and just country owes to all its people.

But the quest for equality does not set the bounds of our task. We will not succeed if every American has his fair share of polluted air or crowded cities or congested schools. It will not be enough to allow everyone an equal chance to be afraid in his streets, or feel frustration at his own insignificance, or be a stranger to other men.

I know that government cannot resolve all these problems. It cannot make men happy or bring them spiritual fulfillment. But it can attempt to remedy the public failures which are at the root of so many of these human ills.

All our domestic programs and policies converge on a common set of aims: to enrich the quality of American life; to provide a living place which liberates rather than constricts the human spirit; to give each of us the opportunity to stretch his talents; and

to permit all to share in the enterprise of our society.

A nation is not great simply because it is large or wealthy or powerful. The entire population of ancient Athens could be tucked away in a corner of a large American city, yet its achievements have illumined the life of man for thousands of years. The measure of our own success will be the extent to which we free our people to realize what their imagination and energy can achieve.

The rest is up to them. And if they are a great people, as I believe they are, we will have a great society.

EPILOGUE TO "THIS AMERICA" BY  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

I have spoken and written of her problems and her promise. I believe that our destiny as a nation depends upon how well we fulfill the pledges to ourselves: the pledge of freedom, of equality, of a more decent life for all.

What we accomplish around the world will be shaped in large part by what we are and what we become at home. Neither high ideals nor great wealth nor military might will profit us much if we are powerless to solve the problems of our own land.

But we would be shortsighted to confine our vision to this nation's shorelines. The blessings we count at home cannot be cultivated in isolation from the worldwide yearnings of men. An America rich and strong beyond description, yet living in a hostile and despairing world, would be neither safe nor free.

Today the citizens of many nations walk in the shadow of misery. Half the world's adults have never been to school. More than half the world's people are hungry or malnourished. In the developing nations,

thousands die daily of cholera, smallpox, malaria and yellow fever—diseases that can be controlled or prevented. Across the world, millions of questioning eyes are turned upon us. What answers can we give?

We mean to show that our dream of a great society does not stop at the water's edge, that it is not just an American dream. All are welcome to share in it and all are invited to contribute to it. The most urgent work of our times—the most urgent work of all time—is to give that dream reality.

The course we follow today traces directly over the two decades since the Second World War. We emerged from that conflict with the sure knowledge that our fate was bound up with the fate of all. Men could no longer content themselves in pursuing narrowly national goals. Men must join in the common pursuit of freedom and fulfillment.

In that pursuit, we have helped Western Europe rebuild, aided Greece and Turkey, come to the defense of Berlin, resisted aggression in Korea and South Vietnam. In that pursuit, we have helped new nations toward independence, extended the brotherly hand of the Peace Corps, and carried forward the largest program of economic assistance in the history of mankind.

Today, we follow five continuing principles in our policy:

The first principle is to employ our power purposefully, although always with great restraint. In a world where violence remains the prime policy of some, we as surely shape the future when we withdraw as when we stand firm before the aggressor. We can best measure the success of this principle by a simple proposition: not a single country where we have helped mount a major effort to resist aggression today has a government servile to outside interests.

The second principle is to control, to re-

duce, and ultimately to eliminate the modern engines of destruction. We must not despair or grow cynical at man's efforts to become master of his own fearsome devices. We must push on to harness atomic power as a force for creation rather than destruction.

The third principle is to support those associations of nations which reflect the opportunities and necessities of the modern world. By strengthening the common defense, by stimulating commerce, by confirming old ties and setting new hopes, these associations serve the cause of orderly progress.

A fourth important principle is to encourage the right of each people to govern themselves and shape their own institutions. Today the urge toward independence is perhaps the strongest force in our world. A peaceful world order will be possible only when each country walks the way it has chosen for itself.

A final, enduring strand of our policy as a nation is to help improve the life of man. From the Marshall Plan to now that policy has rested upon the claims of compassion and common sense—and on the certain knowledge that only people with rising faith in the future will build secure and peaceful lands. Not only compassion, but our vital self-interest compels us to play a leading role in a worldwide campaign against hunger, disease, and ignorance.

Half a century ago, William James declared that mankind must seek a "moral equivalent of war." Today the search continues, more urgent than ever before in history. Ours is the great opportunity to challenge all nations, friend and foe alike, to join this battle. We can generate growing light in our universe, or we can allow the darkness to gather. To spread the light, to enlarge man's inner and outer liberty, to promote the peace and well-being of our

people and all people—these are the ambitions of my years in office.

They are the enduring purpose, I believe, of this America.

NOTE: "This America" consists of excerpts from the President's speeches and messages with accompanying photographs. The White House release containing the text of the President's Prologue and Epilogue states that the book, published by Random

House, was the editorial creation of Jerry Mason, editor of the award-winning "Family of Man." Mr. Mason chose excerpts from the President's words, the release continues, "to serve as a shooting script" for the photographer, Ken Heyman, who spent nearly 6 months traveling throughout the United States in search of suitable pictures.

Mr. Heyman's 5-year-old daughter Jennifer presented the first copy of the book to the President on October 3.

## 498 Remarks at the Swearing In of Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as Under Secretary of State. *October 3, 1966*

*Secretary and Mrs. Katzenbach and family, Justice White, Secretary Rusk, Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, my friends:*

I am delighted to see so many friends and admirers of our new Under Secretary of State here in the White House with us this afternoon. The presence of so many friends from so many fields speaks well of the kind of man that we all know Nicholas Katzenbach to be.

A nation, like an individual, must earn the right to have its professions of idealism taken seriously. The tree must be judged by the fruit.

Thus we cannot escape the intimate connection between our domestic and our foreign policy.

When we claim to be sustaining the cause of freedom in the world, we are judged—and I think rightly so—in terms of our commitment to liberty and justice here at home.

As our new Under Secretary of State put it more than 5 years ago: "To be effective, a commitment to principle must be credible in terms of a nation's institutions, its values, and its character."

We Americans do not believe in moral double-bookkeeping—and so today we stand before the world asking only that others

employ a similar, single standard of evaluation.

By such a standard, the appointment of Nicholas Katzenbach as the Under Secretary of State demonstrates that what we are at home demonstrates what we are abroad. He has stood here among us for the cause of freedom; he has pursued justice for every American. Every man is in his heart. Now the scope of his mark is the world, and the qualities of his mind and spirit which have made him the champion of social change and human progress here at home will now make him their advocate throughout the world.

Nick Katzenbach invoked the police power in the struggle for freedom for all Americans. Power was used—with somber reluctance—in defense of the rule of law.

We and our allies this afternoon—with equal reluctance—are employing police power in Vietnam. And for the same goal: to maintain the fundamental principles of international rule of law.

As author Nicholas Katzenbach wrote back in 1961:

"The legal institutions in the international community are not adequate to contemporary affairs. But these institutions, such as they are, exist and contribute to in-

ternational order. They will continue until some political combination has the capability to create new institutions more consonant with order and . . . a decent regard for human values."

By this appointment—recommended to me by the distinguished Secretary of State—of a scholar-administrator with a lifelong dedication to finding the appropriate mixture of power and principle, the United States reaffirms its adherence to the rule of law in the world, as well as in the Nation.

It reaffirms its quest for that creativity in the international arena which will make the United Nations the instrument of world order, of world peace, and of world justice.

Finally, I might just add as a personal note that both President Kennedy and I have fearfully overworked Nick Katzenbach.

Although Assistant Attorney General,

then Deputy Attorney General, and then Attorney General by title, he has for the past 6 years been one of the key participants in the inner councils of all the important decisions of the Presidency. In the Dominican crisis, in the Cuban crisis, in the Berlin crisis, Nick Katzenbach was available and he was called upon for his views and for his judgments.

And those who have profited from his counsel, as I have, will realize that as Under Secretary of State our country is gaining a talented, creative administrator who is not really changing jobs, but merely rechanneling his creativity.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:31 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, his wife and daughter, Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, who administered the oath of office, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

## 499 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Establishing the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel.

*October 4, 1966*

I HAVE TODAY signed S. 1474, a bill which establishes a Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel.

The Commission's task is to study existing Federal laws—most particularly, the Hatch Act—which limit the political activity of Federal and certain State officers and employees.

The Commission must help us resolve three important questions:

(1) How strictly should the Government limit the political actions of Federal employees?

(2) How tightly should the Federal Government control the political activities of State employees who work primarily in programs financed by Federal funds?

(3) What penalties should be attached

to violations of the political activity statutes?

Our answers to these questions must reflect the great value we attach to the integrity of the career civil service and the efficiency of Government administration.

These issues are as old as the Republic itself. They have demanded and received much attention, but no more than they warrant. The political structures which are so vital a part of our system have been strengthened by protection of Government employees against undue political influence and unwise political activity.

President Thomas Jefferson promulgated the first restrictions on the political activity of executive branch personnel in 1801. Our Government was nearly a century old when, in 1883, Congress enacted the Civil Service

Act creating the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Merit System. In 1939 Congress passed the Hatch Political Activities Act, which is now the principal statute limiting the political activity of Government employees.

The 27 years which have passed since the enactment of this law have been years of unparalleled progress and growth. There have been changes in governmental problems and relationships. There are many who believe that these changes may well have affected or altered the purposes and requirements for limiting partisan political activity of Government employees. The Commission established by this bill will help us to find out whether these advocates of change are right.

The Commission will consist of 12 members. The Speaker and the President of the Senate will appoint four each, and I will appoint the remaining four; not more than half of the members will be from one political party. The bipartisan composition of

the Commission and the joint executive-legislative appointments provide the basis for an objective study.

I stated in my letter to Congress transmitting the proposed Election Reform Act of 1966 that "Public confidence in the elective process is the foundation of public confidence in Government." That bill, which could change our present method of financing political campaigns, would be one step in building such confidence. This administration is also undertaking a thorough review of regulations regarding solicitation of political contributions from Federal employees by other Federal employees. The Commission established by this bill will afford us yet another means by which the democratic process and the confidence of the people in that process can be strengthened for the benefit of the entire Nation.

Senator Brewster, the sponsor of S. 1474, deserves great credit for his interest in and dedication to this subject.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 1474, approved on October 3, 1966, is Public Law 89-617 (80 Stat. 868).

## 500 Remarks at the Unveiling of the "Plant for a More Beautiful America" Postage Stamp. *October 5, 1966*

*Lady Bird, Larry O'Brien, my friends:*

I want to thank each of you for coming here this morning and all of you for letting me participate in the unveiling of this new stamp.

I really have no extended formal speech to make to you, but I overheard this morning that Lady Bird and Larry O'Brien were over here in the East Room playing "Post Office" and I thought I'd better get over here and play with them.

I want the Postmaster General to know that I really have no objection to his depart-

ing from custom, as he observed this morning, by giving the first album of this beautiful stamp to the President's wife instead of the President.

That is exactly what I would have done, if he had presented this album to me. And by doing that, Larry just eliminated the middleman.

This is a very proud moment for all of us—and particularly for me. The word "beautification" has, I think, become popular only recently. But Lady Bird and I have been working together on what is now

called "beautification" for more than 30 years.

We really began it back when we were with NYA in Texas and we originated the idea of the little highway parks to dot our roadsides. Before the year 1935 was out, we had more than 400 of them from one end of that State to the other.

Mrs. Johnson had as much influence with me then as she does now. I think that you can see the results of that influence every time you ride through Texas and every time you see the National Capital.

I don't think that any spring in my memory has been as beautiful to me as the one that we have just had. You could hardly turn a corner or ride through a pasture in our State, or past a park, or down a thoroughfare or an avenue in this city, without seeing some new flowers, or some new shrubbery, or some new trees that were put in by the dedicated members of the Beautification Committee that Lady Bird worked with here in Washington.

And to Mary Lasker, Laurance Rockefeller, and the others who have contributed so much to this effort in the Nation's Capital and in every hamlet in this land, I express to you this morning the gratitude of an appreciative people for your leadership, for your dedication, and for your generosity.

I hope, as I believe all of us hope, that as Washington becomes ever more beautiful, that it is going to be a model and an inspiration to every other community in this land.

We have many problems in our country that are going to tax our resources—problems that will take many years for their solution.

We cannot wipe out overnight slums that took us 100 years to deteriorate.

But I think anyone can plant a tree.

Everyone can put a flower box in his window.

I hope that this beautiful stamp will serve as a constant reminder for all of us to do just that.

Beauty is not a very easy thing to measure. It does not show up in our profit and loss statements. But it is one of the most precious possessions that Americans have.

Ugly surroundings breed warped and shrunken spirits.

I think there should be some time in every day of every life to watch the sunset, or to smell the flowers, or to listen to the birds while they sing.

And that is really what the beautification program is all about. You ought not have to go to Wyoming to do it either, Senator McGee.

I am pleased that efforts are being made in areas where we have populations, where we can all enjoy some of these things with our children.

I am pleased that the design of this stamp, as Larry pointed out, also commemorates Thomas Jefferson, for no one understood it better than he did.

To each of you who have contributed to this maximum beauty for a great Nation, for a great people, I am very thankful and I am especially pleased to have the chance to work with Mrs. Johnson.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Mrs. Lyndon B. (Lady Bird) Johnson and to Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien. Later he referred to Mrs. Albert D. (Mary) Lasker, general trustee, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, and Senator Gale W. McGee of Wyoming.

The "Plant for a More Beautiful America" postage stamp pictures the Jefferson Memorial framed by a bough of Japanese cherry blossoms.



501 The President's News Conference of  
October 6, 1966

THE PRESIDENT. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN THE EXECUTIVE  
BRANCH

[1.] I intend to nominate Mr. Llewellyn Thompson to be the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Because of the importance of our relations with the Soviet Union at this time, I am asking Mr. Thompson to return to a post that he has held already, and that he served for a longer period of time than any American Ambassador in this Nation's history.

To succeed him as Ambassador at Large, I will appoint one of our most distinguished and experienced diplomats, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, who served us with such great distinction in the Dominican Republic and who is presently Ambassador to the Organization of American States.

To serve as my representative to the Organization of American States with the rank of Ambassador, I intend to nominate Mr. Sol M. Linowitz, the chairman of the board and the chief executive officer of Xerox International, Inc.

Mr. Linowitz is a noted American with a long interest in foreign policy. He will also serve as United States Representative on the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, replacing Mr. Rostow.<sup>1</sup>

He will work closely with Secretary Rusk and Secretary Gordon,<sup>2</sup> and with me in the formulation of our Latin American policies.

<sup>1</sup>Walt W. Rostow, Special Assistant to the President.

<sup>2</sup>Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Lincoln Gordon, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress.

I have accepted today with great regret the resignation of Eugene P. Foley as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development. Mr. Foley is returning to private life and will be succeeded by Mr. Ross D. Davis. Mr. Davis is presently the Administrator of the Economic Development Administration.

MANILA CONFERENCE

[2.] As you know, the United States has agreed to attend the conference in Manila on October 24th and 25th. This will bring together the countries that are most directly helping the South Vietnamese to resist aggression and to build a free nation.

The Philippines, Korea, and Thailand extended the invitation which has been accepted now by South Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

The details of the meeting—including the agenda—are now being worked out in consultation among all the participants. President Marcos of the Philippines has already indicated the scope of the conference, and we expect:

- to review the military progress being made in the field;
- to hear the South Vietnamese plans for further evolution toward representative government, accelerated security of the countryside, and a strengthened economy while curbing inflation;
- to examine how the other nations present can best support all these efforts; and
- to explore the prospects for peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese conflict, in the light of all the proposals.

Much of this effort is consistent with the

work at Honolulu in February which I considered highly successful. At that meeting the Government of South Vietnam reinforced its determination:

- to move toward a democratic constitution and an elected government;
- to take concrete steps to combat inflation;
- to invite Vietcong to join them through the Open Arms program; and
- to multiply efforts in health, education, and agriculture, especially in the countryside.

Each of these steps, as you know, has produced results since our meeting in Honolulu in February. And we are very hopeful that they will receive increased support in our discussions in Manila.

Once aggression has been defeated, a common dedication will also be necessary for the rehabilitation and the development of Vietnam.

Finally, I have agreed to speak to the National Conference of Editorial Writers in New York City tomorrow on our European policy.

Now I will be glad to take any questions that you may have to ask.

### QUESTIONS

#### GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN THE SOUTH

[3.] Q. As titular head of the Democratic Party, how do you feel about the candidacy, the gubernatorial candidacy, of several Democrats in the South who are avowed segregationists?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it is very evident that some of these candidates to whom you refer differ with certain of my policies that deal with equal rights and equal treatment for all of our citizens.

These gubernatorial candidates that you refer to have not asked me to support them and I have no plans to do so. I doubt that the President should get into every race in every State.

#### VISIT TO VIETNAM?

[4.] Q. Mr. President, is there any possibility you might visit South Vietnam while you are in the Far East?

THE PRESIDENT. No consideration has been given at this time to any such program or any such visit.

#### OUTLOOK FOR PEACE

[5.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us if events of the past few days, including your order to stop bombing part of the DMZ, have moved us any closer to peace?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think Mr. Moyers<sup>a</sup> covered that in his press conference yesterday. We are, of course, hopeful that any action we could take would be reciprocated and would lead in that direction. But there is nothing that I could say that would be encouraging to you along that line as a result of that action.

#### CAMPAIGN ISSUES

[6.] Q. Mr. President, a lot of observers are observing that apprehension over the economy and the so-called race question are far outdistancing Vietnam as issues in this political campaign.

What is your assessment of these and other issues and would you assess for us not your administration's, but the Republican opposition's handling of these issues?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that every person

<sup>a</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

will draw his own conclusions about the section of the country he is in and the local issues that may exist. I have no doubt but what our full employment program, our Vietnam engagement, our domestic problems—including our civil rights problems—will all play a part in some of the campaigns. I think it will differ from place to place and candidate to candidate.

I think the 89th Congress, which is made up of both Democrats and Republicans, but predominantly Democrats, has been a very effective and productive Congress in the field of education. It has passed 18 far-reaching educational measures, 24 health measures. It has passed more educational measures—this Congress—than all the other 88 Congresses combined. I believe that most of the Members of that Congress will return home with a very fine record to support them. And I think that most of them will be reelected.

THE STOCK MARKET

[7.] Q. Mr. President, the stock market today reached its low for the year. I wonder if you could give us your reaction to the rather steady decline of the market in recent months?

THE PRESIDENT. I think a good many things have a bearing on market fluctuations. I think the high interest rates, I think the attractiveness of other securities, I think some of the uncertainties that exist concerning how much money the Government itself will be spending next year, I think the questions of doubt about our tax policy—all of those are given weight, too. But I think most of the people in this country feel like 1966 has been a very good year. There has never been a better one. And I believe that 1967 will be equally as good.

RESUMPTION OF AID TO INDONESIA

[8.] Q. Mr. President, the United States has recently resumed its assistance to Indonesia. Would you tell us what your considerations were in taking this action?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We think the leaders of that country are doing their best to build a stable government. We think that is very important to the people of this world. We felt ourselves in a position to be helpful. The need was great. We carefully evaluated the requests and decided it would be in the best interests of our own people, as well as the people of Indonesia, to extend the assistance we did. I am glad that we have taken that action.

THE DEMONSTRATION CITIES BILL

[9.] Q. Mr. President, sir, Monday the House is scheduled to vote on the demonstration cities bill. Title II of that bill, which you are urging Members, I understand, to vote for, provides incentives or, rather, bribes to local communities to do away with their own school systems, to have open housing, and to create educational parks where there would be 25,000 or 35,000 children going to school. This would require busing of children long distances and would also bring about a system to correct racial imbalance.

Now you are a former schoolteacher. I wonder if you would tell us why you think doing away with the local school systems, as has been admitted by educators in your administration would happen—I wonder why you think this would be better?

THE PRESIDENT. First, I would not concur with your legal analysis of the bill.

Second, I am glad of the opportunity that

you have given me to state that I believe there is no domestic problem that is more critical than the problem of rebuilding our cities and giving our people who live in the cities opportunities to develop as healthy, educated, productive citizens of our society—citizens who have the ability to get and to hold jobs, and to take pride in the place in which they live.

In order to try to get at the root cause of the problems of the cities, I asked a task force of bipartisan leaders of this Nation to make a careful study of this measure. Their recommendations are contained in the demonstration cities bill.

Hearings have already been held. The Senate carefully and thoroughly debated the measure and passed it by an overwhelming majority. I do not think they gave to it either the interpretation that you place upon it or the fears that you express.

I do hope that the House will take prompt and favorable action early next week.

As I said in the beginning, and as I would repeat again, I think it is one of the most important pieces of legislation for the good of all American mankind that we can act upon this session.<sup>4</sup>

#### EFFECT OF VIETNAM SPENDING ON GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS

[10.] Q. Mr. President, some of your political opposition is saying that the Great Society is suffering badly because of preoccupation with and spending for Vietnam. What is your reaction to that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think the record speaks for itself. We have recommended approximately 90 bills to this session of Congress, after having the most productive session, the last session, in our history.

<sup>4</sup>The demonstration cities bill was approved by the President on November 3, 1966 (see Item 574).

We have passed through both Houses about 75 of those 90 bills. I would suspect in the next 10 days we can pass another 10. When you pass 85 bills out of 90 recommended, I think that is a pretty good box score.

We passed two measures through the House that had a majority for them in the Senate, but we could not get them voted on—14(b) and the civil rights bill.

We regret that, but there will be other days, and I am sure that in due time a majority will prevail. I think all in all we have a very outstanding record this year. I am very proud of it. I think every Member of Congress of both parties can take pride in it.

#### THE PACIFIC-ASIAN TOUR

[11.] Q. Mr. President, some of your critics also are saying that your trip is motivated largely by political considerations. Would you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think so. I just think you'd have to evaluate the critics and judge the circumstances and draw your own conclusions. And I wouldn't want anyway to spend all afternoon talking about my critics.

#### RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER

[12.] Q. Mr. President, the Republican Coordinating Committee, including President Eisenhower, recently said that public order, that is, both crime in the streets and riots, was a problem of greatest concern to the people of this country.

They also charged that the Johnson-Humphrey administration has done nothing of substance to date to deal with this problem. I think that is the way they said it.

I wonder if you could answer this charge and, two, if you could assess what you think

conditions are in this country concerning public order?

THE PRESIDENT. As I have said in Rhode Island, Indianapolis, and before the Methodist bishops in the White House last week, every citizen in this land must be concerned with law and order. The voice of reason must drown out the voice of violence.

We have had very serious problems because of the conditions in our cities, the problems that exist there, and the protests made by our citizens.

I hope that we can keep violence out of the picture. I have done everything that I know how, in cooperation with the mayors, the chief executives of the cities, and the chief executives of the States concerned.

We are very conscious of the problem. We are very concerned about it. We are very determined to do everything within our prerogatives to see that reason prevails over violence, and that law and order always prevails.

We think that the protesters themselves have the most to lose by disapproval of some of the actions that have taken place. And while we are not oblivious to the problems that bring forth the protests, we are concerned that they be protests without violence and within law and within order.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE  
CIVIL RIGHTS FIELD

[13.] Q. Mr. President, sir, in a broader context on civil rights, there seems to be a dispute developing between those who feel that the Federal Government should merely strike down legal barriers to equality and those who feel that the Government should play a more positive role in encouraging integration in various facets of life.

I wonder if we could get your thinking on

these two and where you stand on that argument?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I think the Federal Government must be a leader in this field and I have—the 3 years I have been President—tried, by word and action, to do everything I could to bring about equality among the races in this country and to see that the Brown decision affecting the integration of our schools was carried forward expeditiously and in accordance with the law—to see that the civil rights acts passed in the late fifties and sixties and more recently in my administration were carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress; that the law was fully adhered to and fully enforced at all times.

I realize that in some instances there has been some harassment, some mistakes perhaps have been made, some people have been enthusiastic, and differences have developed.

But where those mistakes have been made, I think Mr. Gardner and the Commissioner of Education<sup>5</sup> have been willing to always listen to any protests that might come, and to carry out the law as Congress intended it should be.

That will be the policy of our administration: to continue to promote and to expedite the observance of the law of the land, and to see that all citizens of this country are treated equally without discrimination.

VIETNAM

[14.] Q. Former President Eisenhower has said that we should use whatever is necessary, not excluding nuclear weapons, to end the fighting in Vietnam.

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<sup>5</sup> John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

What do you think of such a proposal?

THE PRESIDENT. Without passing on the accuracy of your quotation of President Eisenhower, I would say it is the policy of this Government to exercise the best judgment of which we are capable in an attempt to provide the maximum deterrence with a minimum involvement. The easiest thing we could do is get in a larger war with other nations.

We are constantly concerned with the dangers of that. At the same time, we have no desire to capitulate or to retreat. So it has been the policy of your present administration to provide the strength that General Westmoreland felt was necessary: to prevent the aggressor from succeeding without attempting to either conquer or to invade or to destroy North Vietnam.

Our purpose is a limited one and that is to permit self-determination for the people of South Vietnam. We are going to be concerned with any effort that might take on more far-reaching objectives or implications.

#### THE MANILA CONFERENCE

[15.] Q. Mr. President, do you have any plans to take along a bipartisan congressional delegation to Manila?

THE PRESIDENT. We have not gone into that in any detail at this time. If any plans develop along that line I will announce them and give you information on them. I have nothing on it now.

#### OUTLOOK FOR PEACE

[16.] Q. Mr. President, the Vietcong has recently modified two of its preconditions for peace, namely, they no longer seem to be demanding that we withdraw before negotiations and they no longer seem to be

asking that they be the sole representatives of the South Vietnamese people.

Do you feel these changes have brought any significant contribution toward peace?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I have not seen any developments in the recent weeks that would cause me to hold out hope or to give you any real justification for encouragement.

We pursue every indication that we have that might offer any possibilities. We always have an open mind. And we are very anxious to find any basis for negotiation that would lead to an honorable peace. But I cannot in frankness be encouraging to you as a result of any specific action of recent weeks.

#### THE PACIFIC-ASIAN TOUR

[17.] Q. Mr. President, could you tell us your hopes of what the results will be of this extensive tour of the Pacific and Asia that you are going to undertake later this month?

THE PRESIDENT. I would not want to get your hopes up and have you disappointed because we didn't achieve everything that I would like to see achieved.

I have a great many objectives and hopes for the people of that area of the world. Two-thirds of humankind lives in Asia. And we all know, I think, that their problems are very serious. Their life expectancy is very short, comparatively speaking. Their per capita income is very low.

In Vietnam now we have the march of the aggressor's heel stomping on the boundaries of freedom-loving people.

We have the problems of men being killed there every day in an attempt to establish their right to self-determination.

So I would hope that those nations who are committed against aggression in South

Vietnam could have a complete review of the military effort being made, and the results of that effort, together with any analysis that our leaders might care to make.

I would think the political and the economic problems of that area of the world would also be a very important subject for discussion.

I think that we should thoroughly explore each leader's ideas about how an honorable peace can be reached, and what course reconstruction efforts following the peace could very properly take, and how we could participate in those efforts.

I would expect, if afforded the opportunity, to be called upon to review some of our thoughts about reconstruction; about the developments resulting from the elections in South Vietnam, and the political developments to be expected there.

I think generally speaking it will give an opportunity for the leaders of the men who are committed to battle in Vietnam to meet and explore ways of finding peace; for bringing an end to the conflict; for making that area of the world prosperous and peaceful in the years to come.

The invitation, as you know, was extended by other countries. I am sure that they will have some specific plans to suggest.

I want to be a good listener as well as an active participant.

#### MRS. JOHNSON'S PLANS FOR THE TOUR

[18.] I neglected to mention that Mrs. Johnson will accompany me on my trip. She will join me in most of my official schedule. During the conferences, as time permits, she will visit various projects and historic sites to gather ideas for use by her National Committee for a More Beautiful Capital and similar civic groups throughout the country.

#### THE ITINERARY FOR THE TOUR

[19.] Q. Will you give us your itinerary, please?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that will be available for you at the door. We will leave Washington October 17th. We will return via Alaska, arriving here sometime in the early part of November, November 2d or 3d.

Our first stop will be Honolulu. We will go nonstop from Washington to Honolulu. We will have some refueling stops en route, but our next stop will be New Zealand.

As you know—and this has been announced several times since I became President—I have wanted very much to return to the scenes of my “young-man days” and go back to New Zealand and Australia where I spent some time in the early forties. So I will be visiting New Zealand on October 19th for 2 days; Australia, October 21st and 22d; Manila for the conference the 23d through the 27th; Thailand from October 27th through the 30th; Malaysia, October 30th and 31st; Korea, October 31st through November 2d, and then we will return to the United States.

#### TAX INCREASE

[20.] Q. Mr. President, at one of your recent meetings with the Governors, sir, Governor Scranton<sup>6</sup> emerged and indicated that he felt you would have to ask for a tax increase next year. Could you give us your assessment of that situation now?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't add anything to the statements that I made in my message to Congress. I have succinctly summarized it. The situation today is the same as then. We are waiting to know how much the Congress will let us spend this coming fiscal year.

<sup>6</sup> Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania.

There are 8 of the 15 appropriation bills that have not yet passed. Until they pass, we do not know what the bill will be. You can't reduce a bill that you haven't received. As soon as they are passed, we will immediately review those bills, determine how much they can be reduced, and then make a calculation of our revenue.

In the meantime, I am asking Secretary McNamara to make a careful review of our proposed expenditures—first, the expenditures that have already taken place for the first quarter from June through September. He will be visiting with Admiral Sharp<sup>7</sup> in Honolulu. He will leave Saturday night for a visit with General Westmoreland.

I hope by the time that he gets back the Congress will have sent me some of these measures so we can determine how much we can spend, what our revenues will be, what the Vietnam supplemental will be. Then we will try to make recommendations that will see that our provision is made for revenue to meet whatever deficits we have, if that is possible. I think that we cannot do this until we receive these bills and these estimates.

We all should bear in mind, however, when the Congress votes add-ons to the re-

<sup>7</sup> Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, Jr., Commander of U.S. Forces in the Pacific.

maining eight bills, it must be borne in mind that each vote to increase is likely to be a vote to increase the revenue later.

I will be specific with you just as soon as those bills get here and we analyze them. We hope we would be able to analyze them so that by the time I would have to act on them I could get some rough estimates.

I am going to take whatever action is necessary to see that we have a sound fiscal policy. But I can't take that action until the appropriation bills are voted upon and it is determined.

For instance, yesterday in the Senate the committee reported a bill that provided three-fourths of a billion dollars more than the Senate ultimately voted. So if we had calculated before the vote was taken, we would have been \$750 million off.

We will take prompt action as soon as the Congress makes its recommendations and as soon as I can ascertain from the military what their best guess is as to the expenditures for the immediate future.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's seventy-eighth news conference was held in the East Room at the White House at 3 p.m. on Thursday, October 6, 1966. The news conference was broadcast live on radio and television.

## 502 Remarks at a Farewell Ceremony Honoring Former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball. *October 6, 1966*

I TAKE PART in a great many ceremonies, from tree-plantings to full-dress presidential inaugurations. But it seems that Government protocol makes no formal provision for an occasion like tonight's—a "swearing-out" ceremony.

There should be some appropriate ceremony for observing the moment when a

good man lays down the burdens he has carried so long and so well.

To us who know and have worked with George Ball, there is no need to review his career. We know how he has distinguished himself in dozens of critical and sensitive situations. We know him also as a man who, probably more than any other Ameri-



can, has devoted himself to the idea of European unity and a more effective Atlantic partnership.

A few days after I took office, I told George Ball and his associates in the State Department that I would be looking to them "for initiative in proposal, energy in action, and frankness in advice." I have always found these qualities in George Ball.

He has given generously of his extraordinary talents throughout his public career. He has proved his worth to his country day after day over long years of service.

Now he is leaving us.

If we were to believe only what we read in the press, we would think that George Ball's chief service to this administration was to play the role of the devil's advocate.

Well, I don't know about that. In gov-

ernment, I have never known the Devil to need an advocate. He usually makes his own case pretty well.

But George Ball has been an advocate. He has been an able advocate of policies to guarantee the security of free men, and strengthen the cause of peace.

So tonight, George, at this swearing-out ceremony, we would like to present you with this token of our regard. Along with the signatures of some of your friends and admirers in this administration, it is inscribed, from all of us—"To a great advocate . . . from his advocates."

NOTE: The President spoke at an informal reception for former Secretary and Mrs. Ball, held in the Yellow Oval Room at the White House. As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 503 Remarks in New York City Before the National Conference of Editorial Writers. October 7, 1966

*Mr. Clendinen, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, members of the Conference of Editorial Writers, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am a little baffled by this room. It makes a speaker have to talk out of both sides of his mouth.

Since the Secretary took you on a quick trip around the world, I hope you will pardon me if I just ask you to go across the Atlantic with me.

I remember some years ago President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the Daughters of the American Revolution. His opening words were not his usual, "My friends," but instead he said, "My fellow immigrants."

And he was right, because most of our fathers came from Europe—east or west, north or south. They settled in London, Kentucky; Paris, Idaho; and Rome, New

York. Chicago, with Warsaw, is one of the great Polish cities of the world. And New York is the second capital of half the nations of Europe. That really is the story of our country.

Americans and all Europeans share a connection which transcends political differences. We are a single civilization; we share a common destiny; our future is a common challenge.

Today two anniversaries especially remind us of the interdependence of Europe and America.

—On September 30, 17 years ago, the Berlin airlift ended.

—On October 7, just 3 years ago, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was ratified.

There is a healthy balance here. It is no accident. It reflects the balance the Atlantic

allies have always tried to maintain between strength and conciliation, between firmness and flexibility, between resolution and hope.

The Berlin airlift was an act of measured firmness. Without that firmness, the Marshall plan and the recovery of Western Europe, of course, would have been impossible.

That hopeful and progressive achievement, the European Economic Community, would never have been born.

The winds of change which are blowing in Eastern Europe would not have been felt here today.

All these are the fruits of our determination.

The Test Ban Treaty is the fruit of our hope. With more than 100 other cosigners we have committed ourselves to advance from deterrence through terror toward a more cooperative international order. We must go forward to banish all nuclear weapons—and to banish war itself.

So a just peace remains our most important goal. But we know that the world is changing. Our policy must reflect the reality of today—not yesterday. In every part of the world new forces are standing at the gates: new countries, new aspirations, new men. In this spirit let us look ahead to the tasks that confront us today in the Atlantic nations, as I will look ahead a little later to the tasks that confront us in another part of the world as I travel 25,000 miles in the Pacific area.

Europe has been at peace since 1945. But it is a restless peace that's shadowed by the threat of violence.

Europe is partitioned. An unnatural line runs through the heart of a very great and a very proud nation. History warns us that until this harsh division has been resolved, peace in Europe will never be secure.

We must turn to one of the great unfin-

ished tasks of our generation—and that unfinished task is making Europe whole again.

Our purpose is not to overturn other governments, but to help the people of Europe to achieve together:

—a continent in which the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe work shoulder to shoulder together for the common good;

—a continent in which alliances do not confront each other in bitter hostility, but instead provide a framework in which West and East can act together in order to assure the security of all.

In a restored Europe, Germany can and will be united.

This remains a vital purpose of American policy. And we reiterated it and reaffirmed it to Chancellor Erhard just a few days ago. It can only be accomplished through a growing reconciliation, because there is no shortcut.

We must move ahead on three fronts:

—First, to modernize NATO and strengthen other Atlantic alliances.

—Second, to further the integration of the Western European community.

—Third, to quicken progress in East-West relations.

Now may I speak to each of these in turn.

# I.

Our first concern is to keep NATO strong, and to keep it modern and to keep it abreast of the times in which we live.

The Atlantic Alliance has already proved its vitality. Together, we have faced the threats of peace which have confronted us—and we shall meet those which may confront us in the future.

Let no one doubt ever for a moment the American commitment. We shall not ever

unlearn the lesson of the thirties, when isolation and withdrawal were our share in the common disaster.

We are committed, and we are committed to remain firm.

But the Atlantic Alliance is a living organism. It must adapt itself to the changing conditions.

Much is already being done to modernize its structures:

- we are streamlining NATO command arrangements;
- we are moving to establish a permanent nuclear planning committee;
- we are increasing the speed and certainty of supply across the Atlantic.

However, there is much more that we can do.

There is much more that we must do.

The Alliance must become a forum, a forum for increasingly close consultations. These should cover the full range of joint concerns—from East-West relations to crisis management.

The Atlantic Alliance is the central instrument of the entire Atlantic community. But it is not the only one. Through other institutions, the nations of the Atlantic are now hard at work on constructive enterprise.

In the Kennedy Round we are negotiating with the other free world nations to reduce tariffs everywhere. Our goal is to free the trade of the world, to free it from arbitrary and artificial restraints.

We are engaged on the problem of international monetary reform.

We are exploring how best to develop science and technology as a common resource. Recently the Italian Government has suggested an approach to narrowing the gap in technology between the United States and Western Europe. That proposal, we think, deserves very careful study and consideration. The United States stands ready to

cooperate with all of the European nations on all aspects of this problem.

Last—and perhaps really most important—we are working together to accelerate the growth of the developing nations. It is our common business to help the millions in these developing nations improve their standards of life, to increase their life expectancy, to increase their per capita income, to improve their health, their minds, their bodies, to, in turn, help them really fight and ultimately conquer the ancient enemies of mankind: hunger, illiteracy, ignorance, and disease. The rich nations can never live as an island of plenty in a sea of poverty.

Thus, while the institutions of the Atlantic community are growing, so are the tasks that confront us multiplying.

## II.

Second among our tasks is the vigorous pursuit of further unity in the West.

To pursue that unity is neither to postpone nor to neglect for a moment our continuous search for peace in the world. There are good reasons for this.

- A united Western Europe can be our equal partner in helping to build a peaceful and just world order;
- a united Western Europe can move more confidently in peaceful initiatives toward the East;
- unity can provide a framework within which a unified Germany can be a full partner without arousing fears.

We look forward to the expansion and to the further strengthening of the European community. Of course, we realize that the obstacles are great. But perseverance has already reaped larger rewards than many of us dared hope for only a few years ago.

The outlines of the new Europe are clearly discernible. It is a stronger, it is an increas-

ingly united but open Europe—with Great Britain a part of it—and with close ties to America.

### III.

Finally, thirdly, one great goal of a united West is to heal the wound in Europe which now cuts East from West and brother from brother.

That division must be healed peacefully. It must be healed with the consent of Eastern European countries and consent of the Soviet Union. This will happen only as East and West succeed—succeed in building a surer foundation of mutual trust.

Nothing is more important than peace. We must improve the East-West environment in order to achieve the unification of Germany in the context of a larger, peaceful, and prosperous Europe.

Our task is to achieve a reconciliation with the East—a shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement.

And I pledge to you today that Americans now stand ready to do their part.

Under the last four Presidents, our policy toward the Soviet Union has been the same. Where necessary, we shall defend freedom; where possible, we shall work with the East to build a lasting peace.

We do not intend to let our differences on Vietnam or elsewhere ever prevent us from exploring all opportunities. We want the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to know that we and our allies shall go step by step with them just as far as they are willing to advance.

So let us—both Americans and Europeans—intensify, accelerate, strengthen our determined efforts.

We seek healthy economic and cultural relations with the Communist states.

—I am asking for early congressional action on the United States-Soviet Consular Agreement.

—We have just signed a new United States-Soviet Cultural Agreement.

—We intend to press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to European Communist states.

—We have just concluded an air agreement with the Soviet Union.

Today I am announcing the following new steps:

—We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of nonstrategic items;

—I have just today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us—it will help us to build the bridges to Eastern Europe that I spoke of in my address at VMI only a few months ago.

—The Secretary of State is now reviewing the possibility of easing the burden of Polish debts to the United States through expenditures of our Polish currency holdings which would be, we think, mutually beneficial to both countries.

—The Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant.

—We are negotiating a civil air agreement with the Soviet Union, which I referred to. This will, we think, greatly facilitate tourism in both directions.

—This summer the American Government took additional steps to liberalize travel to Communist countries in Europe and in Asia. We intend to liber-

alize these rules still further in an attempt to promote better understanding and increased exchanges.

—In these past weeks, the Soviet Union and the United States have begun to exchange cloud photographs that are taken from the weather satellites.

You can see in these and many other ways the ties with the East will be strengthened—by the United States and by other Atlantic nations.

Agreement on a broad policy to this end, therefore, should be sought in existing Atlantic organs.

The principles which should govern East-West relations are now being discussed in the North Atlantic Council.

The OECD can also play an important part in trade and in contacts with the East. The Western nations can there explore the ways of inviting the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries to cooperate in tasks of common interest and common benefit.

Hand-in-hand with these steps to increase East-West ties must go measures to remove territorial and border disputes as a source of friction in Europe. The Atlantic nations oppose the use of force to change existing frontiers. That is a bedrock, too, of our American foreign policy. We respect the integrity of a nation's boundary lines.

The maintenance of old enmities is not really in anyone's interest. Our aim is a true European reconciliation. We so much want to make this clear to the East.

Further, it is our policy to avoid the spread of national nuclear programs—in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

That is why we shall persevere in efforts to try to reach an agreement banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

We seek a stable military situation in Eu-

rope—one in which we hope that tensions can be lowered.

To this end, the United States will continue to play its part in effective Western deterrence. To weaken that deterrence might now create temptations and could endanger peace.

The Atlantic allies will, of course, continue together to study what strength NATO needs, in light of the changing technology and the current threat.

Reduction of Soviet forces in central Europe would, of course, affect the extent of that threat.

If changing circumstances should lead to a gradual and balanced revision in force levels on both sides, the revision could—together with the other steps that I have mentioned—help gradually to shape an entire new political environment.

The building of true peace and reconciliation in Europe, of course, will be a very long process.

The bonds between the United States and its Atlantic partners provide the strength, though, on which the entire security of this world depends. Our interdependence, therefore, is complete.

Our goal, in Europe and elsewhere, is, first of all—always—a just and a secure peace. It can most surely be achieved by common action. To this end, I pledge my country's best efforts:

- best efforts to achieve new thrust for the Alliance;
- to support movement toward Western European unity;
- to bring about a far-reaching improvement in relations between the East and the West.

Our object is to end the bitter legacy of World War II.

Let all of those who wish us well, and all

others also, know that our guard will be up but our hand will always be out.

The American people love peace and they hate war. We do not believe that might makes right. So in pursuit of peace, history is aware of our commitments—the Marshall plan, the Truman doctrine, and to NATO and to SEATO. We have been tested in Berlin and in Korea, and in the Dominican Republic, and our brave men are being tested at this hour in Vietnam.

In every instance, our purpose has been peace, never war. Self-determination instead of selfish aggression. We believe that moral agreements are much to be preferred

to military means. The conference table instead of the battlefield. But Americans will never close their eyes to reality. We back our word with dedication, and we also back it with the united resolve of a patient, of a determined, of a freedom-loving and a peaceful people. Together we shall never fail.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:34 p.m. at the Carnegie Endowment Building in New York City. In his opening words he referred to James A. Clendinen, President of the National Conference of Editorial Writers, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations. Later he referred to Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

## 504 Remarks at a Democratic Party Rally in Newark.

October 7, 1966

*Mr. Kervick, Bishop Taylor, Bishop Dougherty, my good friend Warren Wilentz, war hero, public servant, and the next Democratic Senator from New Jersey:*

For a Democratic President to come to New Jersey is always a pleasure. It gives me, first of all, an opportunity to call the roll—to call the roll of one of the real, great delegations in the Congress:

A distinguished Senator, a wise counselor, a great friend—Harrison Pete Williams.

The leader and the dean of your delegation, a fighter for immigration reform, a leader in the field of human rights, my supporter—Pete Rodino.

The sponsor of the Arts and Humanities Act, the chairman of the labor subcommittee, and the Democratic study group, that great progressive—Frank Thompson.

The energetic Congressman who gave us the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and my supporter—Dominick Daniels.

That fearless, courageous battler for foreign aid and the Peace Corps, and all

other progressive domestic legislation—Neil Gallagher.

A man who in only three terms has risen to eminence, dedicated appropriations member—Charles Joelson.

The Congressman who supports my program and the Congressman who is fighting to protect our servicemen from loan sharks—Joseph Minish.

A tireless worker in the great education and other progressive battles of the 89th Congress—Ed Patten.

Mayor, public official, educator, Congressman, my friend who always puts New Jersey first—Henry Helstoski.

Tireless and articulate Congressman who has won acclaim from far and wide for his excellent work against water pollution—Jim Howard.

Loyal and faithful supporter of Medicare for our senior citizens, for all good education legislation, a creator of jobs—more jobs for our men, better income for our families—our own Tom McGrath.

A man voted by Capitol Hill Young Democrats as one of the Capitol's ten outstanding freshmen who unfortunately is retiring—Paul Krebs.

These men have earned your confidence. These men deserve your applause, your gratitude, and your support.

At their sides we also need the other able candidates for Congress who will support this administration.

These men are leaders, and this country needs them and this Congress needs them.

These men are leaders and potential leaders for this Nation. Here at home their leadership is matched by the brilliance of one of the greatest Governors of them all, your own Dick Hughes.

And your own great mayor, Hugh Addonizio.

Your own great secretary of state and party chairman, Bob Burkhardt.

Mayor Addonizio, I want to thank you for your great welcome to this city. I want to pay very special tribute to the people in the reserved seats here, the local Democratic chairmen, the leaders of the great State of New Jersey. They are the ones who make it possible for all of these men to serve.

I also want to now present to you one of the greatest fighting Democrats of them all, the Postmaster General, Larry O'Brien, from the State of Massachusetts.

A great man once said: "In the Democratic Party, even the old seem young—but in the Republican Party even the young seem old."

And Woodrow Wilson, a New Jersey Democrat, said, "The trouble with the Republican Party is that it has not had a new idea for 30 years."

And then Wilson added: "I am not speaking as a politician; I am speaking as a historian."

Well, as I am speaking here this afternoon,

I am speaking as an ex-schoolteacher who taught in Cotulla, Texas. But I can tell you this: What Woodrow Wilson said in 1915 is just as true today—only 50 more years have passed.

Woodrow Wilson also said: "I love the Democratic Party, but I love America a great deal more."

And that is my philosophy. I am a free man first, an American second, a public servant third, and a Democrat fourth—in that order.

But as I told Bob Burkhardt and Governor Hughes last night after I had planned my trip to speak to the Editorial Writers of the United States, and to see the Secretary General of the United Nations, I thought it just as well to drop in here on New Jersey and see a united people.

There comes a time when a man really needs to examine his party loyalty. And I guess right now is as good a time as any.

This is the season of the year when our Republican friends get a little bit confused. This is the season when, as our beloved late friend Adlai Stevenson used to say, they march to battle under a strange banner—a banner which reads, "Throw the rascals in."

This is the season when Republicans start making predictions. You have been reading about them, haven't you? Well, how good are they at making predictions?

As Al Smith used to say, "Let's look at the record."

You already know—and your daddy and your granddaddy ahead of you knew—their record for promising and their record for performing. Now let's look at their record as prophets.

Two years ago, in 1964, the chairman of the Republican campaign committee declared flatly his party would gain 40 seats in the House of Representatives—40 seats

gained in 1964, they prophesied.

They didn't gain any. They lost 38.

And that same year, a new New York lawyer—he originally came from out west in California—came forth and predicted that his party, the Republican Party, would gain five seats in the United States Senate.

They didn't gain any seats in the United States Senate, but they lost two seats in the United States Senate.

I even remember a few of their predictions in 1964 about who was going to be in the White House.

Can you remember those prophets?

But let's go back to 1962, now that we have covered 1964. That was also a year of Republican predictions.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee—I can't even remember his name right now, but they chose him later to run for national office. They chose him because they said, "He drives Lyndon Johnson nuts."

Well, that prophet declared that Americans would repudiate the administration of John F. Kennedy. That prophet predicted Republicans would gain 44 seats in the House in 1962.

They didn't gain 44, they didn't gain 34, they didn't gain 24, they didn't gain 14, and they didn't gain 4. Would you believe it? They predicted a gain of 44 seats and they wound up with a gain of 2.

The New York lawyer was still in California that year. But election time he was always around and he was making predictions. The day after election he predicted, and I quote from the papers the next morning, "This is the last time the press will ever kick me around."

And now it is 1966. And who is kicking who or what around? Well, the Republican predictions are coming in hot and heavy.

The polls are on every corner. The lawyer from New York and California has mod-

erated some in his predictions this year. He now predicts a Republican gain of 40 seats.

The Republican Senator from Pennsylvania says 50 seats. And he claims that if he gets 50 seats, that will be "enough to put the brakes on all the President's social legislation." People's legislation—legislation that helps folks, that gets jobs, that brings income, that gives you education for mind and health for your body, and spirit for your soul.

That is one way to get all progressive legislation brought to a standstill—to elect a do-nothing Republican Congress.

The Republican leader in the Senate, my old and good friend from Illinois, he called them and raised them. He says they will pick up 75 seats.

Well, I want to make a prediction. If these Republicans are as accurate this year as they have been in past years, the Democratic Party will have a net gain when Congress goes back next January.

I don't think, though, the American people care much about Republican predictions. I think what they want is Democratic performance.

Abraham Lincoln was a Republican, but that great President once said, "You can't fool all of the people all of the time." His own party today doesn't really believe that is true.

Fooling the people has become the name of the game for a good many Republicans in Congress. They vote one way on what they call a motion to recommit a bill to the graveyard in a committee and then when they fail to put it in the graveyard on a motion to recommit—that is a highfalutin parliamentary phrase but I want you folks to get on to it. I am going to take the lid off and let a little light come in.

So they know that the motion to recommit a bill is a motion to kill a bill. You can understand that kind of language—a motion



to put a dagger in the heart of a bill.

Well, now, I am going to call the roll and look at the record, and I don't want you to forget it. I want you to take it home with you, and I want you to tell your wife, and your children, and your uncles, and your cousins, and your aunts.

Let's look at the record of the 89th Congress.

—We passed a Medicare bill. We have been talking about it for 20 years. President Truman first proposed it—a Medicare for our fathers, and our mothers, and our elder citizens. That bill helped 19 million Americans away from the fear of illness in their old age.

And while the Democrats were working, praying, and passing that Medicare bill, more than nine out of every ten of the Republicans in the House were voting to recommit it and to kill it.

But when they came for a final vote on the bill, where you could see what they were doing, half of the Republicans changed from a vote to recommit and voted for the passage of the bill. But only 50 percent then.

And then they talk to me about credibility.

—We passed a voting rights bill where you could vote wherever you lived, whatever your color. And 85 percent of those Republicans voted to recommit that bill. Then 82 percent of that 85 percent turned around a full 180 degrees and voted for the bill on final passage.

And then they talk about credibility.

—We passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—after 20 long years of struggle. That school act helped 20,000 school districts. Sixty-eight percent of the Republicans in the House voted to recommit and kill that bill.

—We fought to continue the war on poverty, and to help the poor people at

the very bottom. Ninety percent of the Republican Congressmen voted to recommit and kill that bill.

That is the record. And, as Al Smith used to say, "Let's look at the record."

—We raised the minimum wage, the wages that the poor people earn at the bottom of the ladder, we raised it to bring a decent income to every workingman—only \$64 a week at that. And 69 percent of the Republicans, more than two out of every three, voted to recommit that bill that brought 8 million poor women, widows, and workers at the bottom level under the protection of a minimum wage of \$64.

Then after they couldn't stick a dagger in its heart and they couldn't recommit it because there were too many Democrats for them to succeed, they did a flip-flop.

You know what a flip-flop is. Sixty-eight percent of them then voted for final passage so they could come home and say, "Look what I did for minimum wages."

—We passed a housing bill. Ninety-seven percent of them voted to recommit it—97 out of every 100 House Republicans.

—We tried to repeal section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley to help the workingman. Eighty-six percent voted to recommit it.

—We passed a food for freedom bill to help starving people in other countries. Eighty-five percent of them opposed your President by voting to recommit it.

Well, Abraham Lincoln was right about not fooling all the people all of the time. But the Republicans haven't given up trying.

You don't know how wonderful it is to come out here, away from the Capital, in this good, fresh, green country and see these prosperous, happy, smiling faces. I bet there is not a headache in the crowd.

The men and women who served in the 89th Congress are going to be back here

asking your help on the basis of their record.

I've told you what the Republican record was. The Democratic record was just the opposite: They passed the school bill; they passed Medicare; they gave jobs for your men and income for your families; food for your bodies; and education for your mind. That is what they gave you, and all we ask in return is to give them a return ticket to support a Democratic President.

Now I ask all of you to listen carefully to this one statement. Measured by laws that mean something to people—that is p-e-e-p-u-l—that is p-e-e-p-l-e—that is p-e-o-p-l-e. You know what I am talking about. I am talking about folks. I am talking about average fellows. I am talking about the men and women that make up this land, that send their boys to battle to protect that flag and to protect our freedom. I talk about the men, the kind which pioneered this land, that wrote our Declaration of Independence, that wrote our Constitution, that brought our freedom, and have legislated for all the people, regardless of race, religion, or region.

So measured by laws that mean something to the people—jobs, education for their children, health, wages, take-home pay, transportation, conservation, pollution, immigration, cities, poverty—measured by that, this Congress did more than the last Congress, and more than the one before it.

I want to let you in on a secret: This Congress, with these Democratic Congressmen and this Democratic Senator—with another one to help him next year—this Congress did more in the 89th Congress in these fields than all the other 88 put together.

Now that is a big statement. But I am a tall fellow and I am going to stand on it.

I want to illustrate. I want to measure one area of progress. I want to examine our record in education.

When I took the oath in November 1963 as President, there were six education acts on the books, six in more than 160 years. Abraham Lincoln had the first one passed back in the 1860's. Woodrow Wilson got the second one passed during his administration. Harry Truman got the third one passed during his administration. And President Eisenhower passed the other three. That made a total of six bills in more than 160 years to educate your children.

Most of them were vocational education bills, or land-grant college bills—not the elementary school, not the higher education, not the GI.

Most of them had rather limited application.

This Congress didn't pass 6 or 16. This Congress passed 18 education bills—well, I'd say really 15 and 3 that we passed in the session before, in the 88th. And the record isn't finished yet.

In 1963 Congress provided \$2 billion in Federal aid for education. In 1963 it was \$2 billion. In 1966 we provided more than \$6 billion to educate your children—three times as much in 3 years.

And that is going to show up in their learning, and their learning is going to show up in their pocketbook. And what they have in that pocketbook is going to show up in their taxes. We are going to get a mighty handsome dividend on every dime we invested in educating these children.

Now I think you can be certain that the Republicans will not be talking about education bills this fall. After 67 months of Democratic leadership, they have had to quit education. They have abandoned it. They don't denounce it any more. They joined it. They have come out for mother and flag and education.

But now they talk about inflation.

Well, now, you messengers of goodwill—I want you to hear about inflation.

We are not going to dodge that issue; we are going to deal with it.

The Republicans are more expert on inflation than the Democrats. During the last 67 months of the last Republican administration—I want every Congressman, and every Senator and every Democrat to hear this. I even want the Democratic Governor to hear it, and I want the next Democratic Senator to hear it, and then I want you to let it leak out all over New Jersey. I don't know whether we will get it in the papers or not. After I have talked this long usually most of the reporters have gone to sleep on me. But I'm going to repeat it again now, if you will help me wake them up.

The Republicans are more expert on inflation than the Democrats. That is the only thing they are more expert in.

During the final 67 months—that is 5 years, 7 months—of Eisenhower's administration, prices went up 11 percent. That is something that everybody can remember. If you can't, take out your lead pencil and jot it down.

In the 67 months, the 5 years and 7 months, of the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson administrations, prices went up 9 percent.

In the same period they went up 11 percent in prices we went up 9 percent.

But if they know more about rising prices than we Democrats do, the Democrats know more about rising incomes.

In the final 67 months of the Republican administration, the Eisenhower administration, wages and salaries—the thing you work for, the pay you get—went up 29 percent.

In the same period, 67 months of the Kennedy-Johnson administration, wages and

salaries went up not 29 percent but almost twice as much—47 percent.

So their inflation was kind of like "Wrong Way" Corrigan. They had a bigger rise in prices than the Democrats, but a lower rise in wages. And it is pretty important to remember the two.

I worked a long time as a day laborer at a dollar a day. Some people think I ought to go back where I once was.

But there were a good many things you could buy for a dollar a day then.

When your prices rise 11 percent and your wages only 29, it is not nearly as good as when your prices rise only 9 and your wages rise 49 because you can pay the 9 and then have 40 percent left for Mollie and the babies.

Now we've talked about the Republican predictions and the Republican performance. Just before I finish I would like to talk about Republican philosophy.

If I skip a paragraph or two in here, you fellows that went to sleep on me, I hope you will forgive me. I stand by everything I released, though.

The Republican symbol is the elephant. Do you know why he is their symbol? Because he never forgets.

The Republicans remember that they have always been elected by trying to scare the people. Their platform this year is made up of one word—fear.

They have no program to fight inflation. They mention no program to ease racial tensions. They don't know what to do about crime in the streets, except to criticize it.

They don't know how to end the war in Vietnam, except to denounce the Commander in Chief.

But they do know that if they can scare people, they might win some votes.

Our job is to ask our fellow citizens to judge this Nation—not by the terrible exceptions, but by the typical examples.

Our job is to remind the Americans that bad news is news.

I can go over there and fall down in that street right now and get a bigger headline than I can by smiling and waving “hello.”

Bad news is news, and good news is no news. Remind them of the newspaper stories and the television newscasts that they never see—the ones about you and your neighbor, and your neighbor’s neighbor, who are enjoying busy and productive lives, 77 million of you working, more people in America working than ever worked any time in the history of America, drawing better pay than any people ever drew in the history of America at this very hour.

So our job is to ask all of our fellow Americans: Judge for yourself from your own home and your own experience what sort of a nation you have.

Judge America, and then look all over that globe. Don’t ask an extremist, but ask the majority of all Americans—of all races—which nation they would trade ours for.

Judge America by the typical family in this year of 1966. Judge that family by this fact: The American family owns its own home—far more homeowners than any time in the history of America.

Judge that Americans will buy 8 million new cars this year. They will buy even 4 million new lawnmowers, much as you fellows hate to use them and push them.

Judge that the typical head of a family is employed as a “skilled” worker. In 1940 he would have been behind a plow—a good many of them were sharecroppers—or he would have been working as a common laborer.

But this typical American now has 3½ weeks paid time off each year and he and

his wife, and his kiddos, sometimes take a vacation.

Judge the wife in the family by her education. The typical wife in America today is at least a high school graduate. And that is not true with many people in many parts of this world.

Judge her household helpers. Some of them have washing machines, some of them have vacuum cleaners, some of them have freezers, automatic stoves, and refrigerators. They give her the time to use her education, watch her television, look after her kids. They give her time to work for a salary or for civic groups, in hospitals, and to do her church work. Remember that American women do this—they do these things because our American women are our secret weapon in the war against want in America.

Then I want you folks to look at this typical family. Look at their health and look at their schooling.

Judge the typical child today. He will be a high school graduate, and more than likely he has a chance to go to college.

Judge our Nation’s role in the world today.

Judge America by our efforts to maintain peace. Judge your country by what she is doing to help poor people.

I was told by a great nation the other day that 90 million people have eaten in one country this year because we helped them, and if we hadn’t, 35 million would have died because of starvation.

So judge your country by its accomplishments, which are great, and by her potential, which is greater.

And please, please, always, in your judgments, remember that we are the most problem-conscious nation in the world. One thing we never hide is our problems. One thing you can be sure of: We don’t hide our problems. And another thing we do:

We don't hide them, we advertise them, and then we all get together and solve them, don't we?

We solve them after you blame your President for all of them.

But a fellow said to me the other day, "Mr. President, I am sorry that they blame you for the problems that the mayor had over here. I am sorry that they blame you for the problems that we got into out in Southeast Asia. I am sorry that they blame you for all these problems."

I said, "Don't be sorry. What have you got a President for?"

But if you are going to judge us by our problems, also be fair and judge us by our progress.

Aren't you happy that we have more jobs at better pay than we have ever had before? If you are not, you can talk to some of these older fellows around this crowd, like Pete Rodino and Governor Hughes. They can tell you how to get a ticket to a soup kitchen back here somewhere; or how to apply for a WPA job. Because it hasn't been too long in the lives of some of us—we remember when we worked for a dollar a day.

Finally, I want you to judge America politically—by her problems, by her progress, and by her politics.

We here in this park are politicians. We don't deny it. We don't hide it. We proudly admit it, don't we, Dick? And we stand a little taller, we are just a little prouder, and our chests are a little bigger because we are all Democratic politicians. We, like the men who have been Democratic politicians, men like Al Smith, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I made a compact with President Kennedy out in Los Angeles in 1960. Every-

body didn't agree with it. But he asked me to be his Vice President and run on the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. Everybody in the party didn't agree with him and everybody in the country didn't agree with him. We didn't have any landslide, you know. We won by less than 51 percent of the votes. But we had a program.

He submitted it to the people and right in the middle of the progress he was making in that program, the Good Lord took him away from us. But it didn't take his program away. I stood there and I put it over. I didn't run out on it; I ran in on it.

The people understood and the people will understand. And I think you folks are going to give me the tools I need, the weapons we must have, and the power and the support that you must have in a democratic country.

Remember this: There is more power in the ballot than there is in the bullet, and it lasts a lot longer.

When you listen to these prophets of gloom and doom, and when you get through reading all the recommendations that all the newspapers make for you, then scratch your head and say to mama, "Let's look at the record."

Then get on that bus and get down to that polling place. Reach up there and pull the lever that will do the greatest good for the greatest number and I will abide by your decision.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:07 p.m. at a Democratic political rally at Military Park in Newark, N.J. His opening words referred to John A. Kervick, Treasurer of New Jersey, Bishop Prince Albert Taylor, Jr., of New Jersey, Bishop John Dougherty, President of Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J., and Warren W. Wilentz, Democratic candidate for Senator from New Jersey.

505 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Providing Benefits for Philippine War Veterans. *October 11, 1966*

*Chairman Teague, Administrator Driver, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

When President Marcos of the Philippines visited us a short time ago, he talked to me about a number of inequities and injustices which the passage of time had brought to our Filipino allies. I urged the Congress to correct these unintentional inequities as promptly as they could.

The Congress responded wholeheartedly. So, today, we have come here to sign the last of three measures enacted by the Congress since President Marcos' visit to deal with these inequities.

The first act expands educational benefits for children of diseased and disabled war veterans; the second act provides greater hospital and medical benefits for Filipino veterans.

But this act, I think, is by far the most far-reaching.

This measure deals specifically with two matters of importance to Filipino veterans. It will enable us to refund to them wartime insurance premiums, which they need not have paid, but which were collected in error during those hectic and confusing days of the Second World War. It will also restore to them the full amount of benefits that were originally intended in 1946.

Due to changes over the years in the relative value of the Philippine peso and the U.S. dollar, their actual benefits have been greatly reduced. This measure allows us to restore the cash value of their benefits to what was intended by the original legislation.

This bill, like the two which came before it, is the direct result of the very fine work done by the joint United States-Republic of the Philippines Commission on the Study of Philippines Veterans' Problems.

I would like here to publicly express my personal appreciation to all the fine members of that Commission, especially to General George Decker, the Chairman of the U.S. participants, and my old friend Congressman Olin Teague, the Vice Chairman, for their leadership and for their very dedicated efforts.

I also want to mention three distinguished lawmakers who were instrumental in making this legislation a reality: Senator Mansfield, Senator Randolph, and our own beloved House Majority Leader Carl Albert, who cannot be here with us this morning because he is indisposed in the Bethesda Hospital.

The relationship between the United States and our friends in the Philippines is both warm and historic. Twenty-five years ago we shared together the shock of violent aggression. Together we persevered, through the long night of war, until we emerged—together—into the hard-won sunlight of victory and peace. We are very pleased to find ourselves united again today in our determination to secure a true and a lasting peace among all of our fellow nations of the Pacific.

Our mutual search for peace among our neighbors must always rest, to a very large degree, upon the trust and confidence we have in one another. I am especially pleased to sign this measure today because, in addition to its tangible benefits to many thousands of most deserving and patriotic Filipino veterans, I believe that it forges still another link in the strong chain of friendship which unites our two Republics.

I am looking forward, along with Mrs. Johnson, with a great deal of pleasure to visiting in the Philippines in the next few days.

We will apply all the talent, energy, and efforts that we have in an attempt to bring together the united spirit that is necessary if we are to have peace in the world.

To all of you Members of Congress, from both parties, who have participated in passing this very just and long overdue legislation, I say the American people not only thank you, but the Filipino people thank you. We are grateful for another job well done.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:20 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Representative Olin E. Teague

of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and W. J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Later he referred to, among others, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate majority leader, Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, and Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, majority leader of the House of Representatives.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 16557), providing benefits for Philippine veterans, is Public Law 89-641 (80 Stat. 884).

For a statement by the President upon signing the two earlier bills benefiting Philippine veterans, see Item 495.

President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines visited the United States in September 1966 (see Items 458, 459, 461).

## 506 Statement by the President on the Forthcoming Conversations Between Washington, London, and Bonn. *October 11, 1966*

I HAVE appointed Mr. John J. McCloy as the United States representative to the trilateral conversations to be held by the United States, the Federal German Republic and the United Kingdom, which were envisaged in the joint communiqué made by the President and Chancellor Erhard on September 27. It is understood that the other representatives will be Dr. Karl Carstens for the German Federal Republic and Mr. George Thomson for the United Kingdom.

The three Governments have invited Mr. Manlio Brosio, the Secretary General, to discuss with the group at its first meeting the ways in which its work could reinforce and assist NATO force planning already underway.

The purpose of these conversations is to undertake a searching reappraisal of the threat to security and—taking into account changes in military technology and mobil-

ity—of the forces required to maintain adequate deterrence and defense in central Europe. The reappraisal will also deal with:

- equitable sharing of defense and other comparable burdens;
- the impact of troop deployments and force levels on the balance of payments of the United States and United Kingdom;
- the effect on the German economic and budgetary situation of measures designed to ameliorate balance of payments problems.

The first trilateral meeting will be held in Bonn, Germany, on October 20, 1966.

NOTE: The President also read the statement for broadcast on radio and television.

For the joint communiqué of the President and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard on September 27, 1966, see Item 486.

507 Message to President Diaz Following Hurricane Damage in Mexico. *October 11, 1966*

I WAS deeply distressed to read on the ticker a few minutes ago of the terrible damage done by hurricane Inez to towns and communities along the coast.

If there is anything that we can do to be helpful, please let me know. Our thoughts

are with you and with your people in this stricken zone.

Warmest regards.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[His Excellency President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, Mexico City, Mexico]

508 Remarks at the Signing of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. *October 11, 1966*

*Secretary Freeman, Senator Ellender, Members of the Congress:*

This is a memorable day for the children of America

—for the child who arrives at school hungry, because there was no breakfast for him to eat at home.

—for the child who goes to school where no lunches are served, because there were no facilities to serve him with.

—for the preschool child who is enrolled in school-related activities.

This legislation which I shall shortly sign is their program, the children's program—the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

This Child Nutrition Act of 1966 will make it possible to close the nutrition gap among children in school.

I know what it is to teach children who are listless and tired because they are hungry—and realize the difference a decent meal can make in the lives and attitudes of school children. It can be a heartbreaking and a frustrating experience, if there is nowhere to turn for help when your child is hungry.

This was just one more situation that I saw when I was a very young man, and that I have been trying to do something about, and have determined to do something about ever since.

It is fitting that this landmark legislation becomes law during National School Lunch Week, October 9 to 15. Twenty years ago Congress enacted and President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act. They recognized that good nutrition is essential to good learning. So today, lunch at school is available to almost three-fourths of all children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools.

But major gaps still remain. The Child Nutrition Act is designed to help close those major gaps:

—Thousands of children go to schools that simply cannot afford to finance the basic equipment for food service. This act will help finance such equipment.

—Thousands of children arrive at school hungry because they have no breakfast. This act provides for breakfasts at school.

—Thousands of very young children are now enrolled in preschool activities. They have not been eligible to take part in the national school lunch program. This act provides assistance for them, too.

—The States have always borne the full administrative costs of school food



services. This act provides for administrative funds to help the States meet the challenge of reaching out to those children who have already been bypassed.—Authority for the special milk program was to expire next June 30. This act continues this useful supplement to child nutrition for another 3 years.

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 will help enable us to bring a food service within the reach of every child in school. With its programs and the programs now available under the national school lunch program, we can continue to close the nutrition gap among schoolchildren in the next 5 years.

I am today instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to set this target as his goal.

This legislation was the work of many people.

I want to especially mention Reverend C. B. Woodrich, whose pioneering efforts with poor children in the Denver, Colorado, area has shown how important this program can be to our future. To Senator Ellender, Congressmen Cooley and Harlan Hagen, and to all the other Members of Congress here with us today and all the Members who helped enact this measure, on behalf of all the children of America we say—thank you, and the children say thank you, too.

**NOTE:** The President spoke at 6 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. Later he referred to, among others, Representative Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina and Representative Harlan Hagen of California.

As enacted, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-642 (80 Stat. 885).

## 509 Remarks at the Social Security Administration Headquarters in Baltimore. *October 12, 1966*

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

I am delighted to be here in Baltimore and to see on the platform a good many of my old and trusted friends.

Congressman Long came over here ahead of us, I think, because he wanted me to introduce him instead of Secretary Gardner. Congressman, we are delighted to have you and appreciate your meeting us here.

I am almost as happy to be in the neighborhood of Baltimore as 54,000 Oriole fans were last Sunday.

But contrary to some rumors, I am not here to scout Dave McNally for the Washington Senators.

I came here this morning to discuss the very brilliant record of the social security system and to offer to the Nation and to the world information about important pro-

posals that your President will make concerning its future.

I want to pay a special tribute to one of the greatest Cabinet officers of all time—even if he is a Republican—John Gardner, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

And Under Secretary Wilbur Cohen who has carried a very heavy load in this field through the years.

I want to pay a very special tribute to Commissioner Ball. When I commended him, I commended the thousands of dedicated, tireless social security employees who have served him diligently, capably, and well.

A few weeks ago, I heard a lot of dire predictions about how the system would fail when we inaugurated the new program.

I have never seen such faultless administration. To each of you, whether you are at the bottom of the grade or at the top of the list, I want to say that your President appreciates the job that you have done and wants to publicly commend you for it.

Thirty years ago, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked the Congress and the country to support him in the first social security legislation that America had ever passed. At that time I was a young man working as a Congressman's secretary in Washington. I remember that that proposal set off what we call down in Texas a "battle royal." There were prominent Members of Congress who claimed that "social security meant socialism."

One of my most vivid memories is of the day—in 1935, when I had not yet become a Member of Congress, but was working there—when I stood in the Speaker's office urging the Congressman I worked for to say "yes" to the social security rollcall when it was to be voted on a few minutes later in the House. He had reservations about the bill and its future, but he voted "aye." I have always been proud of that action.

But others did not vote "aye." Others voted to kill it through recommitment and some voted against it even on the final rollcall. That seems impossible to believe in this year 1966 but it was easy to believe in 1935 and 1936.

Led by seven minority members of the Ways and Means Committee, the minority on this social security issue branded this vital bill "a crushing burden on industry and labor." They claimed that it would "destroy old age retirement systems set up in private industry."

They voted to recommit the bill. Now that is the way those of us who are against something try to kill it—to recommit it. That is a fancy term that the average lay-

man doesn't understand. That is a politician's parliamentary device to stick a dagger in its heart. I think you can understand that.

That vote in the House of Representatives that day was 253—to oppose recommitment from the floor and send it back—to 149. Then, they tried to hide their vote—the 149 that had voted to kill it—by helping to pass it. When they pulled back the curtain and let a little sunshine come in, and the vote was whether you are for or against social security, the vote on final passage was not 253 to 149 but it was 372 to 33.

When President Roosevelt signed that bill, he called it "the cornerstone in a structure which is by no means complete."

And how right he was—as he was on so many other matters, as we have seen.

In my 30 years, we have moved again and again to strengthen and to expand social security. We broadened the coverage. We extended the benefits to widows and orphans and the disabled. And finally, after a 20-year struggle, we established a new social security landmark. So today, Medicare offers 19 million—19 million older Americans freedom from the nagging fear that illness will bankrupt them or their children.

This time, I had the privilege of leading that fight. I found myself pleading, not with one man but with many, to say "yes" to Medicare.

We had talked about it in our speeches and our platforms for more than 20 years but we had never gotten it reported from a committee.

And somehow I had the strange feeling that it had all happened before.

The "nay-sayers" dusted off their old speeches of 30 years ago. They revised them and rewrote them. But they said about the same thing—fear.

Once again they talked about socialism;

about the destruction of free enterprise.

One minority Member of Congress—the minority on the Medicare issue—said it was “a political hodgepodge.”

That was not designed to help the bill.

And a tired old voice from the past branded Medicare “a cruel hoax.”

Once again they dusted off the old recommit weapon—to kill the bill by returning it to the committee. And the vote in the House was 236 to 191. And Medicare passed, 313 to 115.

And if the good Lord lets me live, I am going to spread the word out and let the information leak out all over this country about this parliamentary device called recommit.

Today, social security and Medicare stand as two of the most historic programs ever enacted by any Congress. They stand as two of the most far-reaching programs ever carried out by any governmental agency.

Every one of you has joined in this great drama. You can feel pride over what you have done for your country.

You have done it without regard to party just as many members of both parties voted for the passage of the bill and members of both parties voted against it.

But those who brought social security into the legislative history of this country and those who added Medicare to it, they and their children's children can always be proud of that role of honor to which they affixed their names.

I am not going to call the names of those who voted against social security or voted against Medicare, because we don't want to bring up unpleasant memories or deal in personalities.

This is no time to spend our talents on past successes or failures. This is a day that we must look ahead—look ahead to the unfinished business of this country.

Far too many social security beneficiaries today—not only older citizens, but their widows and their orphans and the disabled—are trying to live off of too little income.

Far too many citizens on social security—more than one-third of the total—exist on incomes below the poverty line. Most of them have social security as a main source of income. For some, it happens to be their only source of income.

The business of insuring a decent and dignified life for all of our citizens should be the unfinished business of all of our people.

The need for revision of social security and other benefits for the aged people of America has been widely felt by members of both parties in this country.

Last July the 10th the Republican National Committee released a 10-point program entitled “A Republican Approach to the Needs of the Aging.” Four points were directed to revisions in the social security system, aged assistance, and Medicare. On April 9th of last year, I directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary Gardner, to immediately organize a task force within the Government to bring forth a proposal for increasing social security benefits and make desirable improvements.

So the program which I announce today results from an intensive study begun by the Secretary and our experts last April and in some instances revisions that were urged by Members of Congress of both parties 6 months or more ago.

I plan to send to Congress next January four basic proposals to keep social security abreast of our times and in keeping with the 20th century.

First, and foremost, and I think the most fundamental: I will recommend to the next Congress an average increase in social security benefits of at least 10 percent—to provide every beneficiary a higher standard of living.

I want to repeat for the benefit of the press—if you weren't listening yesterday or today I want you to listen now—at least 10 percent. That means an average of a minimum of 10 percent. It could be 12, it could be 14, it could be 15. If you are getting \$44 now and you get \$100, it will be considerably more than that. But not a specific, direct, irrevocable, precise 10 percent. At least 10 percent.

Now to further elaborate on that I will propose that those in the lowest brackets receive proportionately higher increases.

Second: I will propose that every worker who has been regularly employed under social security for 25 years or more shall be guaranteed a minimum monthly benefit of \$100.

There are a good many of our senior citizens throughout the country. Some 22 million in social security will understand if we provide a minimum monthly benefit of \$100, that it may exceed a good deal of the flat, specific 10 percent that some are writing about.

Third: I will recommend specific proposals that will materially increase the income of those under social security who continue to work after reaching retirement age.

They are allowed to make \$1,500 per year now. We will have proposals that will not only help us alleviate the tight labor market in certain situations, but will permit people to materially increase their income, if they continue working after retirement age.

Fourth: We will recommend that hospital and medical care coverage be provided not only to the aged, but we will recommend that it cover more than one million disabled social security beneficiaries who may not now qualify under the age requirement.

We presently consider these four proposals the minimum toward a more modern and a more realistic social security system. Again,

I emphasize the minimum. We will have other suggestions and proposals in the draft.

I will recommend ways to finance them so that the system will always remain actuarially sound.

In addition, I have requested the distinguished Secretary, Mr. Gardner, and the very able former Governor, Farris Bryant, who is on my White House staff, to head a special task force to develop a truly modern program, the latest in nursing home construction for every State in this Union.

I have asked them to call on the most modern and most imaginative architects in this land, and other experts, to begin making plans for nursing homes that are especially designed for our older people so that they can live their lives in places of beauty and comfort.

The program will call for Federal, State, local, and private participation in this exciting new enterprise for the benefit of older Americans.

Today I call upon each Governor, each mayor, each preacher, and each teacher to go about him and look at the nursing homes where our elder citizens are now spending their last days. Some of them are a national, State, and local disgrace and ought to be closed.

But any kind of a roof is better than no roof at all. For that reason, we not only must clean up the firetraps and we must brush up the mousetraps, but we must set in motion in this country a truly national home construction program for our elder citizens.

The Bible tells us to "honor thy father and thy mother." It enjoins us to "honor the face of the old man." We have not always been true to that trust. Too often we have ignored our older Americans—too often we have condemned them to live out their lives in want.

One of the most effective speeches I ever heard in behalf of our elder citizens I heard as a youngster in the early days of radio when Senator Huey Long went on the radio one night and talked about the necessity of taking care of our older citizens.

And with the help of Congressman Mills, Senator Huey Long's young son, Russell Long, I predict, will lead this movement next year to give us the far-reaching, comprehensive social security legislation that this Nation ought to have.

I have visited the elderly citizens in various States in this Union. I have seen nursing homes so shabby and so badly run that they made me heartsick and stomach-sick, too.

I have seen the old people there waiting for death in such poverty that it brought tears to my eyes.

And I thought—all of this in the midst of a gross national product of almost \$750 billion a year. I have pledged to myself—and I now pledge to all my fellow Americans—that so long as I am your President, I will never rest until our senior citizens receive the honor and the treatment they deserve.

You, here at the Social Security Administration, are very central to that mission.

You are handling your great trust with care and efficiency and without regard to political development.

But despite your immense growth, your administrative cost cutting and your cost consciousness have brought savings to this Government of \$23½ million this year. The cost of administering your programs—the social security programs—is only 2.2 percent out of each dollar of social security contributions. That is a record that all Americans can be proud of.

So I came here today not only to honor your award winners and to pay tribute to your merit service. I came here to salute every single employee of the Social Security

Administration in the United States of America through paying my respect and my compliments to you.

A great lady and a great friend of mine, Katie Louchheim, has just launched a new career in our State Department—and at the same time she launched a book of poems.

One of her verses—about a bureaucrat—ends with these words:

“The bureaucrat is seldom seen  
Without a pen—or with a dream.”

Well, I believe that many of those who toil in Government bureaus are equipped not only with their pens and their red tape, but they are equipped with dreams in their heads and their hearts; not only with efficiency, but with ideas and with a passion for the public good.

And so today I ask each employee of the Social Security Administration of the United States to give us suggestions of new programs, new needs, new plans, and new forces that we should unleash and put into effect to make this a better America, a stronger America, a healthier America.

I should like for this period of the 20th century to be remembered as the period when we produced more food to feed more people—because food is the necessary sustaining ingredient for all the other things—the period when we spent more money and more effort on educating more people; the period when we spent more time and more dollars on providing health for our bodies; the time when we did more planning and added more acres for conservation, recreation and beautification.

Food, education, health, and conservation are the enemies of the real enemies of all people—these are diseases, illiteracy, ignorance, dirty air, dirty water, dirty parks, and dirty streets where the children cannot play.

Finally, I just want to observe this: That in the last 3 years we have produced and distributed more food through our Government programs in this country and the world than in any similar period in history. That means more people have eaten well.

This year we sent a billion dollars' worth of food to India. I am told it helped feed 90 million people and kept 35 million people from starving to death. The trucks run up and down the streets every morning in Bombay and other cities in India picking up the bodies of people who have died the night before because of malnutrition.

In all the history of this country, since 1789, we passed only six education bills in the Federal Government. The first one was President Lincoln; the second one was President Wilson. It was 50-odd years before they got the second. The third one was President Truman; and President Eisenhower passed three more, making a total of six.

Well, the last 3 years we passed 18 from Head Start to Ph. D. higher education. That is, there were three times as many bills passed in 3 years than were passed in 190 years of our history.

In all of these years since Abraham Lincoln passed the first bill to 1963, we spent \$2 billion total on education. In the last 3 years we have spent \$6 billion. Three times as much was spent in 3 years than in all of our history. And that is going to pay us very rich dividends down the road in an educated electorate in this country.

In your health programs, outside of the Hill-Burton hospital construction and a few minor health measures—we had no health program. But you inaugurated in July the most far-reaching, most comprehensive health program affecting nearly 20 million people now in Medicare and spending billions of dollars a year.

But that is just one of 24 health bills that we passed. Nurses training, modernization of hospitals, comprehensive health planning, heart, cancer, stroke—think of all the wonderful things. Twenty-four health bills in three years.

Conservation—well, when President Roosevelt launched the TVA the appropriation was \$11 million and it excited the admiration of the entire world. Yet this year I sent a message to Congress on the TVA providing a bond issue of \$750 million and it didn't even make the want-ad page of the paper.

So we are going places. We have a bright tomorrow. We have a great deal to be thankful for and a lot to look forward to, if we can just spend our time on constructive proposals instead of destructive proposals, if we can just spend our time in building instead of tearing down.

Mr. Rayburn served the Congress for 50 years. One of his favorite expressions was: "Judge a man not only by the company he keeps but by what he says. And always in judging him remember that any donkey can tear a barn down. It takes a good carpenter to build one."

There is a big donkey population in this country about this season of the year. There are a lot of them tearing barns down. But you men who are not seasoned in the political arena and don't have the obligations of putting your name on the ticket have a chance to build a barn—and you are building. You built with social security, you built with Medicare, you are building with the improvements we are suggesting today. Now give us the benefit of your ideas, of your dreams, of your recommendations and let's leave this a better world for our children than we found it for ourselves.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. at Social Security Administration headquarters in Baltimore.

Md. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Representative Clarence D. Long of Maryland, John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert M. Ball, Commissioner of Social Security, Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning and former Governor of Florida, Huey P. Long, Senator from Louisiana

1932-1935, Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana, Mrs. Katie S. Louchheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Community Advisory Services, and Sam Rayburn, Representative from Texas 1913-1961, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives 1940-1947, 1949-1953, 1955-1961.

## 510 Remarks at the Verrazano Monument, Staten Island, New York. *October 12, 1966*

*Reverend clergy, Senator Kennedy, Governor O'Connor, members of the delegation in Congress from New York, distinguished public officials, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am very happy to be here this afternoon among so many good Democrats and so many good friends. I want to thank all of you for being so good to us back in 1964 when the great State of New York gave us a landslide majority of more than two million votes.

I want to thank you in advance for the great majority you are going to give Frank O'Connor, your Democratic gubernatorial candidate, this year.

I want each of you to know that your entire Democratic delegation, headed by Senator Robert Kennedy in the Senate and by the Members of the House who sit on this platform this afternoon, have been a strong right arm to the President and the entire Democratic platform and the Democratic program.

I know that you recognize by name, by face, and by reputation one of the most able and outstanding men in the United States Senate who just addressed you, Senator Robert Kennedy.

Your great Congressman—Jack Murphy. He has done the job for Staten Island and for Brooklyn and I want you to keep him on the job. We need his kind of leadership in Congress. It earned him many of our Nation's highest military decorations. It has

placed him at the head of a task force of distinguished combat veterans who journeyed to Vietnam and Southeast Asia this year.

All the good things that he stands for are matched by another young outstanding county leader and city councilman, Bob Lindsay.

There is one point that I want to make and I hope that each of you will hear and understand. There is a great and valuable, necessary and potential Democratic chief executive on this platform this afternoon. He led the fight for justice as a great district attorney in Queens. He led the New York City Council as few men before him have ever led it. And he will give you in New York and the entire Nation the kind of leadership that we need and the programs which we must have in the years to come. Your next Governor—Frank O'Connor.

And I make the same prediction for Frank O'Connor's partners in the Democratic leadership:

Howard Samuels, a dynamic businessman and your next Lieutenant Governor.

Frank Sedita, a leader of your New York bar and your next Democratic Attorney General.

Arthur Levitt—a leader in fiscal responsibility and a sure thing to stay on the job as your State Comptroller.

I want to take a moment to make sure that all of you know a number of fine Con-

gressmen who stand beside me in Washington, who try to serve your interests each and every hour of every day in the year: from Brooklyn, Eugene Keogh. And the man who will succeed him, Frank Brasco. My longtime friend, your able Congresswoman, Mrs. Edna Kelly. And Abe Multer. And Hugh Carey. And from Manhattan, Leonard Farbstein. And from Queens, Ben Rosenthal. And from the Bronx, Jack Bingham. And from Long Island, Herbert Tenzer and Lester Wolff.

And from upstate, Max McCarthy and Jim Hanley.

Under our old immigration law, even Christopher Columbus would have had a hard time getting into this country. But we wiped out that immigration policy which was a standing insult to people for many years.

A person born in England was 12 times more welcome to our shores under the old policy than someone born in Italy, or Greece, or Portugal, or Poland.

So we challenged that and have changed all of that since last year. We have stopped asking people these days—after Congress acted on the immigration law—“Where were you born?” Now all we want to know is: “What can you do? What can you contribute?”

I believe that the people of this great State are proud of that immigration act and I am proud of all the laws that the 89th Congress gave us. The laws for better education for our children; the laws for better jobs for the heads of our families; the laws for better health for our bodies; the laws for the fight against poverty; the plans and the measures that we have in the hopper today to remake the cities of this land.

I am proud of Staten Island's Jack Murphy, because he was one of the leaders in getting this job done.

I didn't come out here to see you this afternoon because I was running for anything this year. But Jack Murphy is running for something this year. And I want each and every one of you to give him your wholehearted support.

I told your neighbors over in New Jersey last week that the Republican symbol is the elephant. And the elephant never forgets. The Republicans remember that the only way they have ever elected people is by scaring people. They always go back to one word—fear.

They know fear. The Republicans were fearful to pass Medicare. Nine out of ten voted to recommit one of the best bills we have ever passed for all of the people—the Medicare bill. They said it was socialized medicine. What it was really was freedom from fear for about 20 million Americans.

The Republicans were afraid to fund the war on poverty. Ninety percent of them voted to recommit that bill. They said it was a giveaway. The only thing the war on poverty gave away was hope; hope for poor Americans that they might overcome the fear of being poor.

Today the war on poverty has already helped nine million poor Americans. And they are glad that fear struck out.

The Republicans were afraid to pass the school bill that Hugh Carey helped to lead through the House. Sixty-eight percent voted to recommit the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—and to recommit killed it. They said it would put the Federal Government in the schoolhouse.

What it did was to put books on the shelves in libraries—30 million new American books—and to get better teachers to teach American children. And this afternoon, five million educationally deprived American children are glad that the motion to recommit struck out.



Afraid, afraid, afraid. Republicans are afraid of their own shadows and they are afraid of the shadow of progress. But the only thing that most Americans are afraid of are Republicans. And that is why the Americans have given us a Democratic Congress and that is why the Congress has given us more education bills, more health bills, more dollars to fight poverty, more dollars to rebuild cities, more dollars to help people with Medicare than any Congress in the history of this Nation.

I hope you people will remember that on election day by returning every member of the Democratic delegation from the great State of New York.

New York for many, many years has been the first State of the Union, the first State in resources, first in population, the first State in leadership, the first State in giving to

this Nation outstanding chief executives. And I hope and I believe that this November you are going to return to your ways of old, the days when you elected Franklin Roosevelt as Governor of New York, when you elected Al Smith as Governor of New York, when you elected Herbert Lehman as Governor of New York. I think you are going to elect Frank O'Connor as Governor of New York.

And with Frank O'Connor in New York and Robert Kennedy in the Democratic delegation in Washington and with me helping from the sidelines, we will try to get a job done for all the good people of the greatest State in the Union.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:30 p.m. at the Verrazano Monument, Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, Staten Island, N.Y. In his opening words he referred to Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Frank O'Connor, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

## 511 Remarks in Albee Square, Brooklyn, New York.

October 12, 1966

*Ladies and gentlemen, my fellow Democrats:*

I want to thank the next great Governor of New York, a man who follows in the tradition of Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Averell Harriman—the next great Democratic Governor of New York, Frank O'Connor.

I want to thank my friend and one of the greatest Senators in all New York's history, the able junior Senator of New York, Bob Kennedy.

I am happy to be here on the platform with a man who provides the leadership for the great Borough of Brooklyn, your own Borough President, Abe Stark.

Mr. Democrat of Brooklyn, your great Democratic County leader, Stanley Steingut. Your Comptroller, Arthur Levitt, who is

going to be reelected by an overwhelming Democratic vote. And your next Attorney General, Frank Sedita.

Now that is what I call a real Democratic ticket that will be elected in a democratic way to work for Democrats.

I am happy to be here in the district of that fighter for educational opportunities for our children, that champion of the handicapped, your great Congressman, Hugh Carey.

I want to thank all of his colleagues in the New York delegation who came here with us today. I understand that I am here at the corner of the district of my old friend John Rooney.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need leaders like this to continue the record of the Con-

gress which has done more good for the American people than any Congress in all our history. Measured by laws that mean something to people in education, in income, in health, in fighting poverty, this 89th Congress has not only done more than any other Congress, it has done more in these fields than all the other Congresses put together.

The 89th Congress averaged better than one major bill for each of the 82 weeks it has been in session.

Can the 90th Congress match that?

The 89th Congress gave us more for health and gave us more for education in America than any other Congress. The 89th Congress gave the Nation's cities new hope by creating a Department of Housing. The 89th Congress did more for low income people, more for college students, more for the elderly, and more for the poor than any other Congress.

I believe it can. I believe we will build our record, if we have a progressive Congress in the 90th Congress. We need a creative Congress. We need an energetic Congress. That means we must have a Democratic Congress.

So I ask you to return all the members of the New York Democratic delegation to

the Congress.

I ask you to go to the polls on November 8 and vote for the candidates, the party, and the principles which you believe will bring your family the greatest prosperity.

Vote for the party and the candidates who will challenge this Nation's best ideals in the future. If you vote that way, I believe you will keep America on the march. If you vote that way, I believe both you and I will have happier lives; will have lighter burdens in the years to come.

I believe that if you elect Frank O'Connor and the Democratic State ticket, I believe if you elect Hugh Carey and the Democratic congressional ticket, we will have more jobs at better pay, with better education, with better health, with better social security, with better housing, and with better living conditions for all of our people.

More people have jobs today than ever before. We have the best school legislation we have ever had. So we are just getting started on a program for the 20th century.

Send this Democratic Congress to help us continue it.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:30 p.m. in Albee Square, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## 512 Remarks at Salisbury Park, Nassau County, Long Island, New York. *October 12, 1966*

I WANT to say thanks to all of you good people who have, I am sure at considerable sacrifice to yourselves, come here this cool evening to welcome me to Nassau County and to hear briefly from those who are seeking your approval at the polls in November.

I want to thank Mr. Nickerson and Mr. English and others who have been helpful in arranging this party. I want to express my appreciation to Senator Kennedy and the

Democratic members of the congressional delegation for giving us this warm welcome to the great State of New York.

I would express the hope that all of you would consider our purpose in coming here to meet with you and that purpose is to ask your support for Congressman Tenzer and Congressman Wolff, and to ask your support for the next Congressman Martin Steadman and Congressman Frank Corso.

I think if we are to have any influence or to have any effect on our requests we will have to tell you why we thank you for sending us two good Democratic Congressmen and why we want you to send us two more.

I would also like to make the observation that I think that we can do more for the people, I think we can do more for the country, I think we can do more for America, if we have a Democratic administration in the great State of New York to work with the Democratic administration in Washington.

So I would hope that each of you would bear in mind that you have a great ticket headed by Frank O'Connor; that you have an able young candidate, Howard Samuels, for Lieutenant Governor; that you have a very qualified former mayor and present councilman as your candidate for Attorney General, Frank Sedita; that your Comptroller, Arthur Levitt is well known to you.

I believe that the Democratic delegation in the Congress, the Democratic President in the White House, the Democratic Governor in New York can do a lot to move New York forward by working together. And we will appreciate your supporting these men and helping us move this State forward.

One day in August, about 6 years ago, I joined in a compact in Los Angeles with John Fitzgerald Kennedy to offer the people of this Nation a program of better jobs and more jobs at better wages, better living, better health, better education, a program to fight poverty at home and abroad, a program of conservation and beautification and recreation so we could have better living for our families.

We entered that campaign over the objections of some people in our own party and a good many people in the country. And after a very hectic campaign that carried us into practically every State in the Union, a majority of the people entrusted us with the

duty and the responsibility and the commitment to get America moving again.

We stood shoulder to shoulder in that program. When others were divided, we stood together. The effort we began, the pledges we made, we carried out together, as long as God spared John F. Kennedy. And since he was taken from us, I have tried in good faith to carry on. Those pledges have been redeemed.

That trust has been honored. Let no one deceive you—the Johnson-Humphrey platform of 1964, the Democratic program of 1966, builds, improves, carries on, and provides the funds for the Kennedy-Johnson program that was begun in 1960.

And in the time allotted to me to be your President, I am going to carry out that program to the extent of my ability with whatever talents I may possess.

Ten million more people are working in America tonight than were working when we entered that compact in 1960. People are drawing an average of \$112 weekly wage, considerably higher than they were drawing 6 years ago.

Our prices tonight are 9 percent higher in the 67 months of the Kennedy-Johnson administration than they were in 1960.

But in the previous 67 months they not only gained 9 percent, they gained 11 percent. But the important thing to remember is that wages and salaries are more than 47 percent higher tonight than they were in 1960.

While disposable income—and that means income after you make allowance for the price increases—increased a little over 2 percent in the last 6 years of the previous administration, disposable income under the Kennedy-Johnson administration in 6 years increased not 2 percent but 20 percent, after allowance for the price increases.

So I just want to make one observation

for you. Hadn't you rather pay an increase of 9 percent in prices and have 49 percent more in wages to pay it with than have an increase in prices and only a 2 percent increase in disposable income?

As far as jobs and wages, we haven't done enough. As long as there is anyone poor in this country; as long as there is anyone without work in this country; as long as there are substandard wages in this country there is much yet to do and we are on our way to doing it.

This month I signed a minimum wage bill that gave added production to eight million workers who were brought under the cover of minimum wages in this country. And that meant eight million charwomen, waitresses, and workers at the bottom of the heap who had the protection of the platform that President Kennedy and I agreed upon at Los Angeles.

The Democratic Party has pledged to you better schools and a better educational program. Since 1789, when the first Congress met—we have had 89 Congresses—we had passed 6 education bills.

The 89th Congress passed 18 education bills.

Since 1789 we have appropriated for education in this country a little over \$2 billion—until the 89th Congress came along. The 89th Congress has appropriated not \$2 billion but about \$6 billion.

So in 3 years we have spent 3 times as much on education as has been spent in all the history of this country put together. And I say we have kept that pledge.

There have been 18 education bills in 3 years compared to 6 education bills in 88 Congresses.

In the health field we have passed 24 health bills. We talked about Medicare for 24 years, but we passed it this year.

And we passed 23 more health bills to go with it.

So much for our jobs, so much for wages, so much for education, so much for health.

The first year of TVA we spent \$11 million on conservation. This year we passed a \$750 million conservation bill. And it hardly went noticed. We are beautifying our countryside. We are getting rid of our dirty air. We are taking measures to control our dirty rivers. We are providing jobs and wages and education and health and trying to control pollution, to have conservation, beautification, and recreation for our children.

Now that is why we need Democratic Congressmen.

We are trying to build a progressive country. We know that we have obstructionists. We know we have dissenters. We know we have difficulties. And we know they want to stop the Congress from doing what it is doing.

If you want to be destructive instead of constructive, you ought to go and vote for the other party in this election. If you want one branch of the Government to go one way and another branch of the Government to go the other way, you ought to go and vote against these Democratic Congressmen.

Speaker Rayburn used to have a favorite saying that there were a lot of donkeys in this country and any donkey could kick a barn down, but it took a good carpenter to build one.

So you are going to hear a lot of people kicking between now and November. But you hear them out. You ask yourself whether or not we have kept the trust, whether we have kept the faith, whether we have got America moving again, whether more people are working at better wages,

their children getting more education, people are having better health, we have a better conservation and beautification program than ever before, and then go and vote what is best for you. When you vote for yourself and your family, you will vote for America

and the Democratic Party.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:55 p.m. at Salisbury Park, Nassau County, Long Island, N.Y. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Eugene Nickerson, Nassau County Executive, and John English, Nassau County Democratic committeeman.

### 513 Remarks at a Columbus Day Dinner in Brooklyn. October 12, 1966

*Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Ambassador, honorable judges, noble candidates, Members of the greatest Congress ever, ladies and gentlemen, my friends:*

First, I want to thank you for your friendship and for your asking me to come here to celebrate this great Columbus Day with you.

What we celebrate on October 12 is not the fact that one Italian discovered America, but that five million American-Italians discovered America.

I might add tonight that there are eight million Americans of Italian descent—eight million and one. One is in Rome tonight—Jack Valenti—but he is coming back, I am told.

On Columbus Day, we celebrate those sons of Italy who have helped to make this Nation the great Nation that it is. But we also celebrate America—which has brought out the greatness in so many sons of Italy.

We celebrate Arturo Toscanini, Fiorello LaGuardia, and Enrico Fermi. And we celebrate Rocky Marciano and Joe DiMaggio.

We celebrate the memory of those poverty-stricken immigrants from south Italy whose descendants today are in the American mainstream.

We celebrate the facts about today's Americans who trace their heritage to Italy.

The statistics about education—as I pointed out last evening in our meeting with my beloved friend Senator Pastore—the statistics

point out this fact: that the second-generation Italian-American has finished more years of school than the average American.

The statistics about jobs point to the fact that the second-generation Italian-American is more likely to be a doctor, or a lawyer, or an engineer, or an executive than the average American.

And the statistics about income reveal a natural parallel—I don't know that I should say this with money as tight as it is, but the second-generation Italian-American makes more money than the average American.

Yet it hasn't been too many years since Italian-Americans have felt the raw pain of discrimination right here in America.

So our historical perspective should remind us that, as newer members of the majority, Italians, of all people, understand and practice the cardinal American virtue: fairness to all, regardless of race, or religion, or place of national origin.

Now you have a wonderful evening planned. You have a great American, my beloved friend, a most high public official, one of the greatest I have ever known here to speak to you and I didn't come to butt in his party.

I did feel somewhat like the little boy who didn't get the invitation to the dance. I just sat down and wrote myself one.

But after having been engaged in my vocation for 35 years, it is pretty difficult for me

to be spending the night in New York City, after having visited in various areas of it all day, and to be here to meet the Premier of Laos in the morning, and to overlook a congregation as numerous as this this evening.

I just want to leave this one thought, because I have already talked long enough. And that thought is this: There are many Americans tonight who are feeling the same weight which you and your families once felt. There are many Americans tonight who need to see the cardinal American virtue of fairness to all, regardless of their religion, or their ancestry, or their race come into play.

And for other Americans who are now feeling that need, I ask those of you who have crossed the river to extend to them a helping hand.

I was at my home the other Sunday and my younger daughter insisted that I go to church with her very, very, very early in the morning. We went to a little church, a very poor church, very humble people, God-fearing, God-loving people. I went there and the priest talked about peace and our relations with our fellow human beings. And he spoke as his text: "Love thy neighbors as thyself."

Then I went on back at 8 o'clock and had my breakfast with my daughter and with her husband. Then about 10 o'clock my older daughter got up and came down and

asked me to go to church with her. We went across the mountains about 40 or 50 miles into a completely new area of the world.

We went to a completely different church. And the preacher started talking about our relations with our fellow human beings. He started talking about the Pope's request that we all pray for peace. And he concluded by discussing at some length the text: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

To me that was a very encouraging sign that in this period, regardless of which side of the mountains you are on, regardless of which church you were in, regardless of which daughter you went out with that day, that the people of this country were taking the high road and were thinking along the same line: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:55 p.m. at the 24th annual Columbus Day dinner of the Italian-American Professional and Businessmen's Association, held at the Hotel Saint George, Brooklyn, N.Y. In his opening words he referred to Frank O'Connor, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and Sergio Fenoaltea, Italian Ambassador to the United States. Later he referred to, among others, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America and former Special Assistant to the President, Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent, the President's younger daughter and her husband, and Lynda Bird Johnson, the President's older daughter.

## 514 The President's News Conference in New York City.

*October 13, 1966*

[Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, participated in the news conference.]

THE PRESIDENT. [I.] I thought I would give you a fill-in before you had to leave. The Prime Minister and I met at 9:30 and we will continue with our discussion into the

next hour. We have been here about 50 minutes but they told me that some of you would need to have portions of our discussion as soon as possible because of travel arrangements and your deadline this afternoon.

The Prime Minister will be glad to sum-

marize very briefly his viewpoint on the matter and I will do likewise. I won't give you any extended remarks about it but if you will be decent about it I will be glad to answer any questions.

Q. Would you give us the substance of your conversation?

THE PRESIDENT. The Prime Minister will give you a brief statement and review whatever he may choose to say.

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

[2.] THE PRIME MINISTER. I am deeply honored to have been received today by President Johnson. This is our first meeting since President Johnson became President. I had had the honor to meet with him when he was here on the occasion of the state visit of His Majesty the King of Laos to the United States.

Reviewing our conversation, we have exchanged a number of viewpoints on the situation in Southeast Asia. Our conversation has been extremely cordial and I am very happy to note that President Johnson is very fully informed about what goes on in Indochina and what goes on in my own country.

Together we have tried to find possibilities to bring peace back to that part of the world. I believe personally that the settlement of the present problem cannot be brought about by force of arms and that we must come as soon as possible to a conference, international in character, along the lines of the Geneva Conference of 1954, perhaps with a much broader membership.

We have also discussed the recent tragedy we have sustained in Laos with the floods of the Mekong River and the great devastation it has brought to the country.

I am happy to hear that the Government of the United States is ready to assist

us in recovering from the damage of the destruction.

I should now like to leave it to the President to give you any additional firsthand information.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

[3.] THE PRESIDENT. My part of the discussion consisted of expressing regret that I did not get to see the Premier last year when we had a tentative arrangement to meet. Because of my illness I had to forgo that pleasure.

Second, I asked him for a rather full report on the flood damage as a result of the Mekong disasters. He went into some detail of the loss of life—something in excess of 100—and the loss of values of the crops—something in excess of \$5 million. It was the worst flood disaster in 40 years in that country. I asked for his views on how he thought we could achieve peace in Southeast Asia and he is in the process of giving me his views at some length in the light of what is taking place there.

He has discussed the general picture in Indochina—that whole part of the world. I emphasized to the Premier the desire for the people of the United States to have a positive, affirmative policy. We do not seek to conquer anyone. We are not bent on conquest. We do not want to dominate any people. We have no desire for any American presence in that area any longer than is necessary to resist aggression. We have no desire to maintain any bases. We have stated and restated and restated our desire to transfer the activity from the battlefield to the conference table.

I reviewed generally our objectives and our hopes for the Manila Conference and asked for his views on any suggestion he might have that he would wish me to con-

sider. I pointed out to him that it must be obvious to the aggressors that they cannot succeed. And it must be equally obvious that we have no desire and no intention to impose our will upon their people or to change their form of government or even their way of life; but that Ho Chi Minh and the people of Hanoi have absolute, complete, and full responsibility for carrying on the war every day that it is carried on; that we were willing to stop yesterday and go to the peace table.

I further pointed out that we hope that all the nations of the world will realize this and all of this country realize it.

I told him that those who desire peace in the world do not need to exercise any influence on us to get us to have unconditional discussion. So if they can divert their talents and energies to the aggressors and Mr. Ho Chi Minh—if they have any influence with him, maybe they can contribute to advancing the cause of peace to which all of the American people have so fully dedicated themselves.

The fact that we love peace and hate war doesn't mean for a moment that we are going to break our commitments or retreat in the face of aggression. We think the world must know that aggression will not succeed in Indochina, in that area of the world, and that it is not our desire or our intent to impose our political views on any people.

It is in the interest of every American family that aggression not succeed, that the United States' word be kept, that our commitments be fulfilled, and that the people of the world not misinterpret the raucous and rasping voices in various quarters as indicating (a) either we want to dominate the area or (b) that we will get tired.

As in the Dominican Republic, we are not going to let might make right and let the aggressor impose his will on liberty-loving people. But as soon as the people have a

right to self-determination and they make that determination under a supervised election or honest, proper procedures, we will act promptly in accordance with our statements. I have assured the Premier we have no desire to expand the conflict in Vietnam. We hope to work positively with all nations toward stability in Southeast Asia.

I summarized briefly my hopes in the seven-nation conference coming up. I pointed out to the Premier that I welcomed his visit and this opportunity to talk with him. In the last several weeks I have been busily engaged with reviewing with all of the leaders in that area: President Park of Korea, representatives of Malaysia, representatives of Burma, Ne Win, President Marcos, Prime Minister Holt, Prime Minister Holyoake. I discussed these problems at some length with the Prime Minister of India and with the President of Pakistan. Most of these people have come to Washington and most of them have come in very recent days. I have a general view of their attitude and their hopes and there is no substantial disagreement among us.

So far as the desire for peace is concerned, we believe that the peoples involved should be allowed to determine for themselves the type of government they should have.

I think we discussed some other technical, detailed problems about aid from other countries and about other matters affecting the internal affairs of this Government. But that is about the complete summary.

I think I will take any questions you may have.

#### QUESTIONS

[4.] Q. Mr. President, did the Prime Minister describe to you how serious he regards the Pathet Lao threat now?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Any other questions?



[5.] Q. Mr. President, was there any suggestion of expanding the Manila Conference by bringing the neutralist countries in?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

[6.] Q. Mr. President, did the Prime Minister suggest or ask for another bombing pause in North Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

[7.] Q. Mr. President, do I understand an indication that you suggested that he use some influence on Ho Chi Minh?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I said that we would invite that from all peoples everywhere; that we have made our case very clear and that none of you—and I say speaking of “you,” the three billion people of the world—need have any doubt about this country’s desire to go from the battlefield to the conference table.

Now the question is to produce the other party. I just stated that as a policy of this Government. We invite peaceful efforts in that direction from any and all.

[8.] Q. Mr. President, did you receive any invitation to visit Laos?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mr. President, did you discuss the military situation in Laos; the Ho Chi Minh Trail?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Did you discuss the internal political situation in Laos?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

You might add that we have met with

the representatives of that Thai Government, the Deputy Prime Minister and others from the Australian Government in recent days.

George<sup>1</sup> will give you the names and a list as soon as we get back to Washington.

Q. Mr. President, are these all in preparation for the Manila Conference?

THE PRESIDENT. No, they are all a part of the general search for peace and the study of the situation in the area which would be very useful. But the visits were not scheduled because of it. Some of them have taken place before we were invited. Some of them have been taking place after. As I have said to you we are glad to attend the conference. It is a problem for us.

We prefer to go in the middle of November after the Congress is out and after we have our problems adjusted here at home, but they have an election there November 26 and they just couldn’t come. Of course, we have a problem of accepting because we always have some of you that can find something questionable about doing it. But think about the problem we would have if we had refused—probably from the same sources.

Reporter: Thank you.

NOTE: President Johnson’s seventy-ninth news conference was held in the Presidential Suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City at 11:20 a.m. on Thursday, October 13, 1966.

As printed above, the news conference follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

<sup>1</sup>George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

## 515 Remarks in Rodney Square, Wilmington, Delaware.

October 13, 1966

*Governor Terry; Congressman McDowell; my dear friends of many years in the Senate, Senator Allen Frear and Mrs. Frear; Lieutenant Governor Tribbitt; distinguished Mayor; the next Democratic Senator from the great State of Delaware, James Tunnell;*

*your able candidate for Attorney General, Sid Balick; my fellow Democrats, and my fellow Americans:*

I won’t be here long. I can’t speak as much as I would like to, but you are here today because you, I think, care about Dela-

ware. And I am here because I care about Delaware.

You came here today because you care about your country. And I am here today for that same reason. I care about our country, too.

I believe that most of you are here because you believe in the Democratic Party. You want a party that has a program for all the people. You believe in action. And you believe that we are going to get that action when you elect Democrats November 8.

Now in 4 days' time, I shall be departing on a long journey. I am not a candidate for any office this year. But I did not want to leave and be in the Pacific area for almost 3 weeks without fulfilling my promises to Governor Terry and to Congressman McDowell to come here and talk a few minutes to every Delaware family in the sound of my voice about matters that mean a lot to every mother, every father, every boy, and every girl in this fine State.

You are going to be hearing a good many complaints and a good many claims between now and November 8. There are always people who know how to do it better. There are always the critics and the complainers. They will have a good many things to say about your President and your Congress. But we have the right of free speech in this country and people will exercise it. And your President has the right of free speech, too.

I remember in the darkest days when they tried to hoodwink the folks, when they tried to mislead the people, that President Roosevelt used to go on the radio and say, "My friends."

So I came here today to talk to "my friends" because I may not be able to have enough money to tell you over the television, for there are two or three men who deter-

mine what goes on the television in this country.

I may not be able to tell you all that I want to tell you by television. And the newspapers don't always publish everything I would like for them to publish.

So I am going to tell you in a very few minutes some of the things that I think you ought to know. You ought to know it for your own good. I want you to know what your President thinks about the 89th Congress.

Now since the first Congress met 174 years ago, we have had 89 sessions of Congress.

History records only a few Congresses that earn the mark of greatness.

The first Congress in 1789 clearly deserved that label—for that first Congress helped create our American Government and that first Congress gave meaning to our Constitution.

Another great Congress was the 59th Congress when Theodore Roosevelt was President. That Congress served the needs of all the people and that Congress made the Constitution a living document for all the families of this land.

Now we all know that the 63d Congress in Woodrow Wilson's time and the 73d Congress under that great leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, earned the badge of greatness. They extended freedom from economic want and from fear and they gave hope to all the people.

But I want to say this today and I want history to remember it: When the future historians gather, I believe and I predict that they will put this Congress—the 89th Congress, the Congress to which you sent us Harris McDowell, one of the finest Congressmen in Washington today—the historians are going to put the 89th at the top of the list. And we are going to be justified

in teaching our children and our children's children it was—The Great Congress.

Now if you remember nothing else that I say today, I beg you to remember these six things—and when you go home this evening you tell your family what your President told you here at high noon today.

*My first point is education.*

Education for our children, for tomorrow.

In the 174 years before I became President, 88 Congresses passed only 6 education bills.

Since November 1963 Congress has passed not 6 bills as the first 88 Congresses did, but 18 education bills for the benefit of your children.

In the first 174 years of this Government, Congress appropriated \$5 billion 800 million for education, or about \$33 million per year.

The 89th Congress will spend \$9 billion-plus—more than twice as much as all the other 88 Congresses put together or almost \$4 billion 800 million per year.

So for 174 years we spent \$33 million educating our children. In the last 2 years we have spent \$4 billion 800 million per year on our children. And I don't think I have to spell out any further what that is going to mean for the education, prosperity, and well-being of every child in Delaware.

That is education.

*My second point is health.*

There is not anything more important than learning for your mind and health for your body.

In 1960, the last Republican administration appropriated \$841 million for health.

This year, this Congress will spend not \$841 million but \$8 billion 200 million, including Medicare payments, which is ten times as much this year as health got in the last Republican year.

Ten times as much for health. Twice as

much for education in all the history of the Government.

We have passed 24 health measures all the way from hospital construction, to dirty air and pollution control, to mental health, to heart, cancer, and stroke, and finally the granddaddy of them all—Medicare.

It will take care of our grandfathers and our grandmothers and we will no longer have to worry about what is going to happen to them when they pass 65—their hospital bills and their doctors.

I don't want you to forget this—November 8—nine out of every ten Republicans in the House voted to recommit Medicare and to kill that bill.

*Now my third point is food.*

Education, health, food. Food for the hungry people.

Hunger poisons the mind; it saps the body. It destroys man's hope.

This year the Congress provided assistance to more than five million needy Americans.

Food for freedom, friends, during the 6 years of the Kennedy-Johnson administration practically doubled those of the last 6 years of the Republican administration.

Twice as much food, twice as much education in all the history, ten times as much health care.

In 2 years we saved the taxpayers of this Nation \$400 million in dead storage costs storing agricultural commodities. We saved \$400 million. We put food in hungry stomachs instead of hungry contractors' concrete storage bins.

Education, health, food.

*My fourth point is conservation, recreation, and beautification.*

The 89th Congress passed 20 major conservation measures. This week, I will sign, as President, 7 acts to extend our parks where

our children can play, to build scenic waterways, to save our historic sites in our cities, to preserve our national seashores, to open up some land where the people from the city can take their little children on Saturday afternoon and Sunday and their day off.

This year, this Congress will help bring more than one million acres into parks and playgrounds—and many of them are going to be near our cities where the people live and where they work. They can't go all the way to Wyoming, all the way to Montana, all the way to Colorado, to take their children to the park on Saturday afternoon. So we are putting the parks where the people are instead of where they are not.

*Now my fifth point is income.*

Education, health, recreation, and income.

The Republicans talk about inflation. They have been talking about inflation lately. Well, they ought to talk about it because they are experts on inflation. They are experts on fear and inflation.

In the final 67 months of the Republican administration, the last almost 6 years of the last Republican administration—some of you haven't forgotten it yet, 6 years ago—prices went up 11 percent.

In the 67 months of the Kennedy-Johnson administration, since 1960, prices have gone up. Employment has gone up ten million. Wages have gone up. Disposable income has gone up 20 percent after you allow for the high prices.

But our prices have not gone up yet 11 percent. They have gone up 9 percent compared to their 11 percent.

But listen now—here is the clincher: During the final 67 months of the Republican administration, your personal income—after the high prices—increased a little over 2 percent.

In the 67 months of the Kennedy-Johnson

administration, after paying the high prices, you had enough to spend and enough to save at a personal income increase of not 2 percent but 20 percent.

Now, wouldn't you rather have an income increase of 21 percent to pay a 9 percent price increase than to have to pay an 11 percent price increase with a 2 percent income?

I don't think you have to be a Mellon or a Pugh or a DuPont or a Rockefeller or anything to figure that one out. You don't have to know any high mathematics. You don't even have to be successful in business.

The average American would rather pay 9 percent higher prices with 21 percent more income than to pay 11 percent prices with 2 percent more income.

And I believe the average Republican would rather do it. That may be why 30 percent of the Republicans supported us in 1964. And we invite all of them to come help us build a better America by voting Democratic this year.

*Now the sixth and final point—and this is it—is peace.*

Your 89th Congress has supported your President's efforts to try to find a lasting peace in the world. Everybody wants peace. Everybody hates war. Every boy is afraid to die. All of us want to live as long as we can. But we found in World War I that when dictators were on the march and jumping on helpless people that sometimes you had to have some help. You find it which is why you have a sheriff and why you have enforcement officers. You found it when Hitler went through Poland. We sat back and did nothing for a while. But finally, to save ourselves we had to go in. So we believe we must have a lasting peace by being strong. We believe we must have a lasting peace by keeping our word to 100 little countries that we have told, "We are not going to

stand by and let them burn your house down and eat you up."

We believe we should honor our commitments. We believe that we should show the Communists in North Vietnam that they cannot, by aggression, take over their neighbors.

We believe that we should go the last mile to search for the first faint sign to end hostilities.

If anyone asks you the question: "Why don't we go from the battlefield to the conference table?" you can look them straight in the face and say, "I will have our President and our Secretary of State at any conference table any day you can get Mr. Ho Chi Minh and the Communists in Hanoi to go there."

We have said and said and said, in every capital in the world, that we are ready to go from the battlefield to the conference table. But it doesn't do us any good to go into an empty room and talk to ourselves.

Ask some of these friends of yours who find what is wrong with your boys, what is wrong with your country, what is wrong with your Government, and what is wrong with your Secretary of State.

Admit for the sake of argument that we make a lot of mistakes. But say to them: "I looked in their eyes and I believe they will go to a peace conference." Now can't you get some of the folks you are talking about to go there and meet them? I will deliver my man if you can deliver yours.

Now at this moment, right now, another night has fallen out there in Vietnam. There are mothers and fathers in this audience who have boys there. These American fighting men went through another day of testing—not resting and not complaining. They do not shrink from their responsibility because they know that their country keeps their promises. And I am proud to tell you, as their Commander in Chief, that there never

was a more patriotic, able, or better-equipped man who put on the uniform than the American serviceman in Vietnam.

He knows that we keep a promise and the complaints don't come from him—not from those that are out there.

We have promises that we must keep, though, and we must keep them here at home: promises to educate our children; promises to the poor, who need hope; promises to the old, who need comfort; promises to small nations, 100 small nations, who want to be free from the aggressor's heel and from the tyrant's demand. Now you are going to make a choice 26 days from now. But many choices like this have been made in our history and the issues are simple.

I hope that you will vote to return a Democratic Congress to Washington to work with your President instead of work against your President. I believe that you want your Government to function efficiently, effectively, and economically. I believe you want to say to the other 120 nations in the world that we are proud of our President and proud of our Congress.

Now, you can't do that if you have a President going in one direction and a Congress going in the other direction. You can't do that if everything your President does the Congress finds something wrong with or everything the Congress does your President finds something wrong with.

I just want to leave this thought with you now: I have talked to you about a six-point program. You can add that up, I guess, if you want to, in one word and that would help you all to remember it:

Food—that is "F." Recreation—that is "R." Jobs and wages and income—that is "I." Education—that is "E." Increased social security, Medicare, and health and nursing homes for our older folks—that is "N." And a strong nation that will defend

us and help us get peace—defense—that is “D.” That means food and recreation and income and education and nursing homes and defense and that spells out what the Democratic Party stands for: That spells “friend.”

Friend of whom? Friend of all American families. So go and vote for the “friends” on November 8. Vote for food and recreation. Vote for income, high wages, and full employment. Vote for education, health, peace, and defense.

Vote “friend” by sending back to Wash-

ington one of the greatest Democratic Congressmen you ever sent to Washington, Harris McDowell. And by sending—at least give us one Democratic Senator—Senator Tunnell from the State of Delaware.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:05 p.m. at Rodney Square, Wilmington, Del. In his opening words he referred to Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr., Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., J. Allen Frear, Jr., Senator from Delaware 1949–1961, and his wife, Lieutenant Governor Sherman W. Tribbitt, Mayor John E. Babiarz of Wilmington, James M. Tunnell, Jr., Democratic candidate for Senator, and Sidney Balick, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, all of Delaware.

## 516 The President's News Conference in Washington on His Return From the Columbus Day Trip. *October 13, 1966*

### OPENING STATEMENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PRESIDENT. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome back to the White House.

### THE SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP AND THE MANILA CONFERENCE

[1.] The mission to the Manila Conference and the trip to the six Asian countries is now shaping up. While there will be, as you know, some changes and additions to our itinerary, as there always are in schedules of this kind, much of it is available now. The Press Secretary will make the itinerary available to you at the door if you so desire it.

We think this is going to be a very exciting, challenging, and demanding trip. Mrs. Johnson and I are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to returning the visits to these seven countries—of their leaders who have visited us in the last several months.

We realize that we shall be seeing an

emerging Asia. The trip has many facets. Primarily, as you know, it is a mission to the Manila Conference. This is timely for many reasons, which I will not elaborate now, but will discuss later.

We shall visit six nations. I am anxious to see firsthand the proud achievements of those countries, which their leaders have told me about as they visited the White House in recent months.

For me, the trip to Australia, especially, and New Zealand, has an added dimension. It is somewhat a sentimental journey to places that are vivid in my memories from World War II days. Twenty-four years ago I was there as a very low-ranking set of eyes and ears for another President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the period that I spent there, brief as it was, I came to know and to love those people and to appreciate their courage and their pioneer spirit. So I look forward very much to seeing them again.

During the trip, I shall be meeting with government leaders and other officials. But I am very eager to see as many of the people

of those countries as possible, and as much of their countryside and their cities as possible.

In Asia, over the last year, I have felt that there is an encouraging mood of new confidence in that part of the world. And I think also in this country there is a new interest in that part of the world, because our people are awakening to the fact that a very large majority of the people of the world live in that area of the world.

There we find the life expectancy is short. The per capita income is low. There is great opportunity to really work with our fellow human beings to give them better living and a better way of life and better opportunities that we have had here.

Regional enterprise is developing there. They take great pride in the new Asian Development Bank that I first suggested at Baltimore a few months ago.<sup>1</sup> The people of Asia are thinking and, I think, working not only to hasten their own national development, but to find ways to work with other nations. I want to see for myself as much of their achievement as is possible for me to see in the limited time that we have allotted.

Too, I think this is a good time for the Manila Conference. You will recall that when we were in Honolulu last February, we agreed to meet again in 6 months or so to take stock and to look at the results that flowed from that meeting.

Much has happened in those 6 months. I will not try to take your time to relate it all today, but I think it is significant to point out that the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong monsoon offensive, that gave us concern, failed.

The Government of Vietnam made good its commitment to take action on the inflationary front, to devalue, to make ar-

rangements where we could improve the efficiency of the port, the supplies we were sending there and, very important, made good its commitment to hold a free election for members of the Constituent Assembly.

There was great doubt in this country and other places in the world of the extent of the participation that would take place in that election by the peoples themselves. The terrorists did everything they could to keep the election from being held and to inculcate fear in the people so they would not go and vote.

Although we have an election coming up, a congressional election where we normally, off-years, vote less than 40 percent of our eligible people, only 50 percent in a personality presidential election, nevertheless these people, under fire, in the face of hand grenades and threats and terrorism, voted more than 80 percent.

That was a blow that caused the aggressor to suffer great loss of face throughout the world, because 80 percent of the people eligible to vote went to the polling places notwithstanding this terror, and demonstrated to the entire world their desire to have the privilege of self-determination.

The foundations have been laid and progress begun in the field for the Vietnamese "revolutionary development." And, as you know, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Secretary of Agriculture have done a great deal of work before Honolulu and following it, in the field of education, health, agriculture, and the bringing of security to the countryside.

The defections from the enemy forces so far this year far exceed the defections last year. That was a matter that we gave special attention to at Honolulu.

Meanwhile, on the world scene, our position on a peaceful settlement is now I think much better understood than in the past.

<sup>1</sup> See 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 172.

In recent weeks I have talked to most of the leaders from that part of the world. And I find from them that they realize that it is not the United States of America who refuses to come to the conference table. That, in fact, there are only two governments in the world that now appear opposed to ending the war and achieving the peace. I would hope that those who make very special pleas for peace would direct their efforts to those two governments, because they have no problem so far as the United States Government is concerned.

Therefore, I was very happy to respond to the pleas that had been made by President Marcos and earlier by President Park<sup>2</sup> and by the representatives of Thailand to agree to come and meet with them.

I am not unaware that some of you have found fault with my acceptance of that engagement at this time of the year. I would much prefer to have gone after my Congress had gone home—November 15th—and so suggested.

But they have an election also in Australia on November 26th, and one in New Zealand late in November. And it happens in those countries the Prime Minister is a candidate this year and running himself. They felt that I could more appropriately be away, I am sure, at least the leadership did, when I wasn't a candidate when we were having an election than they could when they were both candidates.

So we didn't feel we should wait until next year. We couldn't have it in November because of these elections. I have been criticized some for accepting. I only wonder what would have been said about me if I had said no, I refuse to come and talk to our allies about our problems or our program.

<sup>2</sup> Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Chung Hee Park, President of the Republic of Korea.

## ITINERARY OF TRIP

[2.] On our travel plans, we will have arrival and departure times for each city available to you soon. Mrs. Johnson and I are looking forward eagerly to the trip. We shall be leaving Washington from Dulles Airport at 9 a.m. Monday morning. We will fly nonstop to Honolulu, Hawaii. We are going to have a very busy schedule there. That is one of my favorite States in the Union and I contributed something to bringing it into the Union.

We shall participate in a ceremony and have a stay there overnight. We are going to be up at sunrise Tuesday. We will stop for an afternoon visit in the Fiji Islands where I spent several miserable days in a hospital in World War II, in a New Zealand military hospital, incidentally.

Then we will go to New Zealand that afternoon. That will be a long day's journey. We will be crossing a lot of the Pacific and the international dateline and the time change will mean that we will virtually lose Wednesday. I am very glad it is not Sunday so some of you won't have to miss church.

We will be in New Zealand on Wednesday and Thursday, next week, and then we will go on to Australia and very happily enjoy our visit there, I hope, from Thursday afternoon through Sunday.

We shall provide times and places for you when you leave this afternoon. To show you, we will visit Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Townsville before leaving Sunday, October 23, for Manila.

I will be at the Manila Conference, as you know. It is planned for Monday and Tuesday. I will be there until Wednesday. We shall leave the Philippines on early Thursday morning en route to Thailand. We will have 2 days in Thailand, 2 in Malaysia, plus



2 in Korea. We will return to Washington via Alaska—another favorite State of mine I have not had a chance to visit since it came into the Union. I was there during the war period for a brief time.

We want and we hope now to be back home at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, November 2d. I would not want to be held definitely to those hours, but that is our hope, and our plan, for your information and your planning.

DESALINATION PROJECT IN ISRAEL

[3.] I have asked, now on another subject, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, as one of his assignments in the new post as Ambassador at Large, to begin to review proposals which have been made for a desalting electric power project in Israel.

In making this review, Ambassador Bunker will give careful study to the proposals in relation to all aspects of Israel's water problem.

Ambassador Bunker, as you know, has had a very long and distinguished record in the service of our country. He has most recently done some outstanding work in the Dominican Republic as our representative to the Council of the Organization of American States. And except for his work there I shudder to think of the situation that would confront us now.

I am especially pleased that Ambassador Bunker has agreed as one of his new duties to work on this complex subject of desalting, which holds so much hope for the future of mankind, and which I am determined to have a substantial breakthrough on during my term of office if that is at all possible.

From the beginning, the United States and Israel have viewed these explorations of world-wide cooperation with great pleasure.

We want to do what we can to solve the problem of scarcity of water. Some of you may recall that I said in my speech to the friends of the Weizmann Institute in New York<sup>3</sup> that the knowledge and experience obtained from all of our programs in this field will, of course, be made available to all other countries.

I have repeatedly said that the United States is equally ready to cooperate with other countries in solving water problems.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has participated in the U.S.-Israeli studies.

APPOINTMENT TO CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[4.] Another point of note that you may care to observe—I sent the nomination for reappointment of Mr. Robert Murphy of Rhode Island to the Civil Aeronautics Board today.

MEETING WITH PRINCE SOUVANNA PHOUMA

[5.] I regret I was delayed in returning. I just got in a few moments ago. I haven't had my lunch.

We had a very productive visit with the Premier of Laos this morning—somewhat longer than I had anticipated.

I had a stopover in Delaware.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROPOSALS

[6.] I am quite pleased with the apparent tremendous response to the proposals I made in Baltimore yesterday to increase social security benefits and to extend Medicare to the disabled.

I have had, as you know, as I stated last April, my top advisers in the Government

<sup>3</sup> See 1963-64 volume, this series, Book I, Item 175.

working on improving a system for almost 6 months. And my speech yesterday reflected some of our thinking in that field.

I was particularly pleased to observe from the ticker today the really historic move on the part of my friends, the Republicans, in the Congress, to support social security legislation.

I didn't have time to check all the record but in the first social security bill, 99 percent of the Republican Party voted to recommit the social security bill on the grounds it was socialism.

And only a few months ago, 93 percent of them voted to kill Medicare—another very important part of social security.

So now they seem to be in a big hurry to pass a bill as soon as they can. We welcome them to the vineyard. We're glad they have religion. I'll have our people work through the nights, if they care to act on it before going home. I will not insist on that, but I would welcome it. If they care to come back after the election, those of them that are coming back, I will be glad to have them act on it then.

I just refreshed my memory. I read what our dear friend, our late beloved Mr. Kaltenborn,<sup>4</sup> and our friend, the news analyst, Mr. Harkness,<sup>5</sup> said on the night of the election in 1948 about President Truman and how the President finally—after he heard that broadcast at 4 o'clock that said he is leading by a million but that can't be true, and he is leading by 2 million but that can't be true, and finally at five o'clock he heard it the last time—he said: "Well, I don't know about the polls, I don't know about the predictions, and I don't know about the columnists or the news analysts, but, boys, it looks like we are elected and we better get up and put on our clothes and get busy."

<sup>4</sup>H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator.

<sup>5</sup>Richard Harkness of NBC News.

#### THE 89TH CONGRESS

[7.] From what I have seen in the country, I think we are going to have the best Congress in the history of this Nation when we finish our record this session.

The 89th Congress, my prediction is, historians will record as the great Congress. I would believe that the American people will realize what they have done in food, in education, in health, in conservation, in beautification, in recreation and the other things for our people and our leadership in the world and they will take appropriate action.

#### QUESTIONS

Now I am ready for any questions.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[8.] Q. Do you see any brighter hopes now for improved relations with the Soviet Union, especially after your talk the other day with Mr. Gromyko?<sup>6</sup>

THE PRESIDENT. I am an optimist. I see no reason for the American people to fear the Russian people. I want and have wanted from the day I took the oath as President to be friendly with all of the peoples of the world.

I thought that we had made considerable headway in the first few months in the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Khrushchev. But after there was a change in government, and after the very regretful developments in Vietnam and the aggression that took place there that we were committed to resist, there seemed to be a cooling of relations.

I have said nothing or done nothing to contribute to that cooling. On the other hand, I have done everything I could, with

<sup>6</sup>Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister.

dignity and with judgment, to promote friendship with the Soviet people.

We have signed a cultural agreement, notwithstanding the fact that our "Hello Dolly!" show had been turned back just a few weeks before without justification, in the light of our agreement that then existed.

We have just completed an air agreement. We are working very hard to get the Congress to enact the consular agreement that we have presented to them, that have been renegotiating with the Russians. We are working hard on a space agreement which I proposed several months ago.

We have hopes that we can find some language that will protect the national interests of both countries and permit us to enter into the thing that I think we need most to do: that is, a nonproliferation agreement.

I spent almost 2 hours with Mr. Gromyko. I thought he was helpful. I thought it was fruitful. I believe it will be productive.

I don't want to get your hopes up. And I am not a prophet. I don't want to prognosticate. But I feel good about our meeting. I said to him that we would welcome a visit by the leadership of his country to this country; that we welcomed his people coming here in the exchange programs; and we wanted to know them better. And we hoped that they would know us better because we were the two great powers in the world. I think all of the other nations look to us to keep the peace of the world, so it is important that we understand each other and that we have proper respect for each other.

#### STATEMENTS IN THE SENATE ON VIETNAM

[9.] Q. Mr. President, a couple of items came up in the Senate today. Senator Thurmond says we could win the war in Vietnam in 90 days if we wanted to. And then Sena-

tor Stennis cut loose with a rather extensive speech in which he was highly critical of our manpower and materiel procurement programs concerning Vietnam.

Senator Stennis said that he believes that the funding of the war inevitably will involve higher taxes. How do you feel about these statements from these two gentlemen today?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I welcome their statements and their recommendations on military strategy. The Senate has always participated in the international developments of our country and have made great contributions to the victories that we have achieved from a military standpoint throughout the years.

From the earliest days of this Republic, Senators have expressed themselves forcibly, eloquently—in most instances wisely. But while we always consider and evaluate and carefully look at what they suggest and take it into consideration, we don't always find that in the judgment of our more professional military leaders that this is always the wisest military judgment.

Senator Thurmond is also General Thurmond. And he has a good deal of experience in this field. I haven't read what he said, but I will read it.

Senator Stennis is a very sincere man. I know he wants to do what is best for his country and he thinks this is best.

But I also have to consider what General Wheeler thinks is best. And I have to consider what General Johnson, Chief of Staff of the Army, thinks is best; and General Greene, Chief of Staff of the Marines; Admiral McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations; and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

I don't think this would apply completely here, but I recall what Mr. Rayburn said one time when I was suggesting to him a course of military action that was not completely

being followed by President Eisenhower, who was then in the White House. He said to me, "Lyndon, if these people in the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a man of General Eisenhower's military experience do not know more about this than us civilian legislators, then we have been wasting a lot of money on West Point all of these years."

So what I would say, Mr. Smith,<sup>7</sup> in summary, to your question: I welcome the comments and the military suggestions from Senators from day to day. We will carefully consider them and then consider the Security Council, consider the Joint Chiefs of Staff's recommendation, and do what we think is in the national interest.

All of us have the same purpose. We all want to win this war—not in 90 days, but in 9 days, or 9 hours, or 9 minutes, if we can. But I am not sure that everybody has all the information on this subject that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs has.

You will recall Senator Borah was somewhat guilty of harassing another President at another period. At one time he said he had better information than the President. Well, in light of the developments a little bit later, that statement didn't stand up very well.

#### A BOMBING PAUSE IN VIETNAM

[10.] Q. Mr. President, a number of authorities have suggested that another pause in the bombing would bring about a good atmosphere for your trip. Could you discuss the pros and cons of another pause?

THE PRESIDENT. No, Ray,<sup>8</sup> I don't think I would like to discuss our strategy, the pros and the cons. I would observe this: that we have had two pauses. It is about the same people, the same sources, who suggested the

second pause. They asked for 12 days, and then 20, and it went 37 days that our boys sat there and watched the enemy.

He didn't pause. He kept up his bombing. He threw his hand grenades. He lobbed his mortars into our troop encampments and killed our Marines, our airmen, our Army soldiers.

I would be very interested at this moment in a pause if I could have any assurance that it would be reciprocated and the other people would pause.

I don't quite understand, though, why you want me to have our Marines and our airmen pause and put their hands behind their backs while the other people don't pause, and continue to shoot at them.

After all, those are our men. And if they will pause—the aggressor will pause—we will pause immediately. If they will withdraw, we will withdraw immediately. We will lay on the table tomorrow a schedule to move out of South Vietnam, to come home, to leave no troops in that area, to give up our bases—provided they will lay on the table their schedule for withdrawal, and their schedule to get their people to quit the killing and the murdering that is going on.

Now if it develops that there is any hope that would flow from another pause, we always keep an open mind. We will make additional sacrifices if we need to. But I see nothing on the horizon at this moment that would justify my asking all 300,000 or 400,000 Americans to stand there with their hands in their pockets because someone here suggested they pause, unless their enemy would pause.

#### TALK WITH SOUVANNA PHOUMA

[11.] Q. Mr. President, would you summarize for us your talk with the Prime Minister of Laos this morning, especially in

<sup>7</sup> Merriman Smith of United Press International.

<sup>8</sup> Raymond L. Scherer of NBC News.

regard to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam war?

THE PRESIDENT. I did that earlier today in a news conference. I don't want to be repetitive.

I asked the Premier for his suggestions on any proposals that he had and any courses that he thought we ought to consider.

He made some helpful suggestions which I will repeat to the Secretary of State, and to Mr. Katzenbach, the Under Secretary, when he gets back.

We have received very helpful suggestions from a good many leaders from that area. We met just a short time ago with the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia; some several months ago with the Prime Minister of New Zealand; just recently with a leader of the Indonesian Government; with the leader of the Malaysian Government; with the President of the Philippines; and the President of Korea.

All of those people have interests there, have deep concerns there. Most of them have men there. We exchanged rather detailed viewpoints. They are helpful. We will have to see what comes of them.

I thought that the meeting this morning indicated that the people of Laos are determined to have their freedom. They do not want to be gobbled up by force. They are extremely grateful, that little country with so few people, operating under great difficulties—they are very appreciative for what the American people have done to permit them to have a modicum of freedom that might not be present except for our agreements and our arrangements.

#### CAMPAIGNING AFTER ASIAN TRIP

[12.] Q. Mr. President, there will be one week before election day after you return from your trip. Are you considering cam-

paigning during that period in crucial States to which you have not yet gone, like Massachusetts and California?

THE PRESIDENT. Max Frankel<sup>9</sup> is probably a better authority on that than I am. We don't have any more plans at this moment. That is not to say that we won't speak somewhere this weekend. We have to look at our schedule and if I could be away from Washington on Saturday or Sunday this weekend—I always get refreshed and I gain strength from going out to see the people without going through middlemen.

I don't always find the same conclusions that the middlemen do. So I want very much to go to every State that I can go to. I think we will shortly have been in 30 this year. I do plan to be in Hawaii and Alaska. I would hope that I could go to many other States. But that depends entirely on the White House business. That will come first.

If I can do my job here and have any time available to go out and correct some misapprehensions that some people may have in any places about the Congress, I would be glad to do that and make any contributions I can to this wonderful 89th Congress.

#### MILITARY COMMITMENT OF ASIAN NATIONS IN VIETNAM

[13.] Q. Mr. President, do you foresee or hope that as a result of the Manila Conference and your travels to the Far East and the Pacific that the nations, the other nations, participating in the Conference, will increase their direct military commitments in the Vietnam war?

THE PRESIDENT. That is not a subject of the Conference. As you must know, the Korean people have a larger percentage of

<sup>9</sup> Reporter for the New York Times.

their total population in South Vietnam now than we do.

The Philippine people have just recently made a commitment. The Australians have commitments there.

We are very proud of the great service all these people are rendering. The New Zealanders are there. We have help in one form or another from other nations involved in the Conference.

Our purpose in going there is to review what commitments we entered into 6 months ago, to observe the progress that has been made, to try to do other planning in the economic and political fields.

We will have a military briefing, but the military plans will not be a part of this Conference and we are not going there to lay any strategic plans or programs.

I would caution all of you not to get yourself out on a limb in that regard.

This is a followup of our program to wage not only a defense against aggression there, but to also try to build a stronger and a more socially conscious and better economic base in South Vietnam for the poor people of that area.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL ROUTINE DURING TRIPS

[14.] Q. Mr. President, this is a little bit of a personal matter, but I think there is some—

THE PRESIDENT. Do you want to go into it here?

Q. Yes. I think so. I think we have asked questions like this of other Presidents.

When you take a trip of this scope, 20,000 or 25,000 miles, could you tell us a little bit of your personal routine, how you manage to relax, what you do to protect your health? What is involved in a trip like this? I think the public has no idea.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't have any trouble relaxing.

One of my schoolmates once said to me that he knew that one man in the world would never commit suicide and that was Lyndon Johnson because he would go to sleep thinking about it.

I don't have any problem relaxing. I am treated better than most people who work in this country.

I get up early and work until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and then I take 2 hours off and have a wonderful shower and shave, and go to bed and sleep 2 hours while the rest of you people are trying to fight the traffic and get home. Then I go back at 5 o'clock refreshed and work until late in the evening.

These experiences are exciting and stimulating. I am going to be in the house of my friends, and I do always relax a little better when I am in friendly company.

#### THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

[15.] Q. Mr. President, the textile industry is very alarmed—

THE PRESIDENT. What industry is alarmed?

Q. The textile industry, the domestic textile industry. It is very alarmed by the rapid increase in imports of woolen and man-made textile products. The industry seems to think your personal intervention is needed to secure relief.

What, if anything, can you do, and what relief is available to the industry?

THE PRESIDENT. I have met with the representatives of the textile mills on a good many occasions, and the textile workers, and their Congressmen and Senators who are interested in that subject.

We have explored various ways and means and have made proposals to other countries that have been helpful. We have passed legislation. The cotton bill was a great help

to the entire textile industry. Anything that alarms them concerns me.

While I don't have a specific response to what I can do tomorrow in this field, I will have my people work on it and take such action that I think might be indicated.

#### WHY FORMOSA IS NOT ON ITINERARY

[16.] Q. Sir, you seem to be passing by this time your old friends at Formosa. I wonder if there is anything significant in that and if, perhaps, you are satisfied with the contributions that they may be making to our struggle in Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. We are not passing anyone by, Mrs. McClendon.<sup>10</sup> We have 120 nations in the world and you can't go see all 120 of them on one trip. We are going to visit six or seven, and that is going to be 25,000 or 30,000 miles.

I have recently been in personal communication with Madame Chiang Kai-shek. We have talked. She has visited here, as you know.

We hear their viewpoint every few days. They do not have troops committed in this area. They don't have the obligations and responsibilities and the commitments that the other nations that we are visiting do. I thought nearly everybody understood that.

#### VISITS BY SOVIET LEADERS

[17.] Q. Mr. President, do we understand from your response to the first question that you have extended an invitation to Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev, through Mr. Gromyko, and if that is the case, is there any date set for it? Is it a formal invitation?

THE PRESIDENT. We did that some time

<sup>10</sup> Mrs. Sarah McClendon, representative of Texas newspapers.

ago, Mr. Deakin.<sup>11</sup> Maybe you overlooked it. We expressed publicly our desire, and privately our desire, to welcome any officials of the Soviet Union at any time that they saw fit to come here.

We would welcome an exchange not only at the artistic level, or at the governmental level, but at the very highest levels. We have that going on in a good many fields now.

If they chose to, and if they had a desire to come and see our country, we would welcome them. That is not anything new. That has been my policy ever since we have been in the administration.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL APPOINTMENT?

[18.] Q. This worked once about a Cabinet appointment. Do you have any news on an Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I have given a good deal of thought to it, but I guess you wouldn't feel it was appropriate for me to announce it publicly here at a conference like this. [Laughter]

If the New York Times will be content to give me a little more time on it, I will have a mimeographed, full statement for you and we will give it to you in a handout sometime.

#### THE IMPORTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF HIS VISITS TO THE STATES

[19.] Q. You have returned from New York and Delaware invigorated today. Was there something in the political wind you saw up there that you could tell us about? You were a little partisan in some of your remarks.

THE PRESIDENT. I found the same thing

<sup>11</sup> James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

in New York and Delaware as in the rest of the country. Those of us who sit here in Washington watch what three networks put on the air, and what three men decide you can observe from Vietnam and all of the international incidents. When we read six or seven columnists, and two or three or four newspapers, sometimes we don't get it first-hand and sometimes there is a little personal equation that gets into it, and sometimes personal opinions substitute for facts.

I think it is good to get out and see the people and talk to them. I am convinced that the complainers in this country, the critics in this country, the prophets of doom in this country, and the theorists in this country are very, very much in the minority.

In my travels in over 30 States, I have never said "You never had it so good." That is an expression of what people concluded I said.

But I have said this: Since the Democrats came into office, 10 million more people are working, and they have a 21 percent increase, after allowing for the higher prices, in their income. If people are drawing more money, and more of them are working, and you have higher wages and higher profits, then you are going to have higher prices.

But I would much rather, and I think

every American would rather, pay a little more for something they have to have but have a lot more in their pocket to pay for it with. We want to keep prices as low as we can, but I have seen on the faces of the people of this country a happiness, a pleasure, and a satisfaction that is not always reflected in what I read.

I might be like Uncle Ezra, you know. The doctor told him he had to quit drinking if he would improve his hearing. When he went back, the doctor said, "Well, are you still drinking?" He said, "Yes." The doctor said, "I told you you would have to quit it to improve your hearing." He said, "Well, Doctor, I like what I drink so much better than what I hear that I just didn't take your prescription!"

Now, to be perfectly frank with you, when I get out and see the people, whether those people are in Ohio, or Michigan, or New York, or even in little Delaware, I like what I see and what I hear so much better than what I read that it may reflect itself.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eightieth news conference was held in the East Room at the White House at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, October 13, 1966. The news conference was broadcast live on radio and television.

## 517 Remarks to the Press Following a Meeting With Eugene R. Black Relating to the Asian Development Bank. *October 13, 1966*

MR. BLACK has been with me a few minutes. We are having a final meeting preparatory to his returning to Asia, visiting a dozen or so countries, in connection with the Asian Development Bank.

Just as a little background for those of you who may not be familiar with it. In April 1965, in the Baltimore speech, we suggested this type of financial development.

I asked Mr. Black shortly thereafter, as the former distinguished head of the World Bank, and whom I consider one of our greatest living Americans—he gets along with Bill Fulbright and everybody else, even the bankers, the borrowers, and the lenders; he knows how to handle us all—to undertake this problem.

I guess there are more countries subscrib-



ing to this Asian Development Bank than there are to any regional bank existing. There will be a meeting of the countries who are interested in the bank in Tokyo in November. They will elect the officers of the bank and will be in operation very shortly.

They have ruled they don't make any loans to newspapermen or photographers, and no loans to Americans. So that takes care of any interest you might have in it, I assume.

If you want to go into it further, Mr. Black will report to you about it. He has reported to me some of the developments that have taken place. Personally, I credit his work in connection with the formation of this bank and the formulation of its policies, and the fact that it is organizing now and has its headquarters in Manila, as stimulating and doing more to make that whole general area take on a new look, a new Asia, and a new voice in Asia, than any particular single thing.

There is a new pride afloat in that continent. It is largely due to this man who retired and went down to Florida to play golf and keep his health. I got him back here for nothing. Now he has to go to all of these places and eat these strange foods. But that is the background.

Here is a little statement that George Christian can give you if you want it. I

know you have had no news today and I apologize for that. It tells about his state visit, who is going with him, the former president of the Ford Foundation and the executive director of the Port of New York. This was written as if it would be issued early in the day, but I just got to it.

You might want to change that last sentence: "Mr. Black will confer with me later in the day." That is literally true because he will be here with me after you have gone. I am going out and have a little recreation tonight and all of you are invited to be with me.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:20 p.m. in his office at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

For the President's address in Baltimore on April 7, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 172.

The statement referred to by the President was also made public on October 13. It announced that Eugene R. Black, special adviser to the President on regional economic development, would leave on October 26 for a visit to 10 Asian nations during which he would attend the inaugural meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Tokyo. The statement noted that Mr. Black would be accompanied by Henry T. Heald, former president of the Ford Foundation, Austin J. Tobin, executive director, Port of New York Authority, and by experts on Asian regional economic development from various Federal agencies (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1481).

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 518 Remarks to Members of the National Recreation and Park Association. *October 13, 1966*

*Mr. Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Conrad Wirth, members of the Cabinet, members of the National Recreation and Park Association, ladies and gentlemen, my friends:*

I was not sure that I could be with you tonight. It was only after I learned that I was not wanted in other parts of the coun-

try, from most reliable, objective sources, that I was able to muster the courage to come to the National Recreation and Park Association meeting, in company with Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson not only talks about conservation and recreation, but she occasionally

has some observations to make about beautification.

I want to welcome the members of the National Recreation and Park Association tonight to your Capital City. And I want to particularly welcome your great president, the most distinguished conservationist of them all, Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller.

The goals of the Great Society, the America of tomorrow that we are building, seem to be quite simple.

Those goals are education for the mind, food and health for the body, recreation and beauty for the spirit. Mind, body, and spirit are the sum of man.

You have come here to discuss the last of these: How can we enrich the spirit of America?

I see the America of tomorrow through the eyes of the song, "America the Beautiful."

I think we are going to banish ugliness. I think we will clear our skies and clean our waters.

I firmly believe, and I predict here tonight, that we are going to get rid of our dirty air and our dirty water. Our children will have air that will be fit to breathe and water that will be pure to drink.

Tomorrow we should take the first great forward step in this rich land of ours to restore and to revitalize our cities. Our streets, I think, will be lined with trees and gardens, and the city and the countryside will bloom with parks.

Once upon a time America was beautiful. All America, city and country, can be beautiful again. We must reclaim our birthright. We must restore beauty to our land and beauty to our life.

There are three ways to do it. At least I know of three ways to do it. Mr. Rockefeller and Lady Bird may have some amendments.

They frequently change things that I start out with.

We can put a fence around a piece of wilderness. We can say to the bulldozer, "Hold on. This is breathing room that we are going to save. America needs it."

The Wilderness Act of 1964—and I think that act is really a milestone in conservation—set aside 9 million acres of America—9 big million acres of America to be kept as God made it.

Now that is scarcely 2 percent of our land, so we will add more. We will save more of our vanishing wilderness.

A second kind of conservation gave America the TVA. It keeps our soil from washing and blowing away. It builds a dam to stop a flood; to bring water to wasteland; and to bring light to darkness.

I was reading the other night of that great innovator, Franklin Roosevelt; that great conservator, Harold Ickes; and that great dreamer, George Norris.

A lot of great minds got together and the TVA was kind of the byproduct. They ventured forth and produced \$11 million to create the TVA. A hundred nations have come to inspect it, to copy it, to emulate it.

The other day I sent a message to Congress concerning it. I didn't recommend \$11 million for the TVA, because the idea had already taken hold. I recommended \$750 million for the TVA. In 30 years, from \$11 million to \$750 million was no longer news. I went home to read about what I had done that day. I searched the paper from cover to cover. Finally, over on the want-ad page I saw a little item. But that is how far you have led us in a little over 30 years.

The third kind of conservation is of more real, direct concern to you. It protects and it creates. It opens up more of America to more people. It says, "Here is beauty and

recreation to refresh your spirit.”

This is the new conservation—enlightened and progressive conservation for recreation. That is your conservation policy, and that is mine.

This administration, your Government, is dedicated to putting recreation areas where they will do the greatest good for the greatest number. We are putting parks and seashores where a man and his family can get to them.

The mechanic that gets Saturday off, who wants to pack his six children, his wife, and mother-in-law into a station wagon to relax a little bit, to free himself from some of the 20th century frustrations, can't get his boss to go along with him on a trip out to Wyoming or Montana. So the new Asateague Seashore on the Maryland-Virginia coast is just one day's drive from one-fifth of the people in this country.

The Fire Island Seashore, in New York, is within easy reach of one out of every four Americans in this country.

Of the 53,000 acres that we helped the States and the communities acquire for recreation, 28 percent are less than an hour from a big city. Fifty-five percent of these are less than 2 hours from a big city. Three-fourths of our new national parkland is within a 2½-hour drive from a city. And 96 percent of the new national forestland is that close.

In addition, thanks to the 89th Congress—I want to make a point here. We are going to hear a lot about the 89th Congress between now and November 8th. That means there were 88 Congresses before this one. You are going to hear a lot about the 89th Congress after November 8th, November 8th 50 years from now, because the 89th Congress is the great Congress and it is not made up exclusively of Democrats. But it is made of

men and women who I think constitute the greatest Congress ever assembled in this land from the standpoint of vision, imagination, production, and representing the interests of all the people of this country—putting their country ahead of their party and ahead of themselves.

I had intended to tell Senator Mansfield and Senator Dirksen that at a luncheon I am attending tomorrow in the Senate. But I thought it was just too good to keep from you.

The 89th Congress, the great Congress, has already, in 2 years, passed 20 major conservation measures, and they are not yet satisfied. We have just begun to tap the treasure. We have just begun—I am authorized to say—to preserve and to expand beautification in America.

Lady Bird won't approve of this joke, but it makes a point, and I like to make points with jokes because I can even not get bored with myself then.

A fellow came home one night and he had been drinking something maybe a little stronger than 3.2. And the next morning, early in the morning, 3 or 4 o'clock, he waked up his wife and said, “Honey, please get me a drink of water.” And she brought him a drink of water. He drank it and said, “Give me another drink of water.” She gave him another drink of water.

All of you won't understand this story.

He took another drink of water and he said, “Honey, this is so wonderful. Let's wake the kids up and give them some of it.”

So we not only want to preserve and expand the beauty of America; we want to wake up all the children and all the people and bring that beauty to all of them. And we want to make that treasure part of their daily lives so that their lives will be enlarged and their lives will be enriched. Their

lives will be larger and richer after next Saturday.

On Saturday, the President will sign six additional bills into law that will give all Americans a greater share in the national treasure of America.

The President will sign an act he recommended, establishing a new national park—there is nothing pork barrel about this—in the great State of Michigan. It is strictly a bipartisan park, too—the Pictured Rocks National Lake Shore.

The President will sign an act establishing the new Guadalupe Mountain National Park. Somewhat removed from Michigan, it is located in a little State called Texas. And it includes the back pasture, which consists of 71,000 acres.

I will sign an act establishing the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area in Montana. It is an enormous area and it will be used to bring an enormous variety of natural riches to our people.

On Saturday, just before we leave for a 30,000-mile trip to the Pacific, I will sign legislation of different but of no less deep purpose. I will sign an act to protect our endangered wildlife, our vanishing animals and vanishing birds.

I will sign an act enabling the Federal Government to acquire beautiful Wolf Trap Farm Park, a few miles from here in Fairfax County.

One of our greatest hopes is that it will soon house a musical center.

I will sign the National Historical Preservation Act. That will allow us, for the first time, to take stock of the buildings and the properties that are part of our rich history and to adequately preserve these treasures properly.

Yes, Saturday will be a beautiful day.

I want to get all of these projects behind me. I read a little news release way down

after all of my itinerary had been announced, saying Mrs. Johnson was going to seven countries in Asia to observe historic sites and to get new ideas for beautification planning.

There will be other days of beauty and achievements. I will shortly sign the landmark clean rivers bill which the Congress, I might tell you, passed this afternoon.

So we have reached a turning point in conservation history. Tonight we save more land than we lose. And we will continue to transform more land into park and recreation areas, rather than let them disappear beneath housing, highways, airports, and shopping centers.

Next year alone, about 1,700,000 more acres will be conserved in this country for the people.

Too much of our lost land should never have been touched. I applaud the recent decision of a California lumber company—which I observed with great interest—to suspend the cutting of the redwood trees. If I made any contribution to that suspension whatever, it wasn't accidental.

Now Congress will consider whether we should shelter these trees in a great national park. And I believe if God is willing, and with your help, Congress will say yes.

The national recreation areas are a very bold, new concept. They help to uplift the spirit. They help to upgrade the quality of life in America. Now a family can go to a national seashore and, like Thoreau, stand with all America at his back.

Today we have national parks, forests, recreation areas, and seashores. But we are not satisfied with today. We want to do more for tomorrow. We want a system of national wild and scenic rivers. Or do you?

Some of us—I really don't have any help from the polls on this—want to save unspoiled waterways for camping, for fishing, and for canoeing. We want a nationwide

system of trails, away from highways and traffic, free and safe for us and our bicycles, horses, and travel for fun.

The Department of the Interior, under the very able and gallant leadership of Mr. Udall, will very soon propose the first of these national trails for some of our metropolitan areas.

We are determined to save more land for more parks by cleaning up our dirty rivers. A clean Potomac will give us 250,000 new acres. A clean Hudson will add several hundred miles of choice recreation waters. A clean Connecticut River will call new millions outdoors.

But recreation policy cannot end where the pavement begins. The cities where seven out of every ten Americans live challenge all who care about tomorrow. They offer unlimited opportunity to enrich our national life, to make our cities fit for living and not just fit for business.

That lady I kissed was Mrs. Bobbie Dickson, from Austin, who is making our city fit for living, not just fit for business.

In the past 2 years, we have given our communities more than \$6.5 million just for local beautification programs. And that doesn't say anything about all the ladies that planted the trees, or the daughters either (Lynda Bird spent a good part of the year planting trees; I did listening to her projects).

But this is just the beginning. We are pledged to try to make our cities lovely and to make them livable. I need the help of every American. And your expert help I need especially.

Because you men and women who have come here this evening can lead the Nation—can lead the Nation in restoring the beauty and the usefulness to public lands within the city. You can lead in seeing that imagina-

tive playgrounds and play programs are matched to the needs of the individual neighborhoods.

You can inspire other leaders to a broader attack on the problems of the American city.

You can renew and restore—and, yes, recapture—the beauty and the purpose of the American dream.

I want to ask Mr. Conrad Wirth to get together the most imaginative park and recreation experts in this meeting tonight. I am going to ask Mr. Rockefeller to cooperate with him. I want to apply their talents to a little project that we call the Lyndon Johnson Park that is across from where I live. I want them to take every new-fangled idea that they have ever dreamed up. I am in the market for it.

That area may not be beautiful to anyone in the world but me, but I like it. It is located 14 miles west of Johnson City, Texas. I think if Mr. Wirth can get a task force—I don't know how I will get him to Texas, but maybe I will appoint Mr. Rockefeller on the finance committee.

This park's had a lot more publicity than it has acres, I will tell you that. But if I can get them to Texas and get their plans out of the dream stage, onto the drawing board and then get them executed, I hereby extend to each and every one of you—not to stay all night—to come down and see this new park that is being really born and planned here tonight. I hope someday you will be able to do that, because you can see what we are thinking about and what we are dreaming of.

I heard President Franklin Roosevelt say one time, "One day a generation may possess this land, blessed beyond anything that we now know; blessed with those things that are material and spiritual; blessed with those things that make a man's life abundant."

If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say hold fast to your dream because America needs it.

Thirty-three years, the span of one generation, have passed since President Roosevelt spoke of his dream. But it is my dream, too. I want it to be yours, and I believe it is.

Just a word of admonition: Neither of us can really afford to wait another 33 years to see that dream come true. The generation that will realize the dream must be—it has to be—will be—our children's generation. It can be—it shall be—if together we hold fast to that dream.

As President Roosevelt said 33 years ago,

all America needs it. And as your President says tonight, America needs it more now.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening words he referred to Laurance S. Rockefeller, president of the National Recreation and Park Association, and his wife, and to Conrad L. Wirth, executive president of the Association and former Director of the National Park Service. Later he referred to, among others, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, George W. Norris, Representative from Nebraska 1903-1913 and Senator from Nebraska 1913-1943, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, majority leader of the Senate, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, minority leader of the Senate, and Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior.

## 519 Remarks Upon Signing Documents Implementing Agreements Relating to International Movement of Cultural, Scientific, and Educational Materials. *October 14, 1966*

A LITTLE OVER a year ago in my speech at the Smithsonian bicentennial celebration, I pledged that we would embark on a new and noble adventure: the adventure of international education. One of the five central tasks of this adventure will be "to increase the free flow of books and ideas, works of art, of science and imagination."

Today I am happy, with the full support of Congress, to announce that we are taking three major steps forward in fulfilling this task.

I am today signing a proclamation that announces our formal acceptance of the audio-visual Agreement of Beirut. This final step is now possible because last Saturday, October the 8th, I signed a joint resolution of Congress to bring our tariff laws into conformity with this treaty. Today I am issuing an Executive order that designates the United States Information Agency to carry out the Beirut Agreement for this Government.

The Beirut Agreement removes import duties and every other barrier to the international movement of educational materials of the type called "audio-visual," classroom motion pictures, slides, video tapes, recordings, and the like.

Our exports of these educational materials is growing at the present annual level of \$3.5 million. I feel confident that our acceptance of this Beirut Agreement will soon bring a doubling in the number of nations—there are now 18—which are full partners to the agreement. I believe it will increase many times the volume of American educational tools flowing abroad.

I also signed today a bill to implement the agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials commonly known as the Florence Agreement.

Through this legislation, the United States now joins with 51 other countries in dropping tariff barriers that have limited the free access of nations to all the tools of learning, includ-

ing books and scientific instruments, which other nations create.

The United States helped negotiate this agreement in 1950. I believe Ambassador Allen negotiated this agreement almost 18 years ago. The Senate ratification followed in 1960.

We have been successful, finally, in obtaining action by the 89th Congress which will permit full U.S. participation in this multinational effort.

I have also signed an Executive order facilitating art exchanges with foreign countries. This is under authority given me by the 89th Congress.

I am designating the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution, as the responsible person to allow art works to come into this country for exhibition.

Because of the limitations of time, I am asking Mr. Cater to give those of you who are interested in the arts a background briefing following this signing, if you care to have one. We will not detain the people here.

I am particularly pleased that we take these steps in the year of UNESCO's 20th anniversary. The ideals for which that organization stands are being given fresh vitality and renewed purpose. I hope they will command the support of all forward-looking, enlightened citizens without regard to partisanship.

We know that knowledge has no national boundaries; that the instruments of learning should be fully and freely accessible to all. We know that ideas, not armaments, will shape our lasting prospects for peace.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in his office at the White House. During his remarks he referred to George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs 1948-1950, who also served as U.S. Ambassador to Iran, Yugoslavia, India, and Greece; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; and S. Douglass Cater, Special Assistant to the President.

The proclamation announcing formal acceptance of the Beirut Agreement is printed as part of the Agreement in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements* (17 UST 1578). The joint resolution implementing the Agreement, approved by the President on October 8, is Public Law 89-634 (80 Stat. 879). Executive Order 11311 "Carrying Out Provisions of the Beirut Agreement of 1948 Relating to Audio-Visual Materials" designated the United States Information Agency as the agency to carry out the provisions of the Agreement and related protocol (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1482; 31 F.R. 13413; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 161).

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 8664) implementing the Florence Agreement is Public Law 89-651 (80 Stat. 897).

The President also referred to Executive Order 11312 "Designating the Secretary of State to Perform Functions Relating to Certain Objects of Cultural Significance Imported into the United States for Temporary Display or Exhibition" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1482; 31 F.R. 13415; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 162).

For the President's remarks at the Smithsonian Institution on September 16, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 519.

As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

## 520 Remarks at a Luncheon in the Senate Dining Room.

*October 14, 1966*

*Mike, Everett, and my friends in the Senate:*

This has been a very pleasant and entertaining hour for me. When you called and asked me to come here and have lunch with you yesterday I deeply regretted that I could not cancel other engagements that had been

made some time ago. But I was very gratified to know that you could adjust your schedule to have this luncheon today.

I remember one time when I was running for the Senate many years ago a young reporter came into my campaign headquar-

ters and saw my secretary and was making inquiries about the campaign and observed that she had a glass of milk on her desk. He asked why. He went on from my secretary's office to Jake Pickle's office. He is a young fellow over in Congress from my district now. And he had a glass of milk on his desk.

After talking about the campaign, he asked the same question, "Why milk?" He finally got into several other offices—John Connally's office; he was the manager—and found that he had milk on his desk.

And the reporter said, "It's very interesting to me that here in this headquarters, every room I have been in has a glass of milk on the desk." He said, "Why is that?"

John Connally said, "Because most of us have ulcers and we have to take milk in the middle of the afternoon for them."

He said, "Well, how does it happen that all the people working for Lyndon Johnson seem to have ulcers? Why doesn't he have ulcers?"

John Connally said, "Well, he is just in the business of giving them, not getting them."

So maybe that is the way I should be today here. Maybe I should be in the business of getting speeches instead of giving them.

But I am going in one direction Monday. And I expect next week you will be going in another. I will be going away from home and you will be going back home. In many ways and in many respects I wish I could exchange places with you.

I would like to be able to give Senator Mansfield some assurance and some confidence that his hopes and his dreams about this meeting will bear fruit and are realistic, but I am not able to do that.

As some of you may remember, we met in Honolulu back early in the year. We presented to Premier Ky and General West-

moreland and other leaders in our efforts in Vietnam certain desirable steps that we thought should represent our goals and our objectives.

We were deeply concerned with inflation. We recognized the serious inadequacies in our transportation of our supplies and our troops in some instances—the port congestion. We were concerned with some of the coordination of our military efforts. We felt that it was desirable to start our planning toward moving toward a democratic election, and so forth.

At that time we had a general meeting of minds with the leaders of the South Vietnamese Government, with our military leaders, and with our political and economic leaders. Since then steps have been taken to improve the transportation and port conditions. We still have problems but they have materially improved.

Since then steps have been taken, based upon the recommendations of our economists, to try to institute remedial steps on inflation and devaluation. Some controls have been put into effect. Since then an election has been called and held under the most serious difficulties with a surprisingly large participation of the people themselves.

Our military effort has gone forward under great leadership, with considerable improvement, until the report I received this morning—and I will have another one somewhere around 2 o'clock from Mr. McNamara and Mr. Katzenbach—would indicate that our people are quite pleased with the success of our military leadership in that area.

But there is still much to be done—there are many weaknesses and many improvements. Other nations have been making their contributions. Korea has just completed sending more than 44,000 of its sons to South Vietnam. I believe now they have a higher percentage of their total population



there than we do. The Australians are well represented there. The New Zealanders and the Philippines have also dispatched some help to that area.

In recent months the leaders of all of those nations—Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Korea—have all come to Washington. Most of them have come in recent weeks and have exchanged views as heads of their states with the President and members of the Cabinet, and in some instances the Senators.

It has been the general feeling—it was at Honolulu and it has been stronger since—that the leaders who had troops in South Vietnam should meet and discuss how we could better improve our effort there, to receive thorough briefings on our military objectives and our military situation, to try to institute the most effective peace effort that we could agree upon, to try to stabilize the economy, to try to pacify the country.

We are very disappointed in the results that have shown in our pacification efforts, after we have cleaned an area out and have moved on only to find it reinfested and the Vietcong to again come in and try to take it over. That was one of the purposes of Mr. Katzenbach's visit to South Vietnam now.

I expect that in the days ahead he will become an outstanding expert in that area of the world. And I am hopeful that as a result of this visit and others we may some way, somehow, sometime, find an answer that will bring an end to the blood that is being spilled there at this moment.

I think it appropriate not only that we go and meet and exchange views with the leaders of those engaged in this effort, but I think it appropriate that we return the visits that these leaders have made to our country.

And then, very frankly, I want to go back and return to the scene of some of my earlier years when Maggie and I were in the Pacific,

and revisit Australia and New Zealand and some of that area of the world where I spent many anxious hours in 1942.

I would be an ingrate, and less than frank, if I did not say to all of you that you can observe from the two previous speeches made why I so quickly accepted the invitation to come here. These two men and the expressions that they gave are the reason that this is the great Congress.

As I was waiting for the British Foreign Secretary this morning, realizing that I would have a few observations to make, I looked over the thoughts that I had had last January when the Congress met and I asked them to consider the Nation's problems.

In those recommendations I guess there were some 90 measures of more or less importance, some 60 that we attached rather strong importance to, and we asked you to give consideration to them, pass them, improve them, amend them, or defeat them, as the majority will might determine.

I tried in that message to think about what the average American family wanted for his family and for his country. I realized it was food for his body, education for his children, health for his family, conservation, and beautification for his country. And we made the appropriate recommendations.

Mike Manatos tells me this morning that of those 60 important bills of the 90 that we listed, the Senate has completed action on 48 of them already and they are now laws of the land. On most of those 48 bills the leaders voted identically, which I think is a great tribute not only to the leaders, but to the Senate and to the country.

I have looked at the Congresses for 174 years, and their record. In the field of education, which is a very important and very popular subject these days, in the previous 174 years up to the 88th Congress we had passed six education bills. Abraham Lin-

coln's administration passed the first one, then Woodrow Wilson, Harry Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy made his recommendations, submitted his views on elementary and higher education and others, but in the second session of the 88th Congress and the 89th Congress, in those 3 years, the Congress has passed three times as many education bills—18 to be exact—as have been passed in all the 174 years put together.

Our average expenditure on education in the first 174 years has been an average of \$33 million a year. This Congress—you—will appropriate in excess of \$4 billion a year for that subject. So you can see what has happened in that field.

In the field of health, all the Congresses put together in 174 years have passed some 17 health bills. The 89th Congress—you—passed 24 health measures, substantial health measures, headed by the grandpappy of them all—medical care. And you will spend as much money in the 89th Congress on health as has been spent in all the other 88 Congresses put together on the subject of health.

In the field of conservation you have passed more than 20 major conservation measures that will permit parks and recreation areas to be built where the people live. Many of those more than a million acres that we have added to our recreational domain are within 1 hour or 2 hours, the most 5 hours, drive of half the population of this country.

I see my friend the champion of the Tennessee Valley Authority in front of me. I was reading the other day where when President Roosevelt first passed the TVA, the appropriation that year was \$11 million. That project has grown and has been such a symbol and such an influence in the lives of the people of this country that the representatives from almost 100 nations of the

world have gone and looked at it and received inspiration and example. This year we passed a \$750 million authorization bond issue and it was barely noticed. You had to look in the want-ad page.

And I thought how far we had come. In the first days we debated so long about \$11 million and this year we were spending that much in this field—and how wonderful it was.

I have given you just a few of the reasons why I think this is the great Congress. This year we have more than 5 million people here at home who will benefit from the food that we distribute as a result of our production and through our food stamp plan, and through our school lunch program, and those things.

This year I have told you what will happen in the education of our children. And there is nothing more important. I have given you a brief outline of how we are concentrating on the things that mean most. On our standard of living, 10 million more people are working today than were working when we came into office. They are drawing the highest salaries ever in the history of any nation, an average of \$114 per week.

This year, with the best estimates we could make, with the Treasury experts and the budget fiscal machines, we still underestimated our revenue by more than \$10 billion. In other words, we took in \$10 billion more than we calculated we could take in.

The point I am making is not that we have done all that we should do. There are some things I have recommended that I know you think were mistakes and you have so indicated. There are some things I haven't recommended that you wish that I had. But as long as we can move in the field of food, recreation, education, wages, jobs, income, health, Medicare, nursing homes, and have the strongest defense of any

nation in the world—General Westmoreland told me when he came down to see me 3 weeks ago that he was absolutely convinced that we had the ablest, the most intelligent, the most physically fit, best equipped soldiers in uniform than any nation had ever put on any battlefield. Because of that defense, and because of that strength, we expect to maintain our system and our security, and also to make it possible for the 3 billion other people in the world to someday, somehow, achieve some of the blessings that have come our way.

So there is nothing that gives me more pride, although I never relish opposition—there is nothing that gives me more pride than to have an opposition of the quality and the kind that is my loyal opposition, led by Senator Dirksen in the Senate.

You have been fair with me and you have been just with me. You have been good to me. But that is not really very important to anybody how you have been to me. You have tried to put the interest of your country first and to serve it. Senator Mansfield and the Democrats who have supported their President every time they could have been a great source of strength and inspiration to me.

I was reading last night what had been said about every President. I don't know that I have as yet taken the prize for having had the meanest things said about me, because I just don't guess they could have said any meaner things than they did about Thomas Jefferson. But I went through what they had said about Jefferson, Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and others.

And I turned over and turned out my light and thought for just a moment that after all, I had been getting some pretty good breaks

up to now and I had a lot to be thankful for. A good deal of it is in this room. I treasure and prize the friendship of each of you. I am not doing everything the way you do it, but I am doing it the best way I know how.

My problem—the problem of no President is ever doing what is right; you can't get promoted from where we are; you always try, and search, and yearn to *do* what is right—our great problem is *knowing* what is right. And really, the things that get up to the President—if it is cut and dried, and it is black and white, and it is pretty sure, well, the fellow at the other end settles it at his level. It is just those that come up that are pretty well balanced. Either way you go, you are in trouble with what they pick out for me to handle.

For your indulgence and for your understanding, I am grateful. Along with you, I will continue to pray that maybe somehow we can find peace in the world and then just think about what a wonderful, glorious day it will be to enjoy the prosperity that is ours in the land and to be able to have our men back home living in security and safety, with peace in the world.

Thank you for your courtesies and your hospitalities, for your blessings and for your prayers.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:53 p.m. in the Senate Dining Room at the Capitol. In his opening words he referred to Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, majority leader of the Senate, and Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the minority leader. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Representative J. J. Pickle of Texas, Governor John Connally of Texas, Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, who served in the Pacific with the President during World War II, George Brown, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, and Mike N. Manatos, Administrative Assistant to the President.

For a press briefing during which Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach reported on their visit to South Vietnam, see Item 521.

## 521 Remarks at a Press Briefing Following the Return From Vietnam of Secretary McNamara and Under Secretary Katzenbach.

*October 14, 1966*

SECRETARY McNAMARA. One of the particular objectives of my visit was to examine the troop deployment.

I saw no indication for any need for the substantial increase in the rate of deployment, no indication of any substantial increase in the level of operations or the tempo of operations that might be translated into need for a change in the rate of deployment.

This means that these wild—and I can only characterize them as wild—guesses that have been appearing in the press, and that have been spoken of by various uninformed individuals, are absolutely without foundation.

Unless the situation changes dramatically in some other part of the world, I see no need to call up Reserve personnel, no need for increases in draft calls. As a matter of fact, we are decreasing the draft calls. The November call was set, if I remember correctly, for around 47,000 and we have cut it to 37,000.

The December call will be about 12,000. The speculation leading to the conclusion that there would be a call of Reserves, a substantial increase in the draft, rapid increase in the rate of deployment, is without foundation as far as I can see, based on my observation on the ground. I so reported to the President this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT. No one can really tell you how many people we are going to have in Vietnam during the months of December, November, or January. We generally know that we have "X" number coming out. When General Westmoreland makes his requests to us, we generally know that we

would like to act favorably on them, and we generally do.

There is an addition taking place as time goes on. When that addition will stop, and start declining, I don't know and he doesn't know. That is largely determined by the other side, because it depends on how many they move in. If they quit sending men, you could have an entirely different situation.

But these "Andrew H. Brown Fresh Air Taxicab" figures of 500, 600, or 700 are not credible enough for a press that is always talking about other people's credibility. You ought to remember a man's judgment is no better than his information and knowledge.

If Mr. McNamara doesn't have it, the Joint Chiefs don't have it, and the President doesn't have it, it is unlikely that "Mr. Glutz" would have it.

Q. What about "Senator Glutz"?

THE PRESIDENT. I would prefer not to get personal because Presidents have done that in the past and have been charged with various things.

I know you don't want to get me into those things. I saw that yesterday at the conference. I just want to caution you that these are not Government figures. These are not Defense Department figures. They are not Johnson administration or the President's figures.

Mr. Katzenbach, have you anything you want to say about your trip?

MR. KATZENBACH. No, Mr. President. I learned a lot by going out there, I think, by seeing things on the spot. I was concerned, as you had been, sir, about the progress with

respect to the pacification program. I spent a good deal of my time observing that and discussing it with people, seeing it working on the spot.

I think we have to do a good deal more to get the other war moving. I think we can.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Komer?<sup>1</sup>

MR. KOMER. I have nothing to add, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. I do think that we have a little clearer picture of the activity and the present cost of the war. In the next few hours and few days we will be meeting with the Budget and with the Treasury in an attempt to make a "guesstimate" as to the expenditures of the next quarter and the last part of this fiscal year.

We don't have anything you could put your feet into now and make it solid. Secretary McNamara and the staff people are working on that. As soon as we can get anything that is an approximation, more or less, I will be glad to give it to you. I don't know just when that will be.

I don't want to have a press conference, but I don't want to preclude any questions if you have any. I don't want to interfere with George's<sup>2</sup> briefing, either.

Q. Mr. President, where did your off-the-record stop?

THE PRESIDENT. When I finished talking about the prognostications.

Q. The fresh-air taxi?

Q. Mr. President, have you decided what delegation you are taking with you to the Manila Conference?

THE PRESIDENT. No. There will be two groups. I think I made clear the leaders of these countries I am visiting have called on me in recent months. I am (a) returning their visit; and I am (b) going back to the

scenes of my childhood, so to speak, at least in two or three of the countries involved.

After that I will be going on to the Manila Conference. Both Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara will go, probably, direct to Manila, and the staff people accompanying them.

I will go, as you have been told, first to Honolulu, then to New Zealand, then Australia, to meet with the leaders of those countries.

Secretary McNamara will take whomever he chooses for his staff; Secretary Rusk the same way. Mr. Komer will join us there. Mr. Rostow<sup>3</sup> will be going the whole trip with me.

Q. Mr. President, you said you might be meeting with Budget people within hours or days. Are you expecting to have them in over the weekend?

THE PRESIDENT. On what?

Q. I thought I understood you to say you would be meeting with the Budget people for hours and days.

THE PRESIDENT. As he feeds in the figures to us, we will be reviewing them with them.

Q. Will you have time to do that before you go to Manila?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't a schedule on it. I think there has been some progress in the Congress. I asked the Director this morning to give me another review of the appropriation and authorization bills.

Q. Mr. President, some of us have looked on Mr. McNamara's trip and this trip as kind of a prelude to your trip in the sense that they are reporting to you on what will be passed on by the other people. Is that so?

THE PRESIDENT. No. The trips are independent of each other. He would have gone if we had not had the Manila Conference, or if we had had one in November. But

<sup>1</sup>Robert W. Komer, Special Assistant to the President.

<sup>2</sup>George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

<sup>3</sup>Walt W. Rostow, Special Assistant to the President.

what he brought back is not off limits. We will consider it and evaluate it.

Q. I was wondering, does it add up to a favorable background of developments as the basis for the Manila Conference?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that he brought us a pretty objective review of what has taken place there. There are some things we are very pleased with, some things that we want very much to improve.

As I say, our military effort, we think, is going very well. We think our pacification effort can stand a great deal of improvement.

Is that a fair statement to make?

MR. KATZENBACH. Yes, sir; and I think it has to be improved.

Q. What has gone wrong with the pacification, Mr. President? What has gone wrong with pacification? Why has it taken a turn for the worse? Some months ago there seemed to be some bright hopes about how it was proceeding.

MR. KATZENBACH. The concept of pacification is absolutely a sound concept. I have no question about that. It is difficult to execute.

One of the things that I learned out there was how difficult it was to do it because of just the peculiar nature of this war. We have to make much better efforts to get secu-

rity into more areas and to get it effectively in there in order to make your programs of education, medical care, improved farming methods, and so forth, work.

But we have the prime problem of getting more effective security into these areas. That is primarily a Vietnamese responsibility. It has to be organized so that we can get it.

THE PRESIDENT. The big problem is to get it and to keep it. You can get it today and it will be gone next week. That is the problem. You have to have enough people to clear it out and enough people to preserve what you have done. That is the \$64 problem.

MR. KATZENBACH. It is to make it possible for people to sleep safely.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: The briefing was already in progress in the President's office when the stenographic reporter arrived at 4 p.m. As printed, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

During 1966 the White House made public the following items relating to the "other war" in Vietnam: July 2, summary of a report by Robert W. Komer on the revolutionary development program; September 14, letter to the President from Mr. Komer transmitting a progress report on civil side programs; November 7, report to the President by Mr. Komer on his trip to Vietnam following the Manila Conference. They are printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 2, pp. 890, 1289, 1673).

## 522 Remarks at the Signing Ceremony for Seven Conservation Bills. October 15, 1966

*Secretary Udall, Senator Mansfield, Senator Jackson, Senator Bible, Congressman O'Brien, Senators from the States involved, Members of Congress, Mrs. Johnson, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have come here this morning to give part of our country back to its people.

When our forefathers came here they found nature's masterpiece. They found a

beautiful, rich, varied, fertile land, a whole continent to farm and to hunt on, and to explore.

As Robert Frost said, "The land was ours before we were the land's. She was our land more than a hundred years before we were her people."

Our pioneer fathers made this beautiful land a great nation. But when the wave of

settlement reached the Pacific, it turned back upon itself. America began to exploit the land. We chopped down its forests. We abused its soil. We built upon its beaches.

Some Americans realized our loss—Gifford Pinchot, John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Harold Ickes. They saw that America could be great only as long as Americans could commune with the land. They were the architects of American conservation.

Today our crowded country thanks them—thanks them for their courage and for their vision, and for their generosity.

This year we reach a milestone in the history of conservation. This year, thanks to the 89th Congress, we will restore more land for more parks, for more playgrounds for our children to use, than we will lose to housing ventures, to highways, to airports, and to shopping centers.

We are creating recreation areas where they will do the most good for the greatest number, for all of our people—near our cities, where most of our people live. We are putting national parks and seashores where a man and his family can get to them.

The father that is the mechanic can load his five children in his car, and in an hour or 2 hours, or 3 hours, take them to a nearby playground.

The 89th Congress has done all of this. It has enacted 20 major conservation measures.

Today we pay tribute to that Congress.

Today we establish by act of Congress:

—The Guadalupe Mountain National Park in Texas. That is a great tribute to the Senator from Texas, Senator Yarborough, who has been the outstanding leader in conservation in that State.

—The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan.

—The Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area in Montana.

—The Wolf Trap Farm Park in Virginia.

We increase the land in the Point Reyes National Seashore in California. And if we don't stop Mrs. Johnson going out there we will increase it some more, I am afraid.

I am also signing today the endangered species preservation act and the national historic preservation act. Both of these will help us to preserve for our children the heritage of this great land we call America that our forefathers first saw.

The bills that I will now sign help enrich the spirit of America.

These acts of Congress help assure that this land of ours—this gift that is outright from God—shall be the most precious legacy that we leave.

I want to express my gratitude to the leaders of the parks movements, the recreation areas, the State commissions and their executive directors, for their enlightened interest, for their support, and particularly for the presence of a good many of them this morning.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:18 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Senator Alan Bible of Nevada, Representative Leo W. O'Brien of New York, and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. Later he referred to, among others, Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas.

As enacted, the bills signed by the President are as follows:

S. 491 (Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont.)	Public Law 89-664 (80 Stat. 913)
S. 3035 (National historic preservation)	Public Law 89-665 (80 Stat. 915)
S. 1607 (Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.)	Public Law 89-666 (80 Stat. 919)

H.R. 698 (Guadalupe Mountain National Park, Texas)	Public Law 89-667 (80 Stat. 920)	H.R. 9424 (Endangered species preservation)	Public Law 89-669 (80 Stat. 926)
H.R. 8678 (Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Mich.)	Public Law 89-668 (80 Stat. 922)	S. 3423 (Wolf Trap Farm Park, Va.)	Public Law 89-671 (80 Stat. 950)

## 523 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Creating a Department of Transportation. *October 15, 1966*

*Secretary Connor, Secretary Fowler, Senator Mansfield, Senator McClellan, Senator Jackson, distinguished Speaker McCormack, Chairman Dawson, Congressman Holifield, Mrs. Congresswoman Dwyer, other Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished Mayors:*

We are deeply grateful for your presence in the East Room of the White House today.

In a large measure, America's history is a history of her transportation.

Our early cities were located by deep water harbors and inland waterways; they were nurtured by ocean vessels and by flatboats.

The railroad allowed us to move east and west. A thousand towns and more grew up along the railroad's gleaming rails.

The automobile stretched out over cities and created suburbia in America.

Trucks and modern highways brought bounty to remote regions.

Airplanes helped knit our Nation together, and knitted it together with other nations throughout the world.

And today, all Americans are really neighbors.

Transportation is the biggest industry we have in this country. It involves one out of every five dollars in our economy.

Our system of transportation is the greatest of any country in the world.

But we must face facts. We must be realistic. We must know—and we must have the courage to let our people know—that our system is no longer adequate.

During the next two decades, the demand for transportation in this country is going to more than double. But we are already falling far behind with the demand as it is. Our lifeline is tangled.

Today we are confronted by traffic jams. Today we are confronted by commuter crises, by crowded airports, by crowded airplanes, by screeching airplanes, by archaic equipment, by safety abuses, and roads that scar our Nation's beauty.

We have come to this historic East Room of the White House today to establish and to bring into being a Department of Transportation, the second Cabinet office to be added to the President's Cabinet in recent months.

This Department of Transportation that we are establishing will have a mammoth task—to untangle, to coordinate, and to build the national transportation system for America that America is deserving of.

And because the job is great, I intend to appoint a strong man to fill it. The new Secretary will be my principal adviser and my strong right arm on all transportation matters. I hope he will be the best equipped man in this country to give leadership to the country, to the President, to the Cabinet, to the Congress.

Among the many duties the new department will have, several deserve very special notice.

—To improve the safety in every means of transportation, safety of our automo-



biles, our trains, our planes, and our ships.

—To bring new technology to every mode of transportation by supporting and promoting research and development.

—To solve our most pressing transportation problems.

A day will come in America when people and freight will move through this land of ours speedily, efficiently, safely, dependably, and cheaply. That will be a good day and a great day in America.

Our transportation system was built by the genius of free enterprise. And as long as I am President, it will be sustained by free enterprise.

In a few respects, this bill falls short of our original hopes. It does not include the Maritime Administration. As experience is gained in the department, I would hope that the Congress could reexamine its decision to leave this key transportation activity alone, outside its jurisdiction.

But what is most important, I think, is that you, for the first time in modern history, have created and have brought for me to sign, a measure giving us a new Cabinet department. It was proposed, it will be established, and it will be in operation in the same year. All of these things took place in the same year.

It is the second major step in bringing our Government up to date with the times. Last year this Congress established the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Today you bring 31 agencies and their bureaus, going in all directions, into a single Department of Transportation under the

guidance and leadership of a Secretary of Transportation.

I think in fairness, candor requires me to review that this recommendation was made many years ago by the Hoover Commission, headed by the distinguished former President. This recommendation was urged upon the Congress and the people, and recommended many years ago by a most distinguished and popular President, President Dwight David Eisenhower.

This recommendation was made and urged upon the President and the Congress many years ago by the Senate Commerce Committee, and by dozens and dozens of enlightened, intelligent Members of both Houses of both parties.

What we are here today to do is to salute the members of both parties, the leadership of both parties, and everyone who contributed to finally bringing our performance in line with our promise.

And I don't guess it would be good to say this, and I may even be criticized for saying it, but this, in effect, is another coonskin on the wall.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor, Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Representative William L. Dawson of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations, Representative Chet Holifield of California, and Representative Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey.

As enacted, the Department of Transportation Act is Public Law 89-670 (80 Stat. 931).

## 524 Remarks on the Accomplishments of the 89th Congress.

*October 15, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT [*addressing Members of the Congress assembled in the East Room*]: We have scheduled at 1:30 the report of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the distinguished majority leader of the Senate on the 89th Congress.

And I do not want to keep either of them waiting. Because I make certain predictions in my statement that include the hope, and the possibility, and I think, the belief that if I can get them back to the Hill promptly, maybe we can break all records for the successful production of a Congress that has been functioning now very effectively and with great pride for 174 years.

So those of you that care to, we would like for you—you are welcome to remain. We don't want you to feel that you are a captive audience.

But we will now present the Speaker and have a brief statement from the Speaker and the majority leader. And I will conclude it and then we will be glad to continue to individually greet each of you here that may care to do that.

It is with great pride that I now present the beloved and productive and most respected Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, my longtime, devoted friend, John McCormack.

THE SPEAKER. Mr. President, the report that I make to you this afternoon will be brief.

I can sum up the record of the 89th Congress of this House of Representatives in just one word—fabulous. We have been fortunate to have many outstanding Congresses: the 59th, under Theodore Roosevelt; the 63d, under Woodrow Wilson; the great 73d, under Franklin Roosevelt.

Then in my fourth term, I was proud to be a Member of that 73d Congress which gave life and force to the New Deal.

But this Nation has never witnessed anything like the fabulous 89th Congress, both sessions of this Congress. It has surpassed them all. Not because it has produced more legislation than any previous Congress, but because this legislation will have more meaning and deeper significance for every American than any in the past.

This Congress has heard what you have had to say, Mr. President, and has left this country a legacy of greatness.

I would like to add that in this Congress, unlike any in my memory, the second session has been just as productive as the first. These achievements do not take place magically or overnight. They are the fruits of hard work, of intense deliberation and debate, by the most dedicated Democratic Congress I have seen in my 38 years as a Member of the House.

Many, many Members of Congress, of course, merit our gratitude, but the freshmen Democratic Congressmen who provided the margin of victory in so many vital legislative battles deserve special emphasis in relation to credit.

By their words and their deeds they won their stripes in the 89th Congress, and this country needs them back again.

This, Mr. President, completes my report. We are looking forward with hope and anticipation to an even greater 90th Congress next year.

THE PRESIDENT. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know any more difficult job in this country, and certainly not in this Government, than the job of being majority

leader of the United States Senate.

And I don't know of any man that ever held that job that did it so well with such universal affection and respect from not only every Member of that body, but from every Member of the Cabinet and the President himself.

I take great pride and pleasure in presenting to you one of the most beloved men in this country, and one of my most trusted and loyal friends of many years, Mike Mansfield.

SENATOR MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am here this afternoon to report briefly to you on the state of the great 89th Congress. In just a few days, the curtain will ring down on 2 years of towering legislative achievement.

Throughout this period, the Senate started early and worked late. You set a large and demanding task before us. The Congress met that challenge as concerned and compassionate legislators. The Senate of the 89th Congress was infused with the excitement of great expectations.

In these two sessions, we have written into the statute books legislation whose scope and excellence have never been equaled in the history of the Republic.

Mr. President, when we finish our work, the second session will add its full share to the first in its achievements. The American people are the beneficiaries.

This legislation has increased the opportunities of so very many, and has brightened the hopes of all. As one whose home was once on the Hill, you know the pride that comes from accomplishment and the fulfillment that flows from a job well done. We are very proud of our record, and I am glad that we can share this moment with you.

So, Mr. President, as you undertake your mission of peace and good will to Asia, I speak for all of us in the Senate again when

I say Godspeed and our very best wishes to you for a most successful journey.

THE PRESIDENT. *Mr. Speaker, Mr. Majority Leader, Members of Congress, distinguished guests:*

In the history of our country, certainly in the past, most Americans have been rather cynical about their party platforms. But this year I believe that Americans have changed their way of thinking, for this year the Democratic Party has lived up to its platform.

To enact our 1964 platform, the President recommended 170 important bills, including what we call 60 "landmark measures." The 89th Congress has passed, or we believe will pass, more than nine out of ten of these bills. Its batting average, .900, we think is a good World Series record.

We ran on our platform. We got elected on our platform. We have enacted our platform. But even more important is what is in that platform. And I want to be, briefly, quite specific.

Let's take education. In the previous 88 Congresses, 174 years, before this administration, Congress passed only six basic education bills. The first one was in Abraham Lincoln's administration. For the next one, we had to wait for Woodrow Wilson, the next one Harry Truman, and the last three for President Eisenhower.

In the 35 months since I entered the White House, Congress has passed not six, as it did in the 174 years, but 18 basic education bills.

In the first 174 years, Congress invested \$5 billion 800 million for education, or an average of \$33 million per year in educating our children.

The 89th Congress invested not \$5 billion 800 million, but \$9 billion 600 million, almost twice as much as all those other Congresses put together.

Now I think you know what this will

mean for our children. And I think you will live to see what it will mean for our country.

This Congress has provided assistance to the child that is 4 or 5 years old in Head Start and carries that assistance on through elementary, secondary, vocational education, higher education, until you get a Ph.D. in college, if you can take it.

Let's take health. Outside of education, we think that health is one of our most urgent problems.

In 1798 the Public Health Service was first established. From 1798 until 1963, for 168 years, 17 major health measures were enacted—17 in 168 years.

In that time, our Federal investment for health totaled approximately \$10 billion—\$10 billion for that entire first 88 Congresses.

Since 1963, Congress has enacted not 17 measures, but 24 major health programs—more than were enacted in all the previous 168 years put together.

The 89th Congress will allocate \$8 billion 200 million for health, including medical care—that is the granddaddy of all of them—nearly as much as Federal health expenditures for all the other 168 years put together.

Let's take conservation and beautification. The 89th Congress passed 20 major conservation measures. This morning I signed an additional seven measures to extend our parks and our scenic waterways, to save our historic sites, to preserve our natural seashores, to beautify our land for our children.

This year, this Congress will bring more than 1 million acres of land into the public domain for parks and playgrounds, near our teeming cities where our families live and our people and our children grow up.

Let's take cities. We have met with the most distinguished group of mayors of both parties from throughout this land today.

The Cities Act, the Mass Transit Act, the

act to clean up our dirty water and to clean out our dirty air—begin a major battle to make American cities places where American people can live full and decent lives.

Never in the history of any Congress has so much legislation been passed affecting so many people in so many of the cities of America.

Yesterday we had the very difficult and dangerous vote, but under the leadership of the great Speaker of the House, that measure, Demonstration Cities, passed the House.

May I observe, Senator Mansfield, that I hope you and the Speaker can work out your differences. If you can't work them out here in the East Room, be sure to work them out in the Capitol, because I would like to sign that bill when I get back.

Let's take consumers: truth in packaging, auto safety, tire safety, child safety are major measures to guard the health and safety of our people.

So, in short, I could discuss all the 170 bills, but I want to summarize them.

This is the education Congress, and I hope we can remember that.

This is the health Congress, and we will gladly compare it with all the others combined.

This is the conservation Congress.

This is the cities Congress.

This is the consumers Congress.

And when the historians of tomorrow write of today, they will say of the 89th Congress, in my judgment, "This was the great Congress."

In closing, I would like to mention two other matters of note.

First, this was a Congress of leaders. I don't know of anyone who illustrates this better than Carl Albert, our beloved House Majority Leader, who wanted to climb out of his hospital bed last night to go down and vote for the cities bill.

Speaker McCormack had to order him not to come. And I called him this morning and talked to him on the telephone and thanked him for not coming.

Second, this was a Congress of action. It was only 1 year ago today that I asked Bob Wood to leave his prestigious place at MIT to come to Washington to head a task force on the cities, to make recommendations for the President to submit to the Congress.

In that 1 year he has been here, he has organized that task force, he has made his recommendations, the President has transmitted them to the Congress, and the Congress has passed them through both Houses.

I want to pay tribute to Mr. Wood and to Secretary Weaver, and to all the others who have done so much to provide the basic ideas for this major legislative triumph.

I think I should observe that yesterday I looked at these major measures. I was speaking to the Senate at their invitation, to come and be with them before I go on my Asian trip. And I saw there a man who was leader of another party, who had walked in on crutches, but who was still at his post of duty. I observed that while he would not want to be associated with us on some of the measures, that on a goodly portion of these measures the leadership of both sides in the Senate had cast their votes the same way.

The record in the House is a little different. The leadership of the House minority party voted with us about 30-odd percent of the time.

Now, our problem is we have provided this legislation and we must administer it and execute it in such a manner as to bring pride to its authors and to those who helped us create it.

And to all the American people, to all the people of both parties, and particularly to the leaders who are responsible for the Congress themselves, who are here today, the

last thing I want to do before I leave is to say God bless you, thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have done for the American people.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Robert C. Weaver and Robert C. Wood, Secretary and Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

On the same day the White House made public a summary of the accomplishments of the 89th Congress (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1502). Following the adjournment *sine die* on October 22, a final report on the Congress, prepared by Lawrence F. O'Brien, Postmaster General, and Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, was transmitted to the President in Manila. The text, made public on October 24, follows:

FINAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON ON  
THE 89TH CONGRESS BY LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN  
AND JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.

Here is our final summary of the 89th Congress.

A. *Our overall assessment*

In a word, this was a fabulous and remarkable Congress. We say this not because of its unprecedented productivity—but because what was passed has deep meaning and significance for every man, woman and child in this country—and for future generations. A particularly striking feature about the 89th was that its second session was as equally productive as the first.

Attached is a detailed appendix. It tells an impressive story of achievement.

In brief summary this is the record of the major legislation this Administration initiated and sponsored:

<i>First session:</i>	<i>87 measures</i>
	<i>84 passed</i>
<i>Second session:</i>	<i>113 measures</i>
	<i>97 passed</i>
<i>Grand total:</i>	<i>200 measures</i>
	<i>181 passed</i>
	<i>19 did not (see Section C)</i>
Batting average:	.905

B. *The Major Accomplishments*

Of this list of 181 measures passed, we regard the following 60 as of landmark and historic significance:

*The First Session*

1. Medicare
2. Elementary and Secondary Education
3. Higher Education

4. Farm Bill
5. Department of Housing and Urban Development
6. Omnibus Housing Act (including rent supplements, and low and moderate income housing)
7. Social Security Increases
8. Voting Rights
9. Immigration Bill
10. Older Americans Act
11. Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Research and Facilities
12. Law Enforcement Assistance Act
13. National Crime Commission
14. Drug Controls
15. Mental Health Research and Facilities
16. Health Professions Education
17. Medical Library Facilities
18. Vocational Rehabilitation
19. Inter-American Bank Fund increases
20. Stepping Up the War Against Poverty
21. Arts and Humanities Foundation
22. Appalachia
23. Highway Beautification
24. Air Pollution (auto exhausts and research)
25. Water Pollution Control (water quality standards)
26. High speed ground transportation
27. Extension and strengthening of MDTA
28. Presidential Disability and Succession
29. Child Health Medical Assistance
30. Regional Development

#### *The Second Session*

1. The Department of Transportation
2. Truth in Packaging
3. Demonstration Cities
4. Funds for Rent Supplements
5. Funds for Teacher Corps
6. Asian Development Bank
7. Water Pollution (Clean Rivers)
8. Food for Peace
9. March Anti-inflation package
10. Narcotics Rehabilitation
11. Child Safety
12. Viet-Nam Supplemental
13. Foreign Aid Extension
14. Traffic Safety
15. Highway Safety
16. Public Health Service Reorganization
17. Community Relations Service Reorganization
18. Water Pollution Control Administration Reorganization
19. Mine Safety
20. Allied Health Professions Training
21. International Education
22. Child Nutrition
23. Bail Reform
24. Civil Procedure Reforms

25. Tire Safety
26. Protection for Savers (increase in Federal Insurance for savings accounts)
27. The GI Bill
28. Minimum Wage Increase
29. Urban Mass Transit
30. Elementary and Higher Education Funds

#### *C. The Unfinished Agenda*

Nineteen bills were not passed. Some of these are less important than others. But in the interests of a complete record we are including them all.

1. *Civil Rights*: Passed the House. Held in the Senate after two cloture motions failed by 10 votes. A majority of the Congress favored this bill. (second session)

2. *Repeal of 14b*: Much the same story as Civil Rights. Passed the House but held in Senate on a late session filibuster (first session). Cloture motion failed twice in second session (15 votes short) and bill remained in Senate. Here again, a majority of the Congress wanted this bill.

3. *Unemployment Insurance Amendments*: House hearings completed (first session). In second session, House and Senate passed differing versions with Senate including federal standards, but not House. No final agreement was reached in last days of session.

4. *D.C. Home Rule*: House and Senate passed differing versions (first session). No action in second session.

5. *Truth in Lending*: No action in either first or second session.

6. *Election Reform*: Hearings completed in House and early attention to be given to measure next year. No movement in Senate. (However, Long's tax proposal to finance Presidential campaigns passed.)

7. *Four Year Term for Members of the House*: Hearings held in House and Senate but no action taken. (second session)

8. *East-West Trade*: Bills introduced but no hearings held. (second session)

9. *Gun Bill*: Hruska bill (covering hand guns only) cleared but not reported by Senate Judiciary Committee after Dodd bill (including rifles) dropped. No action on Senate floor. (second session)

10. *International Health*: House Commerce Committee reported this out in March. No action beyond this. (second session)

11. *Special Amortization Formula for Hospital Modernization*: No action taken. (second session)

12. *Rural Community Development Districts*: Passed the Senate. House Agriculture Committee reported out favorably. No final action taken in House. (second session)

13. *Electoral College Reform*: Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings. No further progress. (first and second sessions)

14. *Consolidated Federal Correctional System*: Only action was House subcommittee hearings. (second session)

15. *National Wild Rivers System*: Passed the Senate in January 1966. No final House action. (first and second sessions)

16. *Transportation User Charges*: (highways, airways, waterways) House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on airways user charges. No action beyond this. (second session)

17-18-19. *Three Stockpile Bills*: (silicon carbide, metallurgical grade bauxite, and diamond tools) Hearings held by House Armed Services Committee but not reported out. (second session)

## DETAILED APPENDIX

### MAJOR LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS (84) ENACTED BY THE 89TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

#### AGRICULTURE

##### *Farm Ownership Loan Authorization.*

Expands the program under which the Farmers Home Administration assists in development of rural areas by loans and grants to provide rural water and waste disposal systems. (P.L. 89-117 (Title X))

##### *Tobacco Acreage.*

Reduces surplus supplies and improves the quality of the tobacco crop by restricting the amount of tobacco which may be produced. (P.L. 89-12)

##### *Food Marketing Commission Extension.*

Permits the Commission (established in 1964 to study and recommend improvements in the structure of the entire food industry) to do justice to its assignment by extending its life until July 1, 1966. (P.L. 89-20)

##### *Farm Bill.*

Establishes major agricultural supply adjustment programs for the next four years. (P.L. 89-321)

##### *Cotton.*

Sets the support price at about the world price of 21 cents per pound and provides for additional payments to cooperating producers and small farms. (P.L. 89-321)

##### *Extension of the Sugar Act.*

Revises and extends through December 31, 1971, domestic and foreign sugar quotas; increases domestic mainland cane and beet sugar quotas by 580,000

tons a year and grants foreign quotas to 31 countries. (P.L. 89-331)

#### COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

##### *Public Works and Economic Development Act.*

Provides Federal financial and technical aid to economically depressed areas to enable them to take effective steps in planning and financing their future. (P.L. 89-136)

##### *Appalachia.*

Establishes a regional commission to carry out a variety of public works, vocational training, and demonstration projects in cooperation with State and local governments in the 11 Appalachian States to revive the region's economy and to improve the skills and health of its residents. (P.L. 89-4)

##### *Rapid Rail Transportation.*

Authorizes research and development in high-speed ground transportation to increase the ease and speed with which Americans can travel in heavily traveled corridors, such as the one from Washington to Boston. (P.L. 89-220)

##### *State Technical Services Act.*

Authorizes Federal assistance to States in making the fruits of scientific and engineering research and development available to American businessmen, large and small. (P.L. 89-182)

##### *Highway Beautification Program.*

Authorizes controls on roadside advertising and junkyards and provides for financial assistance to states for landscaping and scenic easements along highways. (P.L. 89-285 of October 22, 1965)

##### *Reorganization Plan #2 of 1965.*

Provides for consolidation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau to form a new agency within the Commerce Department known as the Environmental Science Services Administration.

##### *Reorganization Plan #3 of 1965.*

Provides for the reorganization of the locomotive inspection functions of the ICC.

##### *Export Control Act Expansion.*

Extends for four years—until June 30, 1969—the Export Control Act of 1949, which contains the basic authority to control exports to Communist Nations

and to regulate exports for foreign policy purposes. (P.L. 89-63)

#### DEFENSE

##### *Military Procurement.*

Authorizes appropriations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, totaling \$15.4 billion for the procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels and for research and development functions of the Department of Defense. (P.L. 89-37)

##### *Vietnam Supplemental Appropriation.*

Provides \$799 million in supplemental funds to meet mounting military requirements in Vietnam for arms, ammunition, planes and helicopters. (P.L. 89-18)

##### *Military Pay Bill.*

Substantially increases the basic pay of enlisted members and officers of the uniformed services and requires annual review of the adequacy of military compensation. (P.L. 89-132)

##### *Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.*

Authorizes a contributory group life insurance program providing up to \$10,000 coverage for members of the uniformed services. (P.L. 89-214)

##### *Military Construction Authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1966 in the amount of \$1.8 billion for construction at military installations in the U.S. and abroad. (P.L. 89-188)

#### HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

##### *Medicare.*

Establishes two major new national health insurance programs for 19,000,000 older Americans designed to provide protection against the high cost of health care. The basic plan, financed through the contributory social security system, covers hospital services, posthospital care, outpatient hospital diagnostic services, and home health services. The supplementary voluntary plan provides protection against the costs of physicians' and surgeons' services whether in the home, office or hospital. (P.L. 89-97)

##### *Community Health Services Extension Act.*

Extends grant-in-aid programs of the Public Health Service under which Federal assistance is available to States and communities in financing four major public health service programs: (1) immunization of very young children against various diseases, (2) public health services for domestic migratory agricultural

workers, (3) grants for general public health services and the twelve schools of public health, and (4) demonstration of ways to improve public health services. (P.L. 89-109)

##### *Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke (Medical Complex Bill).*

Authorizes Federal grants to develop regional co-operative arrangements for research, training and related work in order to plan, develop and mobilize all of our medical resources to combat cancer, stroke and heart disease and related diseases and to make available to patients the latest advances in diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. (P.L. 89-239)

##### *Drug Abuse.*

Provides an important tool in our fight against crime and delinquency by authorizing special controls to prevent misuse of potentially dangerous drugs, especially sedatives and stimulants. (P.L. 89-74)

##### *Child Health and Welfare.*

Establishes a new five-year grant program to assist the States in providing comprehensive health care and services for low-income school and preschool children, and expands existing maternal and child health and crippled children's programs. (P.L. 89-97)

##### *Community Mental Health Centers.*

Broadens the Community Mental Health Center Act of 1965 by authorizing Federal assistance in the initial staffing of these centers, and expands the training of teachers of handicapped and retarded children. (P.L. 89-105)

##### *Health Research Facilities Act.*

Extends and expands the program of grants for the construction of research laboratories to wage war on disease and crippling illnesses. (P.L. 89-115)

##### *Older Americans.*

Authorizes Federal grants to States to stimulate communities to develop a variety of services for the elderly, and authorizes funds for the study, development, and evaluation of techniques which can assist the aged to enjoy wholesome and meaningful lives. (P.L. 89-73)

##### *Social Security.*

Social Security benefits for over 20 million current beneficiaries were increased by 7 percent and an estimated \$1.2 billion in additional benefits,



covering increases retroactive to January 1, 1965, were paid in 1965. (P.L. 89-97)

*Education.*

Provides Federal financial assistance to elementary and secondary education by authorizing grants (1) to school districts with large numbers of children from low-income families to support special educational programs for these children; (2) to assist schools in the purchase of books and other library materials; (3) to set up supplementary centers to help schools deal with educational problems; (4) to foster educational research, the development of new classroom materials and the training of teachers in their use; and (5) to strengthen the leadership of State educational agencies. (P.L. 89-10)

*Clean Air—Solid Waste.*

Provides important new authority to protect the health and comfort of all Americans by prescribing standards for emissions from new automobiles, and establishes a new program of financial and technical assistance in developing methods of removing the trash, garbage, and junk which litters the Nation. (P.L. 89-272)

*Medical Libraries.*

Provides for a program of grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities. (P.L. 89-291)

*Health Professions Assistance.*

Extends the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act to establish new programs for support and improvement grants for health professions schools and for scholarships for students from low-income families. (P.L. 89-290)

*Higher Education.*

Provides for strengthening the community service programs of colleges and universities, provides financial assistance for students in post-secondary and higher education, authorizes a National Teacher Corps and broadens programs of teacher preparation. (P.L. 89-329)

*Vocational Rehabilitation.*

Greatly expands and improves vocational rehabilitation programs. (P.L. 89-333)

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

Creates a new Cabinet Department in recognition of the rapid urbanization of this country and the

increasing necessity for focusing attention on the problems of our cities. (P.L. 89-174)

*Housing Act.*

Establishes a new program of rent supplements to assist in obtaining new housing for people who are displaced by city rehabilitation activities. Extends and expands urban renewal, low rent public housing, and community facilities programs to meet problems created for our cities by the forces of growth and decay. (P.L. 89-117)

INTERIOR

*River basin.*

Provides valuable tools for planning for meeting our future water needs by establishing a Federal Water Resources Council, authorizing river basin commissions, and providing Federal grants to States to assist them in planning the development of river basins. (P.L. 89-80)

*Water Pollution Control.*

Amends the Water Pollution Control Act to require the establishment of water quality standards for the guidance of industry, local government and others, provides grants for water quality management projects and for solution of problems created by combined storm and sanitary sewers, and increased funds for the existing waste treatment program are authorized. (P.L. 89-234)

*Federal Water Project—Recreation Act.*

Recognizes recreation as a purpose of Federal water projects and establishes policies for allocating recreation costs in the development of water projects. (P.L. 89-72)

*Saline Water.*

Provides for continuation and expansion of the research and experimentation now under way to develop practical and economical methods of desalting sea water and brackish groundwater. (P.L. 89-118)

*Assateague Island National Seashore.*

Creates a national seashore accessible to one-fifth of the Nation's population, and stretching 33 miles salting sea water and brackish groundwater. (P.L. 89-195)

*Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.*

Authorizes the creation of a 72,000 acre recreation area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey which will serve almost 30 million people who live within 100 miles of the recreation area. (P.L. 89-158)

*Garrison Reclamation Project.*

Authorizes the initial stage of the multi-purpose Garrison diversion unit of the Missouri River Basin project, consisting of a canal and related facilities to convey water stored by the existing dam to irrigate 250,000 acres initially. (P.L. 89-103)

*Auburn-Folsom Unit, Central Valley Project.*

Authorizes the construction of a major, multi-purpose water resource project on the American River in California, to serve the Central Valley. (P.L. 89-161)

*Whiskeytown-Shasta National Recreation Area.*

Establishes the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California. (P.L. 89-336)

*Guam Organic Act Amendments.*

Permits the Guam legislature to fix its own salaries and expenses and provides for their payment from local revenues. (P.L. 89-100)

*Virgin Islands Organic Act Amendments.*

Permits the Virgin Islands legislature to fix its own salaries and expenses and provides for their payment from local revenues. (P.L. 89-98)

*Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area.*

Authorizes this recreation area in West Virginia. (P.L. 89-207)

## JUSTICE

*Voting rights.*

Ensures the right to vote to millions of Americans who have been denied that right because of their color. Protection provided includes the appointment of voting registrars, the barring of literacy and other tests, and machinery for invalidating poll taxes. (P.L. 89-110)

*Immigration.*

Abolishes in three years the highly discriminatory system by which we select on the basis of place of birth among persons who wish to immigrate to the United States and substitutes a selection system based on relationship to persons already living in this country and the possession of professional and occupational skills needed in the United States. (P.L. 89-236)

*Juvenile delinquency.*

Authorizes appropriations for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 to carry out the purposes of the Juvenile

Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961. (P.L. 89-67)

*Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.*

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1966 of \$10 million for assistance to programs and facilities for training of law enforcement personnel and to projects for developing or demonstrating effective methods for increasing security of persons and property and controlling of crime. (P.L. 89-197)

## LABOR

*Manpower Training Act Extension.*

Carries forward training programs which equip men and women who are unemployed to hold productive and useful jobs; and to encourage greater participation in the program by the States, it reduces the matching requirement. (P.L. 89-15)

## STATE-AID

*Foreign Aid.*

Authorizes appropriations to carry forward programs of military and economic assistance vital to our security and necessary for humanity. (P.L. 89-171)

*Disarmament Act.*

Continues the authorization for appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for three fiscal years to permit that agency to continue its important work and make clear to all our never-ceasing quest for a peaceful and secure world. (P.L. 89-27)

*U.N. Charter Amendment.*

Enhances the effectiveness of the United States mission to the United Nations by giving the chief of the mission greater flexibility in assigning duties to members of the mission and providing for the appointment of a United States representative to the European office of the U.N. at Geneva. (Ratified 6/3/65)

*Peace Corps.*

Authorizes appropriations for the Peace Corps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, to enable it to carry on even more effectively the splendid work it has been doing in underdeveloped areas of the world. (P.L. 89-134)

*Coffee Agreement.*

Carries out the United States' obligations under the International Coffee Agreement which was de-

veloped in order to stabilize coffee prices for the protection of consumers in this country and of Latin American countries whose economic well-being is tied to coffee. (P.L. 89-23)

*Agreement with Canada on Auto Parts.*

Implements agreement with Canada concerning automotive products and provides special adjustment assistance for firms and workers suffering dislocation as a result. (P.L. 89-283 of October 21, 1965)

TREASURY

*Excise Taxes.*

Lifts \$4.7 billion of onerous taxes from the American economy through January 1, 1969, including repeal or reduction of excises on a wide variety of products, appliances, automobiles and communications. (P.L. 89-44)

*Balance of payments.*

Authorizes the President to consult with representatives of banks and other financial institutions to formulate voluntary agreements which will serve to check the outflow of dollar funds in the interest of improving our international balance of payments position. (P.L. 89-175)

*Interest equalization tax.*

Extends and broadens the interest equalization tax, which has demonstrated its effectiveness and importance in assisting the balance of payments through restraining foreign use of U.S. capital markets. (P.L. 89-243)

*Silver coinage.*

Makes the first fundamental change in our coinage laws since 1792 by eliminating the use of silver in the minting of dimes and quarters and reducing the amount of silver in half dollars in order to help meet our rapidly growing need for coins and industry's need for silver and to conserve the Government's stock of silver. (P.L. 89-81)

*Reorganization Plan # 1—Bureau of Customs.*

Abolishes all offices in the Bureau of Customs filled by Presidential appointment in an overall modernization of the Customs Service with eventual savings of over \$9 million a year. (Effective May 25, 1965)

*International Monetary Fund.*

Enables the United States to join with other countries in increasing their contributions to the International Monetary Fund so that it may continue its

important contributions to the economic health of the Free World. (P.L. 89-31)

*Reduction of duty-free tourists exemption.*

Aids in eliminating our balance-of-payments deficit by reducing the value and kinds of articles which returning tourists can bring in to the United States without payment of duty. (P.L. 89-62)

*Inter-American Development Bank.*

Strengthens the Bank's role as the Bank for the Alliance for Progress by authorizing a \$750 million increase in the U.S. contribution to the Fund for Special Operations. (P.L. 89-6)

*Gold Cover.*

Repeals the requirement that Federal Reserve banks maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 25 percent against their deposit liabilities and makes possible the monetary expansion necessary for the Nation's continued growth and prosperity. (P.L. 89-3)

*Debt Ceiling Increase.*

Establishes a temporary debt limit for the fiscal year 1966 of \$328 billion to provide flexibility in the financing of the Government's operations. (P.L. 89-49)

MISCELLANEOUS

*Poverty.*

Continues the war on poverty and increases the funds available to wage that war. (P.L. 89-253)

*Arts and Humanities.*

Creates a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to support and promote the theater, opera, ballet, art, sculpture and other forms of the creative and performing arts and the humanities. (P.L. 89-209)

*Presidential Disability and Succession.*

A Constitutional amendment, now before the States for ratification, which provides a procedure for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency and makes provision for continuity in the leadership of the executive branch during periods when a President may be unable to perform his duties. (Transmitted to States for ratification 7/9/65.)

*Presidential Assassination.*

Establishes clearly the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to investigate attempts to kill, kidnap or

assault the President, Vice President or legally designated successors. (P.L. 89-141)

*Atomic Energy Authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations for the fiscal year 1966 to finance the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, including the design, development and construction of advanced research equipment and production plants. (P.L. 89-32)

*Coast Guard Authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations of \$114,250,000 for fiscal year 1966 for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. (P.L. 89-13)

*Foreign Official Time Deposits.*

Extends for three years through October 15, 1968, the authority for commercial banks to pay higher rates of interest on time deposits of foreign governments, central banks or other monetary authorities and international financial institutions of which the United States is a member, than those interest rates permitted on domestic deposits. (P.L. 89-79)

*Secret Service Arrest Authorization.*

Authorizes members of the Secret Service to make arrests without warrant for (a) any offense against the United States committed in their presence or (b) any felony under the law of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony. (P.L. 89-218)

*Reorganization Act. Extension.*

Extends until December 31, 1968, the period during which the President is authorized to transmit for the consideration of the Congress plans to make desirable reorganizations in the agencies of the Executive Branch. (P.L. 89-43)

*NASA Authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, for the prosecution of the space program, including research and development, construction of facilities and administrative operations. (P.L. 89-53)

*Patent Fee Increase.*

Increases the patent filing and patent issue fees and doubles the sales charge per copy of a patent in order to recover about three quarters of the cost of operating the Patent Office. (P.L. 89-83)

*D.C. Transit.*

Authorizes the first stage of a rapid transit system which is vital to the orderly growth and development of the National Capital Region. (P.L. 89-173)

*Federal Salaries Adjustment.*

Increases the basic pay of civilian employees by 3.6 percent and provides various fringe benefits. (P.L. 89-301)

*Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments.*

Increases pensions for retired Federal employees and their survivors and revises the method of determining cost-of-living increases. (P.L. 89-205)

*Reorganization Plan #4 of 1965.*

Provides flexibility to make changes in, or to abolish, various statutory committees.

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS (97) ENACTED BY THE  
89TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

AGRICULTURE

*Food for India.*

Provides congressional endorsement and support for the program to assist in meeting food needs, shortages, and malnutrition in India and to help Indian agricultural production. (P.L. 89-406 of April 19, 1966)

*Child Nutrition.*

Extends and expands the child nutrition program including new programs for school breakfasts and for food preparation and serving equipment. (P.L. 89-642 of October 11, 1966)

*Food for Freedom.*

Revises and extends expiring Food for Peace Program. (Enacted by the Congress)

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

*Transportation Department.*

Establishes a new Cabinet Department to consolidate the principal transportation operating programs of the Government (except the Maritime Administration) in one agency. (P.L. 89-670 of October 15, 1966)

*Truth-in-Packaging.*

Improves protection of the consumer by new standards of labeling and by providing for bringing order

into the chaotic pattern of package sizes. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Traffic Safety.*

Provides for establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles and for research and development in traffic safety. (P.L. 89-563 of September 9, 1966)

*Highway Safety.*

Provides Federal assistance for the development and carrying out of comprehensive highway safety programs throughout the nation and authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a research, development and demonstration program in highway safety. (P.L. 89-564 of September 9, 1966)

*Federal Aid Highway.*

Extends and increases authorizations for the Interstate Highway System, the Federal Aid primary, secondary and urban highway programs and for roads on Federal property. (P.L. 89-574 of September 13, 1966)

DEFENSE

*Vietnam supplemental.*

Authorizes appropriations of \$4,857 million for fiscal year 1966 for procurement, research and development and for construction primarily to meet additional military needs in Vietnam. (P.L. 89-367 of March 15, 1966)

*Military medical program.*

Expands the medical care and health benefits provided for dependents of military personnel and for retired personnel and their dependents. (P.L. 89-614 of September 30, 1966)

*Military construction authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations of more than \$1 billion for military construction, including family housing, for fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-568 of September 12, 1966)

*Military procurement authorization.*

Authorizes appropriations of \$17.5 billion for fiscal year 1967 for military procurement and also authorizes a 3.2 percent increase in the basic pay of all members of the uniformed services. (P.L. 89-501 of July 13, 1966)

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

*Elementary and secondary education.*

Extends for two years the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and continues

the impacted area assistance program. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Higher education.*

Extends for three years programs of assistance to higher education. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Teacher Corps funds—FY 1966.*

Appropriates \$9.5 million to initiate activities under the National Teacher Corps program. (P.L. 89-426 of May 13, 1966)

*Teacher Corps funds—FY 1967.*

Appropriates funds to finance the first full academic year under the National Teacher Corps program. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Medicare enrollment extension.*

Extends for two months the initial enrollment period for supplementary insurance benefits for the aged under the Medicare program. (P.L. 89-384 of April 8, 1966)

*International education.*

Establishes a program of assistance to American universities and colleges to develop and expand their activities in international studies and services. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Library services.*

Expands and extends the Library Services and Construction Act for five years, including new provisions for interlibrary cooperation and State library services. (P.L. 89-541 of July 19, 1966)

*Health services.*

Provides for assistance to the States to develop and support comprehensive health planning and services, including the strengthening of community health services. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Public Health Service.*

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1966 transfers statutory authorities of health constituents of HEW to the Secretary to permit him to reorganize and modernize the performance of health functions—effective June 25, 1966.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*Urban mass transit.*

Extends for two years the capital grant authorization under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of

1964 and provides new authority for research, development, training and demonstration, including grants in the field of urban mass transportation. (P.L. 89-562 of September 8, 1966)

*FNMA.*

Increases the supply of mortgage money by providing \$3.76 billion additional authority for secondary market mortgage purchases and \$1 billion of authority for new lower cost housing. (P.L. 89-566 of September 10, 1966)

*Rent supplement funds—FY 1966.*

Provides \$12 million to initiate in fiscal year 1966 this major new effort in improving the lot of our disadvantaged urban citizens. (P.L. 89-426 of May 13, 1966)

*Rent supplement funds—FY 1967.*

Provides \$20 million for the first year of operation of the rent supplements program in fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-555 of September 6, 1966)

*Demonstration Cities and urban development.*

Provides financial and technical assistance to cities to plan, develop, and carry out programs to rebuild and revitalize entire areas of slum and blight and to expand and improve social programs and services available to the people who live in such areas. (Enacted by the Congress)

INTERIOR

*Water Research Expansion.*

Expansion of Water Resources Research Act to increase and improve the national program of water research. (P.L. 89-404 of April 19, 1966)

*Water Pollution—Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1966.*

Transfers authority for conduct of Federal water pollution control programs from HEW to Interior. (Effective May 10, 1966)

*Cape Lookout National Seashore.*

Establishes the Cape Lookout National Seashore in North Carolina. (P.L. 89-366 of March 10, 1966)

*Third Grand Coulee Power Plant.*

Authorizes the construction and operation of a third power plant with a capacity of 3,600,000 k.w. at Grand Coulee Dam. (P.L. 89-448 of June 14, 1966)

*Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety.*

Provides for the establishment and enforcement of Federal health and safety standards in mining operations not subject to the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. (P.L. 89-577 of September 16, 1966)

*Coal Mine Safety.*

Strengthens the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act and removes the exemptions now applying to small mines. (P.L. 89-376 of March 26, 1966)

*Clean Rivers.*

Stimulates a basin-wide approach to cleaning our rivers and extends and expands the basic water pollution control program. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Revolutionary War Bicentennial.*

Establishes an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission for the Commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Nation's birth. (P.L. 89-491 of July 4, 1966)

*Guadalupe National Park.*

Authorizes a Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. (P.L. 89-667 of October 15, 1966)

*Fish and Wildlife Preservation.*

Authorizes program to set aside areas for protection of endangered species of fish and wildlife. (P.L. 89-669 of October 15, 1966)

JUSTICE

*Narcotics.*

Improves and modernizes handling of narcotics addicts by providing for civil commitment and greater flexibility in sentencing offenders. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Community Relations Service—Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966.*

Transfers Community Relations Service from the Commerce Department to the Justice Department so that its activities can be better coordinated with related activities. (Effective April 22, 1966)

*Bail.*

Revises bail practices in Federal courts to assure that persons, regardless of their financial status, shall not needlessly be detained pending their appearance in court. (P.L. 89-465 of June 22, 1966)

*Crime package.*

Two bills: (1) authorize additional appropriations for the Law Enforcement Assistance Act (enacted by the Congress), and (2) establish a Commission to revise Federal criminal laws (enacted by the Congress).

*Civil Procedure Reforms.*

Four statutes to reform civil procedures: (1) increases the authority of Federal agency heads to settle tort claims administratively with recourse to the courts (P.L. 89-506 of July 18, 1966); (2) requires heads of Federal agencies to collect debts owed to the United States which arise from their activities and authorizes them to settle or compromise certain claims (P.L. 89-508 of July 18, 1966); (3) establishes statutes of limitation which apply to contract and tort actions brought by the United States (P.L. 89-505 of July 18, 1966); (4) corrects disparity of treatment between private litigants and the U.S. by providing that judgments for court costs may be awarded to the prevailing party. (P.L. 89-507 of July 18, 1966)

## LABOR

*Minimum Wage.*

Greatly extends the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, including certain farm workers, and raises the minimum wage in steps to \$1.60 an hour for most covered workers. (P.L. 89-601 of September 23, 1966)

## STATE-AID

*Vietnam supplemental.*

Authorizes appropriation of \$415 million in supplemental funds for fiscal year 1966 to meet urgent economic assistance requirements in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and the Dominican Republic. (P.L. 89-371 of March 18, 1966)

*Economic and military aid.*

Authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1967 of \$3,502 million for foreign aid, of which \$2,627 million is for economic assistance and \$875 million is for military assistance, and authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for development loans and for the Alliance for Progress. (P.L. 89-583 of September 19, 1966)

*Foreign aid appropriations.*

Appropriates \$3.5 billion for foreign aid, including military assistance, and related activities for fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-691 of October 15, 1966)

*Florence Agreement.*

Implements the Florence Agreement (opened for signature in 1950) dealing with removing tariff and trade barriers to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials between nations. (P.L. 89-651 of October 14, 1966)

*Beirut Agreement.*

Implements the Beirut Agreement (proposed by the U.S. in 1948) dealing with the movement of Audio-visual materials between countries and to permit such materials to enter the U.S. duty-free. (P.L. 89-634 of October 8, 1966)

*Water for Peace.*

Enables the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in the United States in 1967 and authorizes an appropriation for that purpose. (Enacted by the Congress)

## TREASURY

*Tax Adjustment.*

Revises withholding tax system to include graduated withholding rates, accelerates payments of estimated corporation income tax and provides quarterly payment of estimated Social Security tax for self-employed and provides minimum Social Security benefits for uninsured individuals who have reached age 72. (P.L. 89-368 of March 15, 1966)

*Public Debt limit.*

Establishes a temporary Public Debt limit of \$330 billion for fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-472 of June 24, 1966)

*Sale of Assets.*

Authorizes Federal agencies to pool their obligations and to permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to sell certificates of participation in such pools. (P.L. 89-429 of May 24, 1966)

*Coast Guard authorization.*

Authorizes the appropriation of \$126 million for fiscal year 1967 procurement of Coast Guard vessels and aircraft and for construction activities. (P.L. 89-381 of March 30, 1966)

*Asian Development Bank.*

Authorizes membership of the U.S. in the Asian Development Bank and the appropriation of \$200 million for the U.S. subscription to the bank's stock. (P.L. 89-369 of March 16, 1966)

*Copper tariff suspension.*

Suspends through June 1968 the duties on certain kinds of copper and copper products. (P.L. 89-468 of June 23, 1966)

*Foreign investors tax.*

Revises the present method of taxing income derived from the U.S. by foreign individuals and corporations in order to increase the equity of the tax treatment accorded foreign investment in the U.S. This included H.R. 10 and the Financing of Presidential Campaigns Amendments. (Pending Congressional action 10/22/66)

*Suspension of the Investment Credit and Accelerated Depreciation.*

Suspends for a temporary period the provisions of existing law permitting an investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation of buildings. (Enacted by the Congress)

## MISCELLANEOUS

*G.I. bill.*

Provides a permanent program of educational assistance, home and farm loans, hospitalization and medical care, job counseling and placement services, Federal job preference and other benefits to veterans who served after January 31, 1955. (P.L. 89-358 of March 3, 1966)

*Parcel post.*

Increases the size and weight limits and the rates on parcel post packages and simplifies the basis on which rates are calculated. (P.L. 89-593 of June 20, 1966)

*Peace Corps authorization.*

Authorizes the appropriation of \$110 million for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-572 of September 13, 1966)

*Civilian pay.*

Provides an average civilian pay increase of 2.9 percent and improved retirement and other fringe benefits. (P.L. 89-504 of July 18, 1966)

*Office of Economic Opportunity authorization.*

Extends the war on poverty for another year and authorizes the appropriation of \$1.75 billion to wage that war. (Enacted by the Congress)

*Supersonic transport funds.*

Appropriates \$280 million for research and development in the civil supersonic aircraft program. (P.L. 89-555 of September 6, 1966)

*Atomic Energy Commission authorization.*

Authorizes appropriation of \$2.26 billion for the AEC for fiscal year 1967. (P.L. 89-428 of May 21, 1966)

*Box car bill.*

Authorizes the ICC to increase rates for freight car rental in order to encourage freight car ownership and more efficient utilization of cars. (P.L. 89-430 of May 26, 1966)

*NASA authorization.*

Authorizes the appropriation of more than \$5 billion for fiscal year 1967 for NASA programs. (P.L. 89-528 of August 5, 1966)

*Public information.*

Establishes standards for guiding executive branch agencies in making information available to the public and authorizes court review of decisions to withhold information. (P.L. 89-487 of July 4, 1966)

*TVA revenue bonds.*

Increases by \$1 billion the amount of revenue bonds which the TVA may issue to finance capital improvements. (P.L. 89-537 of August 12, 1966)

*Small Business Administration authorization.*

Increases the level of SBA's lending authority and modifies disaster and other loan program authorities. (P.L. 89-409 of May 2, 1966)

*23 stockpile bills.*

Authorize the disposal of various surplus items in the national and supplemental stockpiles with an estimated value of approximately \$1 billion. (19 bills are public laws; 4 bills have been enacted by Congress and are awaiting Presidential signature)

*Financial Institutions Supervisory Act.*

Strengthens the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, and increases maximum insurance on deposits and share accounts from \$10,000 to \$15,000. (P.L. 89-695 of October 16, 1966)

*Interest Rate Controls.*

Provides for more flexible regulation of interest rates paid on bank deposits, broadens Federal Reserve authority over reserves required on member bank deposits, and permits open market operations by Federal Reserve Banks in obligations of Federal agencies. (P.L. 89-597 of September 21, 1966)



525 Remarks to a Group of Mayors of the Nation's Larger Cities.

October 15, 1966

ON MONDAY morning, I leave for a long and crucial journey to Asia. For nearly 3 weeks my thoughts will be turned to our role in the Pacific—to our “foreign” policy.

But the days are long past when there can be any sharp division between a nation's foreign policy and its domestic policy.

For America's voice in the world does not come from its military and diplomatic strength alone. People look to us for leadership because they know what we have done at home.

If the United States can speak with authority and conviction in Asia next week, it is in part because of the work that American Governors and mayors and city managers are doing back home. You help set an example which the world admires.

We would be foolish and shortsighted to let foreign problems—even Vietnam—turn us away from our urgent goals at home. Helping America's cities is one of our chief goals. And in our quest for more livable and more beautiful cities, there will be no slowing down or turning back.

What have we accomplished?

—From 1961 to 1964, our Federal programs with a direct impact on cities rose from \$5.6 billion to \$8.3 billion—an increase of 48 percent.

And here is what happened during the last 3 years:

—From 1964 through 1967, our Federal programs for urban areas will go from \$8.3 billion to \$14.6 billion—an increase of 76 percent.

That does not sound like a slowdown to me.

Between FY 1964 and the end of FY 1967,

we will have raised expenditures on vital domestic programs from \$7 billion to \$14.7 billion—more than double.

That does not sound like a slowdown to me.

For the first time in history, American cities have a voice in the Cabinet and a department devoted to urban affairs.

The new demonstration cities program promises major help to you. It will offer two new tools to rebuild your cities.

—Special grants to revitalize the center city and the people who live there.

—Special grants to encourage metropolitan planning.

The rent supplement program will bring private builders into the low-income housing field.

When I spoke to you last March, I did ask that Governors and mayors and local officials review their plans to see if, for the short term, they could defer or postpone capital plant investments.

I believed then—and I even more strongly believe now—that exercising prudence and restraint in the short term will mean happier prospects for the long pull.

I know that many problems beset us. I know the crises we are called upon to meet. They form a large part of my daily schedule.

But I believe that we here in this room are the most fortunate generation of Americans. We have the wealth and power to make slums and crowding and urban decay only a memory. And we can do it in our lifetime.

NOTE: The President met with approximately 30 mayors of large cities at about noon in the Cabinet Room at the White House. As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

526 Remarks to the Delegates to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration. *October 15, 1966*

*General Clark, Professor Vorenberg, distinguished mayors and judges, and others of you here tonight who have come together to join us in this great adventure to commit ourselves to a concerted attack on crime in this country:*

Ramsey told me that you were few in number, but you had come from many places and he believed that we could begin here tonight our real fight on a war within our own boundaries. And I have driven for the last 35 minutes at the end of a busy day, so busy that I haven't had my lunch, because I wanted very much to talk to you and to give you a message in the hope that you could carry it back to your respective States.

We are today fighting a war within our own boundaries. The enemy is not identified by uniform, but no man, woman, or child is really free from the hostilities. And nothing short of total victory can ever be acceptable.

This war is a war against crime in America.

Of the evils which beset our society, crime is by far the most difficult to understand. It is, therefore, the most difficult to eradicate.

This great Nation of ours was built on a foundation of respect—respect from all the citizens—for law and order in all the States. Yet tonight there are more than 2,700,000 major crimes being committed in this Nation every year—that means there are more than five crimes being committed every minute.

This Nation can mount a major military effort on the other side of the globe, and we can transfer hundreds of thousands of men 10,000 miles away from home without too much difficulty. Yet this Nation tolerates criminal activity, right here at home, that costs the taxpayers far more in both lives and

dollars than the Vietnam conflict has ever cost them.

We amass knowledge in the sciences to eradicate killing and crippling diseases. Yet we seem incapable of preventing a forcible rape every 23 minutes in this country, a robbery every 4½ minutes, an assault every 2½ minutes, a car theft every minute, and a burglary every 27 seconds!

Now I think—and that is why I came here to talk to you tonight at this historic meeting and I think it will be historic—I think the time has come to reverse this trend.

I was quite disappointed that I made a statement very much of this same general tenor to three meetings of Governors that came here to meet with the President and I didn't see the press recognize it, although if we make a mistake in Vietnam it gets adequate attention. If we make a mistake other places we have no difficulties. But recording the President's appeal to all the Governors of the States of the Union to come in now and take the leadership in helping us to reverse this trend did not waken excitement or did not really come to the public interest.

We are trying to build for greatness in America. But it is pretty difficult with a society which lives in fear of robbers and murderers and racketeers to be great or even respectable.

It is the responsibility of the Government, I think, at all levels to secure for its citizens freedom from criminal outrages. I have said before, many times, and I repeat here again tonight, that I pledge myself in the allotted time to me in the Presidency to use every single resource of the Federal Government to banish crime from the United States of America.

But the Federal Government cannot solve

this problem by itself. That is why we have enlisted your attention. That is why we have urged you to come here. We can help, we can lead the way, but the ultimate solution rests in the initiative and resolution of the individual States themselves—and the assistance that they provide and the leadership they provide to the local governments and to their own citizens. This is an area in which results depend on the officials of all the 50 States.

And that is why we are here tonight.

In my message on crime to the Congress this year, I asked the Attorney General to work with the Governors to establish state-wide committees on law enforcement and criminal justice. Your meeting here this week represents the first important step toward that goal. Because we think that together we must chart a national strategy against crime.

Such a strategy, it seems to me, has five objectives (and I hope that you will follow me through the enunciation of these objectives):

First, is increased understanding of crime. There is hardly any other major area of public concern of which there is so little real knowledge. And you can get them to say very little about our solution and about our problem because they are so busy reporting the crime.

Second, is more help for our police. No man in our society in this land is more in the eye of the storm than the policeman. These few—often underpaid, most of the time overworked—are called upon to protect the lives and the properties and to be the custodians of the millions of our people. They are really the unsung heroes of our civilization.

Third, is a more efficient and more equitable system of criminal justice. Each year 7 million Americans confront the machinery

of justice—and they overload it. Intolerable delay at best—miscarriage of justice at worst.

Fourth, is better prisoner rehabilitation. One-third of all parolees revert to crime.

Fifth, is the search for social reform as well as criminal reform. Because we all know that in this enlightened 20th century it is far better to prevent crime than to punish it.

So the crying need for new information on crime was a major reason for my establishment in July 1965 of the national crime commission. When its report to me is completed next January, I believe that it will become one of the major documents of the age in which we live.

Preliminary reports from the Commission show that the criminal statistics—the knowledge that we need to fight crime—are incomplete and quite unreliable. Only a fraction—I want to repeat—only a fraction, possibly as few as one-tenth of the crimes committed in America, are known to our police.

We do not know how many crimes are committed.

We do not know how many crimes are processed in our courts.

We do not know how many Americans are victimized by crime.

We must know and we will know.

But statistics are only a part of our national requirement. We must give local police the tools that they must have if we expect them to do the job.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act is now channeling Federal help to local police. This pioneering legislation was approved by the Congress only last year. In its first year of operation, it financed 79 demonstration projects in 30 different States. This year more programs are underway. We are now seeking legislation to extend this program and to double the funds that are available under it.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the able leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, is expanding its National Academy—expanding it six-fold. It will soon be able to train 1,200 rather than 200 law enforcement officials each year. It will provide the best training in the Nation and very special training in the Nation for an additional 1,000 officers.

We must also modernize our system of criminal justice. Efficiency and fairness are difficult to reconcile. But convictions must not be won at the expense of the constitutional rights of the citizens. Nor must the guilty go unpunished. The National Crime Commission will recommend ways in which the courts might operate more fairly, and I hope more swiftly.

The House of Representatives has unanimously approved the request for this administration for a 12-member national commission to recommend revisions in criminal laws and to close gaps that permit guilty persons to escape punishment. This bill is now before the Senate and we expect passage before the end of the session.

I am going to charge the Attorney General with the very special responsibility in that field. I hope when I come back, he tells me that we have come, and we have seen, and we have conquered.

In June, I signed into law the first real reform of our bail system in this country. It insures that all defendants will be considered as individuals and not as dollar signs.

Another area that demands our attention is rehabilitation. We are looking deeply into our correctional institutions and programs. The rate of crime among previous offenders is one problem, the ineffectiveness of correctional methods is another.

We need to know if crime can be reduced by getting certain prisoners back to the community earlier.

We need to know whether work-release programs can be used more beneficially.

We need to know what further contributions medicine and psychiatry can make to prisoner rehabilitation.

Your Federal Government will continue to strengthen the Nation's ability to resist crime. We will use the laws that we have and we will seek new laws that are seen to be necessary and appear to be useful.

We have legislation to control the illegal drug traffic.

We have legislation to control juvenile delinquency.

We will continue to fight for legal authority to end indiscriminate sale of firearms in the face of 17,000 Americans shot to death each year.

We will continue and accelerate our battle with that monster of our time, organized crime. And I wish we could excite and awaken the interest of every mother and every father to get up and do something to help us to fight that monster, organized crime, in this country.

But for the long-range prospects of this Nation, I look not to the anticrime laws but instead to the antipoverty laws.

Crime is elusive. Criminologists rack their brains to put their finger on the potential criminal and to find out and to determine why, oh why, does he act the way he does.

I believe a large part of the answer—possibly, conceivably, the largest part of all—was given to us many years ago by George Bernard Shaw when he said, "The greatest of evils and the worst of crimes is poverty."

Poverty.

There is the real enemy.

Strike poverty down tonight and much of the crime will fall down with it.

Punish the criminal? By all means.

But if we wish to rid our Nation of crime, if we wish to stop hacking at its branches, we

must cut its roots and we must drain its swampy breeding places—and that swampy breeding place, you know where it is—it is in the slums of this Nation.

There are very few affluent and educated Americans that are attracted to crime, and very few that have criminal records. But as we bring a fairer measure of prosperity and education to our 32 million poor people in this country, I believe that the crime rate whose growth frightens us tonight will begin to shrink significantly.

But we are working and we are building and we are trying to reach this goal. But the realities compel me to tell you that the need for a strong, effective system of law enforcement was never greater.

What can you do about it—this little group that is modestly met out here, relatively unnoticed, that comes from all corners of our globe not to write a Declaration of Independence or not to engage in a constitutional convention but to perform a service that may be almost as important—what can you do?

Well, I will tell you first what we can do. We can give our police in this Nation the support and the help that they need.

We can see that our laws are strictly but fairly enforced.

And that action is obtainable on a much prompter basis. We can see that our courts operate with speed and with justice and with efficiency.

All of us—every public official in this land—must make clear to all of our associates, our colleagues, our fellow citizens, that each of us regards the law as it is: a basic essential to orderly living, to modern society, and to the protection of all the rights of all the people and particularly to the dignity of the individual.

I don't know what will develop from your exchange of opinions. I do know that I am very proud of the leadership, the imagina-

tion, and the determination of General Clark in this field, and his predecessor, General Katzenbach. I do know that I want to offer them all the prestige of my office and all the influence of the Presidency and all the power of leadership that I can provoke and incite and contribute.

There are in Vietnam tonight more than 300,000 men, none of whom really want to be there. All of whom are afraid they will die tomorrow. Most people are not privileged to be there to protect the freedom of our fireplaces and our home life and our liberty in this Nation. And those of us that are not there have an even more compelling duty to do our job at home. And your job at home, which is evidenced by the fact that you are here, this is your interest, and there are reasons for your coming here: Your job at home is to help us to win this war at home, this war that I said is costing us more in lives and more in dollars and more in prestige and more in the future of this land than any war that we have ever been engaged in.

I cannot claim to be an expert, I don't know the details, but I hope that you by this exchange, and by this dedicated effort that is exemplified by this little band of courageous and far-seeing patriots meeting out here 35 minutes from where I had to come—I guess there is a good reason for being here—I hope that you will make a contribution, help us find the answer, and that in the years to come there will be inscribed in the historical recordings of our country that this little group did meet, did plan, did execute, and as a consequence our women, our children, our homes, are safer for your having come this way.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 p.m. in the Adult Education Center at the University of Maryland at College Park. In his opening words he referred to Ramsey Clark, Acting Attorney General, and James

Vorenberg, Executive Secretary of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Later he referred to, among others, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, Chairman of the Commission, and former Attorney General.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established on July 23, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 381, 382). Its report, transmitted to the President on February 18, 1967, is entitled "The

Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" (Government Printing Office, 340 pp.).

For the President's message to Congress on crime and law enforcement, see Item 116. For the statement on the same subject, delivered before a group of Governors, see Item 491.

The Bail Reform Act of 1966 was approved by the President on June 22, 1966 (see Item 286).

The bill establishing the 12-member National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws was approved by the President on November 8, 1966 (see Item 598).

## 527 Statement by the President on the New Minimum Wage Law for the District of Columbia. *October 16, 1966*

LAST MONTH, I signed a new national minimum wage law, a major advance in our continuing efforts to eliminate poverty and to improve the living conditions of American workers. The Congress has now supplemented that advance by a vastly improved minimum wage law for the District of Columbia.

I requested action by the Congress on the District of Columbia minimum wage law last year. Currently, that law protects only 88,000 female and minor workers. Under H.R. 8126, the number will be increased to 290,000. Of paramount importance, protection under the District of Columbia law will for the first time be afforded to male workers. In addition, the bill will raise the minimum wage rate until it reaches \$1.60 in 1969.

To employers, this will mean protection from those who seek competitive advantage from the exploitation of their workers. To workers, this will mean that a full-time job will provide an annual income above \$3,000.

My statement on signing the new national bill bears repeating: "My ambition is that no man should have to work for a minimum wage, but that every man should have skills that he can sell for more." I look forward to that day in our Capital City, and will continue to work toward that goal.

I wish to commend especially Representative Multer and Senator Morse, together with the distinguished committee chairmen and other Members of Congress, who worked so hard to assure passage of this important measure.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 8126, approved on October 15, 1966, is Public Law 89-684 (80 Stat. 961).

## 528 Remarks at the Dedication of the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. *October 16, 1966*

*Bishop Rubin of Rome, who is representing Cardinal Wyszyński, Reverend Yuen of Scranton, Father Michael Zembrzuski, Members of Congress, my beloved friend Governor David Lawrence, ladies and gentlemen:*

Mrs. Johnson and my daughter Lynda and I are delighted that we could have this opportunity on the last day that we are in this country to come here and visit with you good people in the State of Pennsylvania.

This is a very proud day for all Americans of Polish descent.

For what we are dedicating this afternoon is much more than a beautiful structure of stone and glass.

It is a symbol of 1,000 years of Polish civilization and Polish Christianity. And to me, it is also a symbol of millions of men and women who have come to our shores as immigrants—come here in search of a better way of life in America.

They were poor, most of them, and had to take what they could get. And life was hard at its best.

Many of them were illiterate, and the language barriers seemed almost impossible for most of them to surmount.

They were no strangers, of course, to discrimination. Their names were hard to pronounce, they spoke with a strange accent. They did not come from the “right” part of Europe.

But they did have faith, and having that, they overcame every barrier that confronted them. And looking back now, we, all of us, realize how much—how very much they contributed to the richness and to the diversity of the United States of America.

They brought their culture—and that has enriched us. But they brought much more. They brought brawn to our industrial might. They brought scholarship to our universities. They brought music to our concert halls. And they brought art to decorate our walls.

And most of all, they brought a love of freedom and a respect for human dignity that is unsurpassed by any group in America.

I expect that it is a little known fact of history, but it was a group of Polish-Americans who conducted America’s first recorded labor strike. And they did it for the right to vote.

The first Polish immigrants landed at

Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608. They followed their usual practice of paying for their passage by working for the company after their arrival. But in the process, they discovered that the company authorities had disenfranchised them because they were “foreigners.” And so, in 1619, they simply stopped working. And in a very short time thereafter, they won their rights as free citizens.

This is the spirit of Polish-Americans.

You just really don’t know how glad I am that you won that first strike.

This is not an isolated example. The freedom that we have enjoyed for nearly 200 years was bought not only with American blood, but it was bought—our freedom—with Polish blood as well. Casimir Pulaski once pledged himself before the high altar of a church to defend faith and freedom to the last drop of his blood. And he redeemed that pledge at Savannah, so that a young nation could choose its own destiny.

This is the spirit of Polish-Americans.

Another great man, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, like Pulaski, came here to help us win our freedom. And when the war ended, a grateful Congress gave him American citizenship, a pension with landed estates in Ohio, and the rank of brigadier general.

But he was much more than a professional soldier. He was a great and outstanding humanitarian. And before he returned to Europe in 1798, he drew up his will that placed him at the forefront of the movement to abolish slavery and discrimination—almost 60-odd years before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Here is what Thaddeus Kosciuszko wrote in his will:

“I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole of my property in the United States in

purchasing Negroes from among his own or any other and giving them liberty in my name. . . .”

And this, too, is the spirit of Polish-Americans.

We need that spirit in America today—perhaps more than we have ever needed it before. We need the spirit that says that another man’s dignity is more precious than life itself.

We need the spirit that says a man’s skin shall not be a bar to his opportunities—any more than a man’s name or a man’s religion or a man’s nationality.

And finally, we need the spirit that says, as Pulaski said it nearly two centuries ago, “Wherever on the globe men are fighting for freedom, it is as if it were our own affair.”

Well, today, when we pray here on this peaceful Sabbath day, this Sunday afternoon, in this beautiful green valley, there are millions of our fellow citizens who are fighting for freedom—millions in this country and hundreds of thousands across the water.

Millions of our fellow citizens here are fighting for freedom:

- Freedom from want.
- Freedom from ignorance.
- Freedom from fear.
- And most of all, freedom from discrimination.

And I hope that each of you will understand that their struggle is your affair, too. So let us make it our cause as well.

As we dedicate this magnificent shrine here this afternoon, let us not be ashamed to say that we are generous or that we care about human beings. When we reach out to help those who are less fortunate than ourselves, let us remember the words of Christ: “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

And now as we are striving to expand the horizons of 20 million Americans, we have not forgotten the urgent pleas of the millions of others throughout the world. They, too, are our brothers—all of them, in all directions. “Love thy neighbor as thyself.”

In the morning, we will leave to visit six countries in Asia. We will go to an area of the world where more than half of the people live. We will go to an area of the world where in some parts of it the life expectancy is only 35 years of age, where the per capita income per year is \$65.

They are fighting their battle for freedom:

- Freedom to determine who shall govern them.
- Freedom from want.
- Freedom from hunger.
- Freedom from disease.
- Freedom from ignorance.

They are now carrying on their battle against all the ancient enemies of mankind. They need your blessings, they need your prayers, and they need your help.

And I am going to carry all of them with me on your behalf.

We must not forget your friends and your relatives in Poland. We have not forgotten the traditional bonds that have united our peoples since our earliest days as a nation.

We intend to strengthen those bonds. As I said at the Virginia Military Institute in an address in 1964, we intend to build bridges to Poland—bridges of friendship, bridges of trade, and bridges of aid. And following through, last year, it was my privilege to appoint one of the outstanding living Polish-Americans as our Ambassador to Poland to help start building those bridges—John A. Gronouski. He is writing a great record for himself and for his Nation.

We have not been idle here at home.

Our postwar contribution to the United



Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Poland has now exceeded \$360 million.

Many Poles have had a better diet, thanks to what you in America have done for them through America's food for peace program.

We have donated \$37 million in food through CARE and other private organizations. And through these organizations, we have been able to provide hot meals to hundreds of thousands of children in our schools and our summer camps and to the sick and to the aged in our hospitals and our institutions.

Last December, a great children's hospital, a gift from the American people, was dedicated at Krakow.

Last week, in New York, I announced further steps that the American Government plans to take.

We will press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to Eastern European states, including Poland.

We are instituting a program to strive for closer cultural relations with Poland.

We have reduced export controls on East-West trade in the last few days with respect to hundreds of nonstrategic items that they would like to have from America.

On behalf of your Government, we have extended to Poland an invitation to cooperate with America in our satellite program.

We have taken steps to allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—including Poland.

We are now carefully looking at ways in which we may use some portion of our Polish currency balance for the benefit of both countries—ways which will symbolize America's continuing friendship for Poland.

We are trying to determine ways and means to liberalize our rules on travel in our

two countries in order to promote much better understanding and increased exchanges between our people.

And, finally, I am quite hopeful that I will be able to arrange to send to Poland a mission of leading American businessmen and others to explore ways to widen and to enrich the ties between Poland and the United States of America.

My fellow Americans, we are living in times of ferment and unrest—both at home and abroad. But I genuinely believe—I truly know—that there is more in America that unites us than there is to divide us. And I believe that our generation now has the opportunity to establish a new era of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the world. I believe we have the power to eradicate ancient injustices and to ease traditional tensions.

When I leave tomorrow, I shall say that my purpose will be not to accomplish any miracles, but to tell the people of the countries that I visit that the best way to judge America's foreign policy is to look at our domestic policy.

Our domestic policy here at home is to find jobs for our men at good wages, education for our children, a roof over their heads, and a church that they can worship in according to the dictates of their own conscience, adequate food for their bodies, and health for their families. Because with food, and with income, and with education, and with health, and with a strong defense that will protect our liberty, if we can do that here at home, we can set an example that all the people of the world will want to emulate.

We would like to see all of the 3 billion people have the blessings, advantages, freedom, and prosperity that we have here in America in Pennsylvania this afternoon.

And while we cannot wave any wand and we do not expect to achieve any miracles,

we do expect to tell them what interests our people, what we want, and what we would also want for them. And we want to assure them that we do not look at self alone. We "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Yes, our ultimate task is reconciliation—to bring us all to perceive, at home and abroad, regardless of our faith or where we worship, regardless of our sex or our religion, regardless of our color, whether it is white or brown or black or green, to bring to all of us at home and abroad, that men are children of God and brothers.

Yes, we are living in an exciting age. Much is at stake. The fabric of our whole society is at stake. The future of all civilization is at stake. But remembering the

words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," I have great hopes for the future. And I believe you do, too.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:40 p.m. at the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown, Pa., following an introduction by the Most Reverend John J. Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia. In his opening words he referred to the Most Reverend Ladislaus Rubin, Auxiliary Bishop of Warsaw who is stationed in Rome, His Eminence Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Archbishop of Warsaw, Reverend Thomas Yuen, Assistant Chancellor, Diocese of Scranton, Pa., Reverend Michael M. Zembruski, who originated the idea for the shrine, and David L. Lawrence, former Governor of Pennsylvania.

See also Item 200.

For the President's address at the Virginia Military Institute on May 23, 1964, see 1963-64 volume, this series, Book I, Item 359.

## 529 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificates for Certain Persons Discharged from the Armed Forces. *October 16, 1966*

I HAVE SIGNED a bill which offers new hope to persons discharged from the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable. Thanks to this measure, they will now have an opportunity to rehabilitate their reputations by exemplary conduct in civilian life.

There are some half million men and women in our country who have been separated from military service without honorable discharges. Many of them were young and immature at the time of their offense or failure. Yet, they cannot rid themselves of this blot on their record no matter how admirable a life they may lead. Their questionable discharge accompanies them throughout life. It is a serious handicap to employment. It is frequently a stigma in their community and embarrassing to their families.

The new law recognizes a basic principle of American justice: A man who has acknowledged his past mistakes and overcome his weaknesses, deserves a chance to overcome his past failures. It will permit a discharged serviceman to obtain an Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificate from the Secretary of Labor whenever he can justify to the Secretary that he has led an exemplary life for at least 3 years since the date of his discharge.

The certificates will not be issued lightly. Each application must be supported by statements from the chief law enforcement officer of the applicant's community, from his employer, and from at least five other persons who can testify to his conduct and habits.

In addition to the Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificate, the successful applicant will

also be entitled to special job counseling and other assistance conducted by the Department of Labor. Many of those affected are young men and women who came from severely disadvantaged backgrounds. They will now be able to take advantage of counseling and manpower programs already available to others so disadvantaged, including

those discharged from prisons.

The underlying principle of this measure is both simple and important: It recognizes the fallibility of man—and also his capacity for rehabilitation.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 16646), approved on October 15, 1966, is Public Law 89-690 (80 Stat. 1016).

### 530 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Increasing Insurance of Accounts in Banks and Savings and Loan Associations. *October 17, 1966*

I AM PLEASED to sign into law today S. 3158, which affords greater protection and assurance to the millions of Americans who have placed their savings in our banks and savings and loan associations.

This bill—the Financial Institutions Supervisory Act of 1966—strengthens the ability of Federal supervisory agencies to safeguard the soundness of our financial system. And it increases to \$15,000 the insurance coverage for depositors and savers. It follows the recommendations I made in my January 1966 Economic Report.

The trust and confidence of all Americans in the institutions which have custody of their savings is an essential element in the smooth working of our complex, and enormously productive economy. As a result of legislative enactments over the years—both by the Federal Government and the States—our financial institutions are sound and well managed and fully merit that trust and confidence.

Even in the rare cases of financial mismanagement, Federal supervisory agencies already have adequate means to protect the interests of savers. But in several respects, the tools available to the agencies have been unnecessarily slow, cumbersome, or other-

wise ill-suited to particular situations that may arise.

This legislation greatly improves their ability to safeguard the soundness of our financial institutions. It provides means for dealing more effectively with the few institutions which may be managed improperly.

Our supervisory and regulatory agencies—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System—will now be able to move more rapidly and effectively to correct unsafe or improper practices. At the same time, provisions for administrative hearings and judicial review of orders will give fair protection to the rights of insured institutions and their officers, directors, or others against whom action proves necessary. The legislation also carefully preserves the existing division of authority between the Federal and State Governments.

Through the increase of insurance coverage from \$10,000 to \$15,000, our depositors and account holders will enjoy increased protection for their funds should an institution

fail for any reason. And the other provisions of this legislation will further reduce the already rare instances in which failure occurs.

I applaud the action of the Congress on

this bill. I also thank the many responsible industry leaders who supported this legislation.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 3158, approved on October 16, 1966, is Public Law 89-695 (80 Stat. 1028).

## 531 Remarks at Dulles International Airport on Departing for the Asian-Pacific Trip. *October 17, 1966*

*Secretary Rusk, and members of the Cabinet, Mr. Speaker McCormack, Leaders Mansfield and Dirksen, ladies and gentlemen:*

I leave you this morning to undertake a hopeful mission.

I go to visit six nations which, working with others, are beginning to shape a new regional life in Asia and the Pacific. I have followed with admiration the energetic progress made in Asia by Asians. I have been happy to receive at the White House recently the leaders of those countries. Now I am availing myself of this opportunity to repay their visits and to see their people, and to visit in their great countries.

I go to learn of their progress and problems, their hopes and their concerns for their children and for their future.

At Manila we shall consider the problem of Vietnam.

A small Asian nation is under attack, defending itself with extraordinary courage and endurance. I go to confer with its leaders and with the leaders of those other nations that have committed their young men to defeat aggression and to help those 15 million people shape their own destiny.

We shall review the state of military

operations; but we shall mainly devote our attention to the civil, constructive side of the problem of Vietnam.

We shall together seek ways of bringing about an honorable peace at the earliest possible moment.

I know that I can wave no wand. I do not expect anything magical to happen or any miracles to develop. But as I undertake this mission on behalf of our entire Nation at a most critical time in our history, I am inspired and strengthened by the presence of the leaders of the Congress here this morning, the members of the Cabinet, and by the unity of the American people. I ask for your prayers. I shall do my best to advance the cause of peace and of human progress.

Thank all of you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke shortly after 9 a.m. at Dulles International Airport, at the beginning of his trip to attend the Manila Conference and to visit a number of countries in the Pacific and Asian area. In his opening words he referred to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, majority leader of the Senate, and Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, minority leader of the Senate.

532 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Honolulu International Airport.

October 17, 1966

*Governor and Mrs. Burns, President and Mrs. Abe, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Cravalho, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Richardson, Lt. Governor and Mrs. Ing, Acting Mayor and Mrs. Ellis, Congressman Matsunaga, Admiral and Mrs. Sharp, Commanders of the Joint Pacific Command, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls of Hawaii:*

It is always a very great pleasure for me to come to Hawaii for any purpose. It is especially good to come here on the first part of a trip whose purpose is peace and whose destination is a conference of seven free nations of Asia and the Pacific.

Six months ago we met here in Honolulu with the leaders of South Vietnam.

You have every reason to be very proud of your contribution to the constructive steps that brought about that conference and that have come out of that conference.

We resolved here, then, to hasten the coming of representative government in South Vietnam.

Since the Honolulu conference, more than 80 percent of the registered voters of South Vietnam have elected an assembly to draft a constitution.

We resolved here in Honolulu to combat the ruinous inflation that was eating the heart out of South Vietnam's economy. Since then, the Government of Vietnam has taken very brave measures to control runaway prices. And working with them, we have increased the flow of essential goods coming through the ports for all the people of Vietnam.

We resolved here in Honolulu to carry the blessings of education to the remotest area of South Vietnam.

Since then, 3,200 new teachers have al-

ready been trained for their rural schools, and more than 2 million additional textbooks have already been distributed.

We also resolved here in Honolulu to invite those that were fighting with the Communists to leave their jungle hideouts and join the efforts to build a nation through peaceful and democratic means.

Since then, more than 10,000 Vietcong have responded to that call—a far larger number than for the equal period last year.

Some of the learned commentators and distinguished speculators who practice instant judgment concluded that nothing really happened at Honolulu. They were not only premature, but they were dead wrong.

I believe that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that history will record the Honolulu conference as a vital and a productive steppingstone toward a free and independent Vietnam.

Now we have come here today on our way to another conference. We do not expect to pull any rabbits out of any hats at Manila, notwithstanding any speculations you may hear or see.

There are no surprises to spring on anyone, for we know that the most important weapon in Vietnam is patience among our people and unity behind our program.

Manila will help us in our planning, it is true. It will give us a firm grasp of the realities that we face in resisting aggression; the problems we face in seeking peace and in rebuilding Vietnam.

From our talks, we do expect to enlarge the area of understanding which already exists between those nations directly assisting South Vietnam, and that in itself, we think, will be worth the effort.

Some have predicted that this and that

will happen in Manila. They have said—and I don't want to recount the accuracy of speculation—that we may develop some new strategy of war, or come forth with some spectacular form for peace.

Neither prediction will prove out.

Our military strategy is already quite clear. I have been briefed by General Westmoreland just in the last few weeks.

It is to resist aggression with the maximum force that is necessary and the minimum risk that is possible. As for the other prediction, let me remind you that the leaders who will sit down together in Manila have already signed a petition for peace.

Not one of the men who will be there enjoys asking the sons of his people or his nation to risk their lives in war. But the question of peace is not one that we can answer alone. The men who can, who can make peace, the Communists in Hanoi who are using force against South Vietnam, are not coming to Manila. And they are the ones who, if they would reason with us, could help produce a formula for peace.

We intend to explore every possibility and every proposal that has been advanced for a solution to the Vietnam conflict and the rehabilitation of that great little country.

We will be ready for the day when the Communists will want to join us at the table, from which they will be missing at Manila.

I will also be visiting five other nations in the next 17 days. Since I have been President, I have had visitors come to Washington from more than 100 countries, and now I am going to have a chance to repay at least six of their visits.

I intend to go into those countries not to tell them what they should do, but to tell them how proud our people are to be their friends.

I intend to tell them that our foreign policy is simply the outreach of our domestic policy. What we seek for the people of the United States—good jobs, enough to eat, a chance to learn, the opportunity to be all that they can—is what we also hope and seek for other people.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are not only our hope for America; they are what we hope for all the world.

I also intend to tell the people of Asia how very, very proud we are of our new State of Hawaii. For this State is a model for what the world should be, a place where different cultures and different races, different colors and different religions, come together to make one united people.

I am proud to have had a part in making Hawaii the 50th State in the Union. I am proud to have offered the bill that created the East-West Center, which I am going now to visit.

Hawaii can be proud, too—proud of your Governor John Burns, who, as a delegate, helped to bring all of this about; and proud of all the other patriotic men and women that you have sent to serve you so ably and patriotically in the Congress.

When it is all finally said, it adds up to this: I am so happy to be back here with you. I am happy to take with me to Asia the message of all of Hawaii, the message of a free and a proud and a prosperous people that are living here and are cooperating with their neighbors.

It is that kind of an Asia that we believe will serve the peace of the world, and that is so much what all of us want to do.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:54 p.m. at the Honolulu International Airport following brief remarks by Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson (see 2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1634). In his opening words he referred

to Governor Burns and his wife, Kazuhisa Abe, President of the Hawaiian Senate, and his wife, Elmer Cravalho, Speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, William Richardson, Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, and his wife, Andrew T. F. Ing, Lt. Governor of Hawaii, and his wife, Robert Ellis, Acting Mayor of Honolulu, and his wife, Representative Spark M. Matsunaga of

Hawaii, Adm. U. S. Grant Sharp, Jr., Commander in Chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and his wife. Later he referred to Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

For the Honolulu conference of February 1966, see Items 53-56.

## 533 Remarks at the East-West Center in Honolulu.

October 18, 1966

*Governor Burns, Mrs. Burns, President and Mrs. Hamilton, Chancellor and Mrs. Jones, Congressman Matsunaga, Monsignor Kekumano, my fellow Americans, ladies and gentlemen:*

It is a source of deep personal satisfaction for me to be back here with you in Hawaii again today.

Seven years ago, inspired by your present Governor and your former Delegate, John Burns, I called for the first appropriation for this East-West Center, where two great cultures might share with one another their perspective of man's destiny.

Five years ago I came here to dedicate this great center. I have followed it very closely since, even to the point of keeping in touch with a former boss of mine who is now associated with the East-West Center, your deputy chancellor, Mr. Sam Gilstrap. I hope he is more lenient on the faculty members and the students than he was on me 25 years ago.

We know that no opportunities before us today are more crucial or more hopeful than those for expanded ventures in international education.

That is why the Congress, upon my recommendation, has just passed the International Education Act of 1966, to strengthen American universities as centers of international learning.

During this Pacific journey, on friendly Asian soil, I plan, as President of the United States, to sign this act.

In addition, I am directing Secretary John Gardner to begin work immediately to establish a new Center for Educational Cooperation. It will advance the aims of the International Education Act and will serve as a focal point in Washington for leadership in education on a global scale.

I have also asked Secretary Gardner to begin immediately to plan this year for a world conference on education to be held in the year 1967. This gathering of world educators and specialists will take a fresh look at the world's new educational needs. I hope it will help the nations to establish new priorities and new proposals for worldwide cooperative efforts in educating our children.

Dr. James Perkins, the distinguished president of Cornell University, has agreed to work with Secretary Gardner on this most laudable undertaking. He will organize and direct a planning conference early this winter to prepare the agenda and the schedule for the larger meeting to come later. I have asked him to invite a number of the world's leading educators to join him in these preparations.

In our continuing efforts to broaden our intellectual horizons, and to expand our

educational frontiers, this still young center of research and study has already begun to play a leading role.

Symbolically, you stand as a bridge—a bridge between the two mainlands on either side of this wide ocean that surrounds all of these islands.

You remind us that our people and the people of Asia have much to give to each other as well as much to learn from each other.

It was not always so.

In centuries past, men of the West went to Asia for many reasons.

Some made the long ocean trek in search of wealth.

Others went as the agents of governments that wanted colonial possessions.

Still others went to teach; to treat the sick; to spread the gospel; to aid the farmer; to help build factories; to advise officials; to translate Western works of literature and technology.

Much that was good and constructive and abiding came from all of these undertakings. But it is a fact that we must understand and recognize that these movements from West to East were also very disturbing and revolutionary in their effect.

The West entered the industrial revolution earlier than the East. By this accident of history, the West commanded the tools of modern science and technology much sooner than the East.

Through colonialism and by other means the West intruded its then superior power into the East. And, of course, there was a reaction.

That reaction has taken many forms, some peaceful and others violent. It should not surprise us, therefore, that scars—sometimes deep scars—have remained in men's minds and in their hearts.

Looking back over the years there are many searching questions that we can ask.

How well have we really learned the lessons of our experience in Asia?

How well have we understood the complex causes of conflict in the Pacific's time of troubles?

How well have we understood the feelings and the aspirations of Asia's peoples during the century of turbulence?

How well have we understood the impact of West upon East—of Western arms, industry, and ideas upon venerable Asian cultures?

How well have we understood the course of revolution in Asia?

How well have we understood the shocks—as well as the benefits—that modernization can bring to developing societies?

How well have we understood the shifting tides of nationalism in all its forms?

Well, in almost three decades of elective office I have had to answer these questions for myself.

For two decades I answered them as one who conceived America's destiny almost entirely in relation to Europe.

My forebears came from Britain, Ireland, and Germany. People in my section of the country regarded Asia as totally alien in spirit as well as nationality. East and West meant to us that Texas was west of where Sam Gilstrap lived—Oklahoma.

We, therefore, looked away from the Pacific, away from its hopes as well as away from its great crises.

Even the wars that many of us fought here were often with leftovers of preparedness, and they did not heal our blindness.

I remember we felt we would get some planes out here after they had all they needed in Europe in the early forties.

One consequence of that blindness was



that Hawaii was denied its rightful part in our Union of States for many, many years.

Frankly, for two decades I opposed its admission as a State, until at last the undeniable evidence of history, as well as the irresistible persuasiveness of Jack Burns, removed the scales from my eyes.

Then I began to work and fight for Hawaiian statehood. And I hold that to be one of the proudest achievements of my 25 years in the Congress.

There are still those who cannot understand the Pacific's role in America's future. But their voices, shrill though they may be, are becoming few and tired, and small.

Most of us who were blind two decades ago can now begin to see.

Only by answering these questions with candor can we build solid foundations for our future relations with Asia. Only then can we really understand the depth of the desire in Asia for independence, for modernization, and for dignity.

American policy toward Asia today must be the policy of an open mind.

I am convinced that we have now reached a turning point in Asia's history, in Asia's relationship with the United States of America, in Asia's relations with all the rest of the world in which we live.

I think it has become clear that what we want to see in Asia is what the vast majority of Asians themselves want to see.

I do not pretend to speak for Asia. I cannot. But I do urge my countrymen: Let us listen when the Asians speak for themselves.

In the last few months I have had many, many talks with leaders from practically all of the countries of Asia. They and others of their countrymen have come to me and have spoken privately and freely of their hopes of tomorrow.

What do they want?

They have told me.

First, they want to be secure from outside attack and aggression. They want to end the threat of internal subversion with all the terrorism and murder that is associated with it.

They want their people to be able to live in peace.

They want to raise the living standards of their people.

They want their children to get an education.

They want to be able to see a doctor and to have medicine when they are ill.

They want, above all, to have a voice—a voice in their own destiny—self-determination—a voice in the choice of those who will lead them, whether in the village, the province, or in the nation's capital.

They want freedom—freedom and justice—and a fair prospect that their dreams can someday, sometime, come true.

They wish to make modern societies—but societies true to their own traditions, their own culture, and their own ambitions.

And that is also a good definition, I think, of what the United States wants to see in Asia. That is as good a definition as any that I can offer.

Well, what are the prospects of their achieving this goal?

I travel to the Far East this autumn at a time of great trial and conflict for the people of the Pacific Basin. I come to meet with the leaders of nations which share with us a common determination: that the people of South Vietnam shall be permitted to shape their own destiny, free from aggression from without and free from terror from within.

On our agenda are the hard questions of war in all of its aspects—of force and of sacrifice; of diplomacy and negotiation; of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

But I can tell you this: I go to Asia with confidence and with hope.

Behind the terrible costs of combat and hostility I believe that a new Asia is gradually coming into its own.

The process is slow, but the signs are unmistakable.

One after another the nations of Asia are casting off the spent slogans of earlier narrow nationalism. One after another the nations of Asia are grasping the realities of an interdependent Asia.

What are these realities?

- That the security of every nation is threatened by an attack on any nation.
- That national stability and strength can only come through self-help, rigorous planning, hard work, and sacrifice.
- That political power held by the few and the rich within a nation is power that will not long survive.
- That lasting national prosperity can only come through full cooperation with one's neighbors, the rich and the poor, the large and the small alike.
- That no single nation can or should be permitted to dominate the Pacific region.
- That disputes settled by other than peaceful means are disputes that will remain unsettled.
- Most important of all, that Asia's destiny lies in the hands of Asians themselves.

Throughout Asia today these realities are grasped, I believe, as never before.

A new spirit seems to me to be clearly at work: a self-confidence that permits cooperation; a skepticism that rejects illusory shortcuts; a deepening consciousness of Asia's proud past and an understanding and hope for Asia's great future.

Yes, important things are happening in Asia, and they are happening with Asian leadership and with Asian initiative.

That is, of course, only a beginning.

Great problems and greater challenges lie further ahead.

There remain in Asia, for instance, voices of extremism and apostles of militancy.

Such voices and such rhetoric are out of tune with the new currents in Asia. They are increasingly irrelevant. They are increasingly isolated.

For Asia's leaders and Asia's peoples are looking, I think, beyond narrow nationalism. They are looking beyond ideology.

They see on the one hand the age-old afflictions of poverty, ignorance, and disease. They see on the other hand the possibility of abundance, knowledge, and health. And they see the absolute necessity of matching Asia's needs with Asia's resources and those of other regions.

Nothing has really given us more encouragement in our part of the world—and I think throughout Asia—than the creation of the Asian Development Bank, with its new headquarters in Manila—a billion dollar regional bank to serve this great area of the world.

We think sooner or later this new perception will spread as well to the closed societies of Communist Asia. Sooner or later the pragmatic and compassionate spirit of the Chinese people will prevail over outmoded dogmatism.

We in America look to that day with hope and with confidence.

For our part, we shall do what we can to hasten its coming. We shall keep alive the hope for a freer flow of ideas and people between mainland China and the United States, as I have said so recently on so many other occasions. For only through such exchange can isolation be ended and suspicion give way to trust.

We do not believe in eternal enmity. All hatred among nations must ultimately end

in reconciliation. We hopefully look to the day when the policies of mainland China will offer and will permit such a reconciliation.

But we are not prepared to pay for peace the price of freedom. We shall never surrender American freedom or sacrifice the freedom of America's allies in Asia.

America can help. We must help. We are now helping.

But we see our role as helping and not imposing our will on Asia.

We can give advice and technical assistance. We can cooperate in all kinds of activities—from the far reaches of space to the ocean depths.

Asia will provide its own leadership. Some of it is being built and trained right here in your atmosphere.

We do not need to instruct them or direct them. They will take their initiatives, they will make their decisions, and they will time their own actions.

But we must and we shall cooperate with that leadership.

Then our role is that of a neighbor among equals—a partner in the great adventure of bringing peace, order, and progress to a part of the world where much more than half of the entire human race lives.

As long as danger threatens, our strength shall back our commitments in Asia. Yet we seek no special status or privileges, no primacy, no territory, no base rights in perpetuity. We recognize that our strength, our size, and our great wealth may impose a very special obligation upon us in the transition to the new Asia. But we also recognize that the cooperative tasks of assistance and defense will be assumed more and more by others, and we hope by collective regional groupings, as the nations of Asia develop and build their own strength and their own abundance.

So, tomorrow morning—with your blessings—we will leave for Asia.

I will go to confer with the leaders of six nations—six nations who have also committed their sons to the proposition that aggression shall not succeed, and the people of South Vietnam shall have the right to shape their own future, by their own self-determination, and to shape it in peace.

I will go to see, to listen, and to learn—and to act with our partners to bring an honorable peace to Southeast Asia at the first day it is possible.

I want to caution all of my countrymen that we are taking with us no magical wands and no instant solutions.

I hope your speculations will be cautious and informed. We know all too well that this is a long road of many miles, but we will walk it, shoulder to shoulder with free Asia.

But I felt it right to share with you this afternoon—here in this very special place to me—the lessons of the past and the hopes for the future in our relations with Asia.

I intend to ask the leaders that I see to visit America—especially to come to this part of America, here in beautiful Hawaii, and to see for themselves a model—a model of how men and women of different races and different cultures can come and live and work together; to respect each other in freedom and in hope.

I shall say to my colleagues that I come not to admonish or to direct, but to inform, and that our foreign policy is as our domestic policy.

We want food for the hungry.

We want recreation for the families.

We want income, jobs, and wages for our workers.

We want education for our children.

We want Medicare, health, research, and nursing homes to take care of our needy.

We want a strong and adequate defense

in order that we may be secure until that day finally comes when our guns are unloaded and war is no more.

Today in America we have plenty of food and we are developing a recreation-conservation program never equaled before.

Our income is at the highest in our history. Our gross national product is running at the rate of \$750 billion per year.

This Congress passed 18 educational bills compared to six educational bills passed by the first 88 Congresses combined.

This Congress will spend over \$4 billion on education, compared to \$33 million a year, less than \$5 billion for the entire 174 years.

We are laying and charting a course now to put beautiful nursing homes in every area of our country to take care of our old. We are examining the eyes, the ears, the teeth, and the bodies of our young who are 4 and 5 years old—beginning them on a “Head Start” program where, under our educational system, the Government will help them get all the education that they can take.

Finally, we will go to hear a brief report on our sons who are rendering such gallant service and such an excellent account of

themselves in attempting to help this little nation of South Vietnam keep itself from being gobbled up, in an attempt to resist aggression and provide deterrence with the minimum damage and the minimum danger.

I know with me, on this great visit that I am returning to the heads of other states, I will carry your hopes and your prayers. I hope someday next year, the following year, or in the years to come—God only knows when—that we can meet again here in peaceful Hawaii when wars will be banished from the face of the earth, when prosperity will be known to every American family, and that the other families of the world will begin to raise their own standards of living. Then we can once again enjoy the blessings of which we have dreamed all these years.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:40 p.m. at the East-West Center in Honolulu following brief remarks by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson (see 2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1635). In his opening words he referred to Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii and his wife, Thomas H. Hamilton, president of the University of Hawaii, and his wife, Howard P. Jones, chancellor of the East-West Center, and his wife, Representative Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, and Monsignor Charles Kekumano, chancellor of the diocese of Honolulu.

## 534 Proclamation 3752, Thanksgiving Day, 1966.

*October 18, 1966*

[ Released October 18, 1966. Dated October 17, 1966 ]

*By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation*

They came in tiny wooden ships. On an unknown and alien shore, they planted and built, settled and survived. Then they gave solemn thanks to God for His goodness and bounty. America, well over 300 years ago had its first Thanksgiving Day.

For many years your Presidents have had

the opportunity to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, to address themselves to the American people, to remind us of the blessings we enjoy and the thanks that we owe.

If we consider the fervor with which those colonists in Virginia and Massachusetts gave thanks, when they had so little, we are taught how much deeper should our thanks be—when we have so much.

Never, in all the hundreds of Thanksgiving Days, has our nation possessed a greater abundance, not only of material things but of the precious intangibles that make life worth living.

Never have we been better fed, better housed, better clothed. Never have so many Americans been earning their own way, and been able to provide their families with the marvelous products of a momentous age.

Nor has America ever been healthier, nor had more of her children in school and in college. Nor have we ever had more time for recreation and refreshment of the spirit, nor more ways and places in which to study and to enrich our lives through the arts.

Never have our greatest blessings—our freedoms—been more widely enjoyed by our people. Nor have we ever been closer to the day when every American will have an equal opportunity and an equal freedom.

No, we do not yet have peace in the world. Our men are engaged again, as they have been on so many other Thanksgivings, on a foreign field fighting for freedom. But we can be thankful for their strength that has always kept our liberty secure. We can be thankful for our science and technology that helps to guard our America.

Thanks are better spoken by deed rather than word. Therefore, it behooves a grateful America to share its blessings with our brothers abroad, with those who have so little of the abundance that is ours.

Simple justice and a concern for our fellow

man require that we be ready to offer what we can of our food, our resources, our talents, our energies, our skills, and our knowledge to help others build a better life for themselves.

We should thank God that we are able.

Let us, therefore, in this splendid American tradition, thank Him who created us and all that we have. Let us do so with a firm resolve to be worthy of His abundant blessings. Let us assemble in our homes and in our places of worship, each in his own way.

Let us thank God for the America we are so fortunate to know.

Now, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consonance with Section 6103 of Title 5 of the United States Code designating the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24, 1966, as a day of national thanksgiving.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October in the [SEAL] year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

535 Cable to the Acting Attorney General Directing Him To Seek an Injunction in the General Electric Company Labor Disputes.  
October 18, 1966

[ Released October 18, 1966. Dated October 17, 1966 ]

*Dear Mr. Clark:*

On October 17, 1966, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 206 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 176), I issued executive order No. 11314, creating a Board of Inquiry to inquire into the issues involved in Labor disputes between the General Electric Company, and certain of their employees.

On October 17, 1966, I received a report of the Board in the matter. I understand you have a copy of that report.

The unresolved labor disputes have resulted in a strike by Local 647 of the International Union of the United Automobile Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and Locals 34 and 912 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO at the Evendale, Ohio Plant of General Electric Company which, in my opinion, affects a substantial part of the military jet engine industry of the United States, which are industries engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among the several states or with foreign nations, or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, which strike if permitted to continue will imperil the national safety.

Therefore, in order to remove a peril to the national safety and to maintain and continue trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among the several states or with foreign nations, and production of goods for commerce, I direct you, pursuant to the provisions of Section 208 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to petition in the name of the United States any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties to enjoin the continuance of such strike and for such other relief as may in your judgment be necessary or appropriate.

Very sincerely yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[The Honorable The Acting Attorney General]

NOTE: On October 18 the Acting Attorney General obtained an injunction from Judge Carl A. Weinman of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, ordering the workers at the Evendale, Ohio, plant to return to work.

Executive Order 11314 established a Board of Inquiry composed of David L. Cole, former Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Chairman; John Dunlop, professor of economics at Harvard University; and Jacob Seidenberg, lawyer and arbitrator (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1516; 31 F.R. 13419; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 163).

The Board's report, dated October 17, 1966, is entitled "Report to the President Submitted by the President's Board of Inquiry Created by Executive Order No. 11314" (8 pp., processed).

For a statement by the President on the strike threat at the General Electric Co., see Item 496.

536 Statement by the President Upon Appointing a Special Consultative Committee on Federal, State, and Local Cooperation on Manpower Problems. *October 18, 1966*

IN MY SPEECH at Dayton, Ohio, on September 5, 1966, I said:

"I am asking a group of Governors and mayors to meet and study ways in which city, State, and Federal governments can cooperate in developing a manpower service program that could work at every level of our society."

To explore fully the ways in which opportunities for such service can be provided at the State and local level, I have asked the officers of the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Counties, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National League of Cities to serve as a special consultative committee to the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, the President's Committee on Manpower, and the National Advisory Committee on Health Manpower.

Members of this consultative committee will include Governor William L. Guy of North Dakota, chairman of the Governors' Conference; Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, chairman of the Governors' Committee on Human Resources; County Supervisor Edward Connor of Wayne

County (Detroit) and County Commissioner Ed Munro of King County, Seattle, president and vice president respectively of the National Association of Counties; Mayor Jerome Cavanagh of Detroit, president of both the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities; Mayor Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh, vice president of the Mayors' Conference, and Mayor Harold M. Tollefson of Tacoma, vice president of the National League of Cities.

It is my hope that these distinguished public servants will point out ways in which city, State, and Federal governments can cooperate in developing a manpower program to serve the needs of our society. In addition, this panel will provide guidance as we seek to insure that every level of government—Federal, State, and local—is adequately staffed with qualified personnel.

The importance of meeting the need for competent personnel at every level of government cannot be overemphasized. We look to the combined wisdom of this consultative committee for ways to meet that need.

NOTE: For the President's speech at Dayton, Ohio, on September 5, 1966, see Item 435.

537 Remarks Upon Arrival at Tafuna International Airport, Pago Pago, American Samoa. *October 18, 1966*

*Governor and Mrs. Lee, Chief Sotoa, Chief Ma'o, Chief Le'iato, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am very proud that I could be here with you today.

I can assure you that the people of the United States share my pride in what Ameri-

can Samoa has done to prove that destiny is really what we make it.

This island—with a population of only 22,000—has become the symbol of what many large nations may achieve for their people.

It has become a showplace for progress,

and a proving ground of methods to improve the lives of our fellow human beings.

And, along the way, American Samoa has taken the term "self-help" out of the bureaucrats' dictionary and made it a living language for their people.

You have doubled the per-acre yield of your crops.

You have sharply reduced the diseases that once plagued your island. And this month you will begin construction of the American Samoan Tropical Medical Center which will provide the finest hospital care in this part of the world.

You have almost eliminated childhood malnutrition.

You have recognized that education is the tidal force of our century, driving all else ahead of it.

I am told that the pilot program of education which you have started may point the way to learning breakthroughs throughout the Pacific islands and Southeast Asia. Samoan children are learning twice as fast as they once did, and retaining what they learn. Surely from among them, one day, will come scientists and writers to give their talents to Samoa, to America, and to the world.

One requirement for good and universal education is an inexpensive and readily available means of teaching children.

Unhappily, the world has only a fraction of the teachers that it needs. Samoa has met this problem through educational television—which was pioneered here by your outstanding Governor, Rex Lee, and the very able Director of the United States Information Agency, Mr. Leonard Marks.

Before Mr. Marks came out here recently to help inaugurate this educational television system, he came to me at the White House and talked to me about its great benefits at some length. Upon his return, he insisted that he come over, and he spent an entire

evening reviewing what your hopes and achievements would be. Everyone now wants to study the job that you have done—UNESCO, the World Bank, New Guinea, New Zealand, India, and other countries around the world.

It is truly a remarkable experiment.

This technique—which you are helping now to improve—has the power to spread the light of knowledge like wildfire, to spread it all across the wide areas of our earth.

So I want to commend you on the stride that you have taken. We are most grateful for the voluntary action of the Samoan Legislature in voting to pay Federal income taxes. You are the only American territory voluntarily to take on this responsibility.

Your taxes are growing with your economy. You paid about \$200,000 in 1963—and yet you paid over a million dollars in 1965. At this rate, you may eliminate the deficit in the United States budget this year.

An American editor, who used to have nothing to say about what we were doing in Samoa, recently wrote, "Somewhere on earth there may be a more spectacular example of revolutionary change in an area and its people, but in years of roving the world's far corners, I have not seen it."

All praise to you for that. No, not quite all praise. Some of it must go to a man that you know better than you do any other American—your own very able Governor, Rex Lee.

This year it was my pleasure to give him the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service—an award that is granted to only five individuals each year.

I have no appropriate awards to confer upon the people of Samoa for their progress. But there must be great satisfaction and honor enough in contemplating what you have done in 3 years, where you are today,



and where the works of progress will lead your children in generations to come.

I hope that America may soon accomplish in her other Pacific island responsibilities the same achievements of Samoa. Indeed, I think we must.

For no other corner of the world can be left untidy and ignored today. Where once the sailing clippers called rarely in a year, now the jet airliners touch down several times a week. The time is fast coming when there will be no such thing as "a far corner of the earth."

So I think this is the way that God intended it. I cannot believe He wanted man to be isolated, ever, from his neighbor. He did not seek that distance or race or religion or creed ever separate us from one another. At the table of need, we all find our place, and the greatest need of all today, I think, is for human fellowship and a sense of what each of us can do for the rest of us.

This is my first visit to American Samoa. I have not been among you but just a moment. But I think I know that what you want most for yourselves and what you want most for your children is really what the vast majority of the world's people want, too.

They want to be independent and stand on their self-respect. They want to keep their dignity and to be proud of themselves and their heritage. They insist on equality. They reject being camp followers and stooges for the brokers of international politics.

At home it is pride, and the sense of being

your own man. In Asia it is called "face." It is what makes all of us members of the same race. It is what makes us know that in the emerging Asia—and throughout the entire world—there is really no place for second-class citizens.

Up until our time, it was possible for an island like this to exist in isolation and despair. And it was possible for a large and powerful country like the United States to conceive of itself, also in isolation, as the center of all civilization—indeed, as the center of all human wisdom and glory.

But time and change have jostled our prejudice. They have shown us that the center of the world is anywhere that people are. And they have made imperative the spirit of American Samoa today.

For the road to the future runs to Asia, and it crosses here—here at the heart of the Pacific.

I want now to thank you from my heart, for what you are doing here is really a message of hope for millions of peoples elsewhere in the Pacific and in Asia. I shall remember your example vividly—and for that, and for the privilege of coming and visiting with you today, I shall always be thankful to you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12 noon at Tafuna International Airport in Pago Pago, American Samoa. In his opening words he referred to H. Rex Lee, Governor of American Samoa, and his wife, Chief Rapi Sotoa, member of the Samoan Senate, Chief Tima Ma'o, member of the Samoan House of Representatives, and Chief T. Le'iato, Secretary of Samoan Affairs.

538 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Ohakea, New Zealand.  
*October 19, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Holyoake, Mr. Meech, Mr. White, my friends of New Zealand:*

This is my second visit to New Zealand, and they recognized both times that I was a rancher from a drought-stricken part of Texas.

Six days ago I paid a running political visit to Staten Island, a borough of New York City. That is almost 10,000 miles from where we are today—which is almost as far from any place as anyone can get.

And yet, our closeness is greater than our distance.

Staten Island in New York City was named by Dutch colonizers at a time when New York City was still known as Nieuw Amsterdam. And New Zealand, 324 years ago, was also called "Staten Land" by the explorer Tasman who first sighted the peaks of your green land.

Apparently Captain Tasman's sponsor—the Netherlands East Indies Company—felt that "Staten Land" wasn't quite grand enough a name. So it came to be that your nation, with 223 mountains thrusting 7,500 feet or higher, was then called "Nieuw Zealand," named after a Dutch province that is flatter than a fried herring.

The Dutch experience in both New Zealand and in New York gave way to English settlers. Ever since we have been cultural, if not terrestrial, neighbors. We have shared a common human philosophy that men can grow to their own limits. And we have noted that those human limits are quite vast.

When I first came to New Zealand, it was about a quarter of a century ago, and my country and your country were then allied in a major war at a grim moment in history.

As I came across Auckland Bay in a sputtering PB2Y2, I saw your beautiful land and I wished to myself that I might be able to return at a more tranquil moment.

Tranquility, as I have since learned, is not an easy commodity to come by. Our times today cannot be called tranquil times. Yet, should we compare our common condition this afternoon with our common condition in 1942, I can only conclude that we—and the world—have seen great progress.

We are allied in a grim, if smaller, conflict now. At the deepest roots of that conflict is the threat—the threat to what we hold dearest in the United States and New Zealand: the ability of people to grow in freedom.

New Zealanders have done that. Your accomplishments are great. Yours is one nation to which less developed Asian-Pacific peoples look for inspiration and guidance.

My Nation is anxious to work with you in providing that help.

Our task for the future in New Zealand, in the United States—yes, all over the world—is a difficult but inspiring one. And that is to allow people, and allow nations, to grow to their own vast limits in freedom.

I want to thank you for coming here in this rainy weather, exposing yourselves to the weather, to give us this neighborly welcome.

I have told Mrs. Johnson many, many times of the delightful experience that I had here and the hospitality that your people extended to me.

I remember the first thing I did after I landed in Auckland Bay was to go and buy myself a raincoat.

So I went back before I left the United States and got one that I had worn several

years ago—it is a little short now, but I knew I would need it in New Zealand.

If you will be good enough, I hope that you will wish me on my return to have the same kind of rainy reception at my home ranch in Texas as I am getting here today.

Mrs. Johnson has come with me and she will get to see you, to know you, to see your boys and girls, your families. She will be able, in the years to come, to share with me

the beauty and, most of all, the kindness and the integrity of the great people that make up New Zealand.

We are so delighted to be in your country today.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:43 p.m. at Ohakea Airport, Ohakea, New Zealand. In his opening words he referred to Keith J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and his wife, J. V. Meech, Secretary for Internal Affairs, and G. D. L. White, Acting Secretary for External Affairs.

## 539 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Wellington, New Zealand. October 19, 1966

*Your Excellency, Lady Fergusson, Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Holyoake, Your Excellencies, Ministers of the Crown and my very dear friends of New Zealand:*

I am deeply indebted to Her Majesty for her generous words on this occasion.

I have enjoyed, a great deal, observing the pride of your young manhood as I reviewed the Guard.

After 4,650 miles of flying over water—with one stop on the Island of Samoa—we feel as if we have finally found the Promised Land.

I suspect our impressions are very much like those of the men and women who came out here a century ago from Britain and discovered the green fields and the hillsides where cattle and sheep could be raised in abundance, and a decent life provided for their children.

That is one of the many experiences I think that we have in common. For many other men and women—among them, the brothers and sisters and cousins of those who came to New Zealand—sought the same dream and came to America and found it. And some of them this afternoon are watching their sheep graze on the green countryside in my home State. And like those New

Zealanders, the new Americans gave themselves totally to the task of molding the land to their needs. There was much work to be done at home, and little time or inclination to take part in the world's affairs.

But this century has changed all of that. It has changed it for both of us. Again and again we have been cast into the storm of international strife.

Both of us have been drawn into World Wars against our desires. Both of us have come to acknowledge our responsibilities for building world peace.

On the battlefronts of Europe, the Near East, Asia and the Pacific, Americans and New Zealanders have fought side by side and have died side by side in order to preserve liberty and human freedom for other human beings.

Around the conference tables of the United Nations, New Zealanders and Americans have labored to devise a more rational system for settling these conflicts between nations.

So the 6,000 miles that separate us really shrink into insignificance. What is important is that your nation and ours, though young in the chronology of historical time, have come of age in much the same way—

have drawn much the same conclusions from the chaotic experience of this century—and now look to the future together with much the same hopes and many of the same apprehensions.

I thought of those common hopes on the way here from Samoa this afternoon. For on that little island the Samoan people, 22,000 of them, have begun to build a progressive and an enlightened society. We have been trying to encourage them and assist them, as you have in the Pacific islands in which you have historic ties. In Wellington and in Washington we have united and we have understood that affluent nations have responsibilities toward those whose development is only beginning. I hope that we can share our experiences on these islands. I want to assure you that we are ready to adopt as our own any programs that you have put into successful effect in these islands. We are very eager to make available to you a full account of the Samoan experience of ours.

I should not like to close without a personal recollection—one that makes the tie between our nations all the more real for me. As I said at the airport I first came to, when I came to New Zealand one foggy day back in 1942, almost a quarter of a century ago, I was riding a flying boat. It came down onto Auckland Bay. We couldn't see the bay and we didn't know whether we were going to land on the water or on the land in our flying boat.

I thus became one of thousands of Americans who received your hospitality and received your care during a very young part of my life and a very dangerous period. You people of New Zealand took our American boys into your homes and you cared for the sick and the wounded among us, you gave

us—when we needed it most—a home away from home.

I must say, frankly, I have been wanting to come back here ever since and here I am.

Not long afterwards, I fell quite ill with a fever I had contracted in New Guinea. I was hospitalized at Suva, in the Fiji Islands. I take it that I must have been in a bad way—though being delirious with a fever of 105 and not remembering what happened, I was not really a good judge of my condition.

But New Zealand doctors and nurses cared for me with great skill, with the help of an American doctor who later came in. They pulled me through what was a very rough and very lonely time—and since then, I have thought of New Zealand always with the warmest gratitude.

You may, in the history books, have to assume your share of responsibility for what later happened in Washington, because it was your care and compassion that made it really possible for me to ever get back to Washington.

Competent, strong, and compassionate New Zealanders symbolized for me the character of this nation. My opinion has only been deepened and confirmed by the years that have followed.

So, I am so glad to be back here on your soil again. Mrs. Johnson and I look forward to seeing something of your beautiful country and to meeting as many of your great people as our time permits. I would so much like to see some of your countryside, particularly some of your great sheep.

I want to tell you in closing that we bring with us, to all the people of New Zealand from all of the people of the United States, the proud affection and the great respect of our people for your people.

To those of you who have stood here on

this breezy afternoon in the chill and the rain a little earlier, I say: Thank you so very, very much for your cordiality.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:55 p.m. at Wellington International Airport, Wellington, New Zealand.

In his opening words he referred to Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor General of New Zealand, and his wife, and to Keith J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and his wife.

Prior to the President's remarks, the Governor General had read a message of welcome from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

## 540 Remarks at the Parliamentary Luncheon, Wellington, New Zealand. October 20, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister, Your Grace, the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Kirk, Members of the Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:*

First of all I apologize for being late—I attribute that to the graciousness of the good people of Wellington. Mrs. Johnson and I are quite honored to be in New Zealand—we have had a delicious luncheon—very well served—for which I feel further in the debt of the ladies and the management.

Physically, we have not entirely adjusted to the southern hemisphere after our long flight, but you may be sure that our hearts are already in residence.

We came by jet from Hawaii and Samoa, riding the smooth jet stream at more than 500 miles an hour for almost 10 hours. And it was quite a change from my last arrival in New Zealand—in the spring of 1942 when both nations faced very grim problems together, and when your men joined our men shoulder to shoulder to try to protect the liberty and freedom not only of the people of New Zealand but of the people of America as well. That was back in 1942 and I came here in an old PB2Y2 flying boat. We sputtered through the fog and finally, with the help of the good Lord, landed in Auckland Bay—we weren't sure that we weren't on a sheep ranch somewhere, because the weather was zero zero. But it has

improved, Mr. Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. I assume that the election has nothing to do with it. Since the Prime Minister brought up the ugly subject about what a noise people made when you talked in terms of millions of dollars, I guess they do make some noise in a nation of two or three million. But if you are talking in terms of taxes, in terms of millions of dollars, before 200 million Americans, you don't know what noise is.

I thought it was rather significant that both of our distinguished, eloquent speakers spent a good portion of their time on our disagreements. I don't know whether they were anticipating, or just wanted to kind of clear the atmosphere with their constituents. But as far as I am concerned, I am unaware of any great disagreements, although I welcome them. I think they are a good thing. I think they produce strong people. I think they develop enduring friendship. I wonder what the leader of the opposition and the Prime Minister would think if we all saw everything alike—we would all want the same wife. So, differences are good for us.

Now back to that old flying boat that I arrived here in. It was, by today's standards, very primitive. And dangerous as those days were back in 1942, for New Zealanders and Americans, your welcome was as warm then as it was today—although

not as numerous. But it was outgoing, and it was generous to the men who wore the American uniform.

To me it was perhaps more needed for a lanky lieutenant commander in 1942 than it is for a President in 1966. But ever since that day 25 years ago, I promised myself that I would come and bring my lady to New Zealand. I assure you that neither of us were disappointed from the time we landed on your soil yesterday.

Our two nations are separated by 6,000 miles of the blue Pacific Ocean. But we are united by historical interest and commitments that we think are far more important in the shaping of our national destinies than in the miles that divide us.

First among them is a tradition of representative democracy. It is right that I should be speaking today before parliamentarians whose heritage derives, as does ours in the American Congress, from the British House of Commons. And as a parliamentarian or legislator for more than 24 years, 12 in the House and 12 in the Senate and 3 as Vice President, I know that I feel at home in your presence.

It is not only the democratic tradition that unites us. Both of us, Americans and New Zealanders, believe that we have much work to do beyond our shores. It may once have been possible for a democracy to flourish in one country, isolated from the misery and oppression that befell other men. But neither reason nor conscience permits such a narrow view of our responsibilities today.

This basic truth came home to both of our nations—and to you, I think, sooner than to us—in the course of two World Wars.

And I never go to bed at night but what I thank the Dear Lord for Winston Churchill whose eloquence finally awakened the sleeping giant in America, almost too late, but in time.

New Zealanders twice left these beautiful islands to fight, not just for themselves, but to fight for the freedom and liberty of all men. Brave beyond measure, they fell at Gallipoli, in the skies over Britain, in Greece, in El Alamein, at Monte Cassino, in the jungles of the Pacific.

I was in a ward hospital with many of them stretched out on the beds at the side of me in June 1942. And beneath the “lemon squeezer” and the berets that were their hallmarks, their strong, confident, and brave faces gave heart to their allies—to all of us—and finally brought victory for freedom on many battlefields.

I knew many of them in those years—I revered them all for their character, their integrity, their courage. Today on behalf of a people with whom shoulder to shoulder they fought and suffered and died, I have come here to salute their towering memory.

Again, in 1950 when an invading army crossed into the Republic of Korea, both our nations answered the aggressor’s challenge promptly. Ours was a unity of nations who longed to live in peace, but who understood, from the bitter lessons of two wars, what the consequences of appeasement would be.

Every man wants peace. That is something that all of you should take cognizance of now. You can’t separate men by those who want peace and those who don’t want peace. Every man wants peace. Every man hates to kill. Every man wants to live. No man wants to die.

We were determined then, in the words of the United Nations Charter, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” And together with the army of the Republic of Korea and other brave allies, we finally turned back the invaders, and we made it possible for the people of the Republic of Korea to work out their destiny in freedom. Today 44,600 of them from that

little nation are proud allies in another struggle to permit men to be free in another little nation, South Vietnam.

You were a valiant part of that war effort and yours has been a clear and a decent voice always in the councils of peace. New Zealand contributed to the United Nations—both in diplomatic efforts and in programs of assistance to humanity—to a degree, I think, that has excited the admiration of all of her associates. And as you were ready to stand against military aggression, so you were prepared to help build a world society in which free nations would be able to provide security and provide hope for their people.

From long experience you knew that fighting an invading soldier in uniform or fighting an armed terrorist is only one part of the war in Asia, and only one part of your responsibility.

For hundreds of millions of Asians, the most common terrorism is not that of guns or grenades. It is that of hunger and of disease and of poverty and of illiteracy. These are as capable of crushing the hopes of man as any ruthless enemy with his mortar or his bombs or his guns.

Much of this war in Asia still remains to be fought, and we are calling now for volunteers for it, too. You have played an honorable part in helping your neighbors, especially in the Pacific islands, fight the war against want. And we in the United States have joined you—as the distinguished Prime Minister has made, I hope, appropriate reference—as allies in this struggle against the ancient enemies of mankind: ignorance, illiteracy, disease, and poverty.

We have worked to help the people of Asia delay—delay, yes, and I think finally halt—the march of hunger and disease. But if we in the developing nations were to try to accomplish this alone, with only our re-

sources, we—and Asia—would surely fail.

Fortunately, we are not alone. Asia is blessed with men and women whose determination is as strong as their country's needs. Throughout this vast area of the globe, the planners and the builders are today at work. The key to Asian peace in coming generations is in Asian hands.

For it is Asia's initiative that will found the institution of progress.

It is Asia's example that will inspire its people to build on the bedrock of social justice.

It is Asia's dream that will determine the future for three of every five human beings on earth.

And I know that your nation and my nation will respond to that dream and will respond willingly and will respond generously.

Yet all of our efforts—all the planning, all the devotion, all the resources free nations are able to commit to Asia—can be demoralized and destroyed if the terrorist and the aggressor ever succeed in dominating the people.

It is difficult to grow crops, to irrigate fields, to operate schools, to care for the old, to educate the young, to levy taxes, and provide for the people's needs when you are operating in an atmosphere and a climate of terror.

I looked at some figures yesterday. In one little small area we had built 65 schools only to have 55 of those 65 destroyed by the terrorist. The terrorist knows that if he can break down this fabric of community life, then he is well on his way to conquest. And where that conquest stops no one knows.

On what meat does this Caesar feed and when will he halt?

He tried it in Malaya. After great sacrifices by the Malayan people, after great commitments of life and resources by Britain,

Australia, and New Zealand, and other members of the Commonwealth and their allies, the terrorist outlaw has been defeated and ambitious invaders have been deterred.

He is trying it again today in Vietnam.

It is tragic that this war, the war of terror and bloodshed, must be fought before Asia can be fully free to wage the other war—the other war against hunger and disease and the ancient enemies of man. It is tragic that every foot of ground on which rice might be planted and every village in which a school might be built and every hillside on which a hospital might rise to heal the people of Vietnam must be secured and protected against terror.

Yet it must. For free men, for responsible men, for men of conscience, there just is no acceptable alternative but to resist aggression.

As the struggle continues, we are working with our allies to try to build the foundation of a new Vietnam. We are seeking to bring an end to this vicious war by asking men to come to the conference table.

We had a wonderful welcome. We had a lot of friendly signs and banners. We had some pickets carrying some signs saying "We want peace." I did not consider them unfriendly. We want peace, too.

I was somewhat startled that they should spend their talents and their time and their pickets and their cardboard on the President of the United States, because he has gone to more than 100 capitals with a very simple, plain statement that any picket can understand, that said, "We will meet you any place you designate in 24 hours with whomsoever you choose, to remove this disturbance from the battlefield to the conference room."

I saw many appeals made to the man to whom no appeal is necessary. But I didn't see Mr. Ho Chi Minh's name on one placard

and I wondered why.

So if those men who join me genuinely and earnestly in wanting to stop the killing and stop the bloodshed and to bring peace to all humanity—if they can deliver the adversary, I will volunteer to present myself without due notice.

As the struggle continues, we are working with our allies every day, every week, to build the foundations, to bring an end to this vicious war.

Our goal is not to destroy North Vietnam.

Our objective is not the objective of Roosevelt and Churchill and the other leaders: unconditional surrender.

Our goal is not to compel North Vietnam to surrender anything which is hers, not even to bring her Government down or to change her system. Our goal is simply to halt the shooting, to stop the war that she is waging and supporting against her little neighbor. When we succeed—and we shall succeed—I pledge you that we shall begin a nobler war against man's ancient enemies of hunger and ignorance and disease everywhere in Southeast Asia, including North Vietnam, if its Government so desires.

We say today to the leaders of North Vietnam: A new Asia is emerging. Your people should be part of it, proud, independent, peaceful, the beneficiaries of a social and scientific revolution that is regenerating the life of man.

What can be gained by continuing a war, we say to North Vietnam, that you cannot win? What can be gained? What can be lost by joining with your brothers in Southeast Asia in a different kind of war, a war for human dignity, a war for health, a war for enlightenment of the mind, a war for your children and generations of children to come?

Well, America pledges today, from this historic platform, that she will serve in that



war against these ancient enemies in South-east Asia—for its duration.

This, we believe, is an inescapable responsibility of a Pacific neighbor, as we know ourselves to be, as you in New Zealand have already shown on many fronts that you are.

Our New Zealand friends, there is much that we two nations can prove to the world.

We can prove to the world that it is possible to maintain close ties of affection with Europe without being cut off from Asia, blind to Asia's needs, or ignorant to her great culture.

We can prove that geographic separation does not require spiritual isolation, either from the opportunities or the problems of other men.

We can prove that wealth and prosperity need not build a wall around their fortunate possessors, but can build avenues of service to mankind.

Lastly, New Zealand and America can prove to the world that nations which have never felt the invader's heel on their soil can and will respond to those brothers who fight to make their own destiny.

These are the true and the worthy lessons of mankind. I rejoice that we have you as a partner in our effort to give them life.

I came here—10,000 miles—a quarter of a century ago to join with your men to protect the liberty of this area of the world. I am coming back this week to join with your Prime Minister and your leaders to try to search, to find a course and chart a way that we can again protect liberty and freedom, not by driving the dictator from our soil because he has not reached there yet.

But men often wonder how the course of history might have changed if we had met Hitler before he started through Poland. All men want peace. Some have different ways. Some have different methods. Some think that you can do it one way and some the other.

I am willing to accept any reasonable proposition and consider it, that any ally or any adversary may make. All I want to do, is not only to be the possessor of freedom and liberty, but I want to be the protector of it—not just for myself but for mankind.

So we are firmly committed to a partnership that has been tested in war. It has been deepened and expanded in peace and it has been strengthened, I hope, by SEATO and by ANZUS agreements.

We in the United States are here to pledge you that we shall meet our responsibilities, even though the danger, the immediate danger, is 10,000 miles from our boundaries. We will meet our responsibilities today, and in the decades ahead, with all the more confidence because the proud citizens of New Zealand happen to be America's friends.

Mr. Prime Minister, on behalf of 200 million who have come to ask nothing and to give nothing except our friendship and our loyalty, we tell you we are very proud that New Zealand is our friend—and we are prouder still that we are hers.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:50 p.m. in the Social Hall of Parliament House, Wellington, New Zealand. In his opening words he referred to Keith J. Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor General of New Zealand, and Norman Kirk, Leader of the New Zealand Labour Party. Later he referred to, among others, Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

## 541 Remarks Upon Arrival at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia. October 20, 1966

*Your Excellency the Governor General and Lady Casey, Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. McEwen, Sir Alister and Lady McMullin, Sir John and Lady McLeay, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Barwick, Your Excellencies, Members of the Cabinet and the Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:*

The Vice President told me about how the good people of this land took him into their hearts when he recently visited you. My mouth has been watering ever since because I wanted to be where he was. Now, tonight, I feel that I have returned to my second home. When I first came here a quarter of a century ago, I thought that I had not left home at all, so much did your plains, your hills, and your bush country, your cattlemen, your cattle, and your sheep remind me of my native land of Texas.

I soon learned that the real similarities between us are far deeper and far more meaningful than those landscapes and livestock. The real equation was human. Here in Australia was the same openness, the same virility, the same self-confidence, the same generosity of spirit that I had treasured in my own country.

I am honored beyond measure tonight, upon my arrival, to see the cream and flower of your young manhood, who have rendered such gallant and distinguished service in Vietnam, come here to meet me. Because as I look upon that uniform with that hat turned to the side, it represents to me the highest degree of patriotism, the greatest amount of courage, and the kind of a neighbor that America always wants to have.

Mr. Prime Minister, I don't know what you are claiming credit for these days, but

if you and the leader of the opposition will join, I want to thank both of you for that beautiful Texas sunset and for that wonderful American rainbow that I saw as I came in.

When I came here a quarter of a century ago, the people of Australia were engaged in a struggle to preserve freedom, a struggle to protect their homes, a struggle to advance the cause of peace for all men.

The Japanese were just 35 miles across the Owen-Stanley Range and they were coming in your direction. Then as tonight, Australian sons were fighting side by side with ours. Their gallantry then in Egypt, in Italy, in the South Pacific, inspired us to believe that our cause of right would one day prevail. Their gallantry tonight in Vietnam is one reason for the faith that we all have that aggression there will not succeed.

I came to Australia in 1942 on a mission of war. Now, more than 24 years later, I return tonight on a mission of hope. I cannot say that miracles will occur at Manila. I carry no magic wand. The hard work of securing the peace is never done by miracles.

I cannot say that the hunger and injustice of the past will be ended by a declaration of seven nations in Manila. Years must pass, years of dedication and patient effort, before men can make the kind of just society of which they dream.

Yet there is new hope, a new vision, in this vast area of the world. Nations are joining together not only to resist aggression and to prove that might does not make right, but to make a decent life possible for all of their people. Their vision is of freedom—freedom from foreign domination, freedom from tyranny, from the despair that

rides with hunger, disease, and ignorance. It is the only vision that is really worthy of man's destiny.

We shall be guided by that vision as we meet and chart our course at Manila.

I am very grateful that once again the Australian and American people have put their hands and their shoulders side by side to the same task. I am grateful for the understanding that your distinguished Prime Minister and other Australian leaders have shown for America's role in the Pacific. I feel tonight—as I did in 1942—the confidence that comes from the steadfast support of a united people in Australia. You must know that we reciprocate that support in the fullest possible measure.

Together, as we have always been, I know that we shall succeed. Now I look forward to meeting with your great people once again.

I am particularly glad that Mrs. Johnson is with me. In 1942 she remained in Washington—when I put on the uniform—to run my congressional office in the House of Representatives. I have been told on very high authority that it never ran with greater efficiency before or since. Several people have even suggested that we might try the

same arrangements now—that it might prove equally beneficial to my constituents in America and to our allies in the world.

But Mrs. Johnson insisted on finding out for herself whether all that I have been talking about for 24 years is really true in Australia.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, and to those loyal guests who came here in this chilly atmosphere, we are happy and excited to be with you. I have never looked forward to any 2 days in my life with more pleasurable anticipation. As I come to this new area of the world, this Pacific area that is now in a goldfish bowl, in the spotlight, where people who look to the future are looking across the Pacific, I know that my faith and my confidence in the leadership that Australia is going to give to the world of tomorrow is going to be rewarded.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:25 p.m. at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Richard G. Baron Casey, Governor General of Australia, Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Alister M. McMullin, President of the Senate, Sir John McLeay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Sir Garfield E. J. Barwick, Chief Justice of the High Court.

## 542 Remarks at the Parliamentary Luncheon, Canberra, Australia.

October 21, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Calwell and Mrs. Calwell, Sir John and Lady McLeay, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Barwick, Your Excellencies, Premiers of States, Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:*

As I sat here and was privileged to hear the Right Honorable Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the leader of

Her Majesty's opposition, I deeply wished that my parents were alive to hear what they had said about me. First, my father would have enjoyed hearing it, and my mother would have believed it.

Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to say to you and the parliamentarians who honor us here today that this is a most unique occasion. But the truth of the business is, our Congress has me for lunch every day.

I have so many memories of Australia. There was a sign I remember over a tavern yonder in Melbourne which read: "U.S. Colonels Under 21 Will Not Be Served Unless Accompanied By Parents."

And there are other memories of this great country that I recall so well.

Like every other man who is separated from his homeland in time of war, I was in need of friends. Here in your Australia I was treated as if I were in the house of my own family. Australia became my second home.

As a Texan, I feel that this land of vast spaces, of farms, ranches, of sheep and cattle, of booming cities and of dynamic industrial growth, is my own.

As an American, I am struck by how much we have in common. I see that wherever I turn—from your lively democratic politics, to your devotion to education, to your interest in the exploration of space, to the robust expansion of your society, and to your intelligent interest in relations with other nations.

The foundations of the friendship between our two nations are deep, and they are increasing.

In the 3 years as President that I shall finish on November 23d, former Prime Minister Menzies visited me in Washington three times. Prime Minister Holt also came three times. Yes, we live at a time when foreign affairs go beyond their traditional scope. There are now strong new ties in the domestic life of our countries.

These new ties come:

- From modern communications, which bring instantly to the homes of citizens of every country the news of events from around the world;
- From modern weapons, which make the threat of war anywhere a life-and-death issue for every nation;

—From the way that we are all involved in historic changes, which are reshaping the political life of the planet.

I am speaking of the change from the colonial era to an era when scores of new nations claim rights, claim recognition, and claim identity; the change from old to modern societies, which can bring to their peoples the advantages of modern science and modern technology; the change throughout the world from dependence upon large powers to partnership in the affairs of the planet; and change, still tentative but stubbornly tenacious, from a dangerous cold war to a more stable and peaceful world.

Since 1945 the United States has been found wherever freedom was under attack, or wherever peace was threatened. The stage has shifted from time to time. The stakes have grown as man's capacity for destruction increased.

But America's role has not changed.

With constancy, we have pursued the defense of freedom and we have prevented nuclear destruction. We have patiently labored to build a world order in which both peace and freedom can flourish.

My countrymen have lived so long with crises and danger that we accept, almost as if it were inevitable, the assumption of American concern—concern for the disorders that threaten the peace in all other parts of the world.

We accepted this responsibility, first, because at one time there was no other nation who could do it. For the last 20 years, only under the shadow of our strength could our good friends keep their freedom.

Second, we have learned, at very painful costs, that aggression and upheaval in any part of the world carry the seeds of destruction to free men in all parts of the world.

Finally, since the end of World War II, we have assumed this responsibility for a rea-

son that is often difficult for others to understand. We have accepted responsibility because we have believed it to be right that we should do so.

Of course, our policies are shaped with a proper regard for our security and our welfare. But much of the energy of our efforts has come because we believe it is right—we believe that it is right that the strong should help the weak defend their freedom. We believe that it is right that the wealthy should help the poor overcome their hunger; that nations, no matter how small or fragile, or young, should be free from the coercion of others.

We have steadily resisted Communist efforts to bring about by force and intrigue a world dominated by a single ideology. Our convictions, our interests, our life as a nation demand that we oppose, with all the strength that we can muster, any effort to put this world in anyone's straitjacket.

On continent after continent, in dozens of countries, hundreds of millions of people struggle today to exist on incomes of scarcely more than a dollar a week. Many people have less to spend each day on their food and shelter, on their clothing and on their medicine, on all of their needs, than the average Australian spends for a package of cigarettes. They live in shacks hardly worth the name. They live without heat, water, sanitation, and promise.

Their children know no schools, few doctors, no hospitals. They can rarely expect to live to be 40 years of age. And they mark those years with the weary and ancient cycle of both misery and monotony.

The per capita product of the developed countries today is in excess of \$2,000 per year. In the underdeveloped countries, many of which are in the area of which we speak, it is less than one-tenth of that. And the gap continues to widen.

These are no new conditions. Poverty, hunger, and disease are all as old as man himself. But in our time and in this age there has been a change. And there is more in the offing.

The change is not so much in the realities of life as in the expectations of the future. An association of the hopeful has emerged, and it will be heard.

The shrinking of distances and the spreading of knowledge has made us more aware of other human beings. And it has made them aware of what, too, is within their reach.

They know that the conditions their fathers accepted with resignation are no longer inevitable.

They know that depression and despair are not what their Creator ordained.

And because they know, they yearn. They yearn for their families to live decent lives. They yearn for jobs to give them survival, and, beyond survival, to give them dignity. They yearn for their children to learn to read and to write. They yearn for their hungry to be fed, and their sick to be healed.

They yearn to arrive.

So we must deal today with these urgent drives, the drive for security, the drive for the defense of freedom, for the preservation of independence; the drive for satisfaction, for self-respect, and for equality of justice and opportunity.

I use "we" deliberately. In the early post-war years, the indispensable strength was America's. Now other nations have also gathered strength, and it has now become possible to share the burdens of defense more evenly.

That is what is happening today in Vietnam, where the demands of security and the urge for satisfaction mingle in a single crucible.

There our men stand together—as they have stood before—to check aggression. And there they serve together—as they have served before—to help build and preserve and protect freedom. The raw conflict of one, and the elusive attainments of the other, make their duty more difficult—and make it more essential.

I would like for every Aussie who stands there in the rice paddies on this warm summer day to know that every American and LBJ is with Australia all the way.

I can speak for all Americans, more than a quarter of a million of them who are there, when I say that they know that every Australian standing by their side and back here at home will stand with courage and will stand with honor.

I believe there is a light at the end of what has been a long and lonely tunnel. I say this not just because our men are proving successful on yonder battlefield. I believe it for this reason: There is a widening community of people who are beginning to feel responsible for what is happening in Vietnam.

Of all the signs, this is the brightest. For the unilateral use of power is out of date in an age where there can be no losers in peace and where there can be no victors in war. And the unilateral reach of compassion is limited. What is required—and what we are seeing emerging in Vietnam and throughout all of Asia—is a concert of effort on the part of diverse nations that know that they must work together.

This is the Asia to which I journey.

From multiple creeds and cultures, from many races and tongues, is coming an increased momentum of partnership.

This is an Asia that is ancient in its philosophies, its learning and its cultures. Ancient, yes, but it is new in its leadership, new in its achievements, and, most impor-

tant, new in its aspirations. For free Asia is in the hands of a generation of leaders unfettered by the past and unafraid of the future. They are men who would agree with Thomas Paine, the American patriot, who said in the time of our own country's great Revolution, to which the opposition leader so eloquently referred, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace."

Yes, I think these men are conscious that he serves his nation who understands his times. They know that a national spirit comes first, but they know, too, that nationalism is not enough. And they are challenged by the task of leading their people beyond the first steps of political independence. They are caught up in the work of winning their freedom now from the oppression of hunger, illiteracy, and disease, and stifling poverty.

The role of these new leaders is that of the statesmen who follow the revolutionary and of the settler who comes after the pioneer.

There is in history a time for each. And to each, posterity will owe an equal debt. They believe in the wisdom of the Chinese philosopher who more than 2,000 years ago had this to say:

"Of a great leader, who talks little,

When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,

They will all say

"We did this ourselves!"

And so free Asia has. And the great story of the past year is their story. While the people of South Vietnam and their allies have now begun to turn the tide of battle against aggression, we have seen Japan and we have seen Korea establish normal relations, with the promise of closer cooperation.

We have seen most recently Indonesia pull back from economic collapse and from a

most dangerous Communist threat.

We have seen nine Pacific nations, including Australia, come together on their own initiative to form the Asian and Pacific Council.

We have seen Asians gathering to map a regional future in economic development, in education, and in agriculture.

We have seen three nations of Southeast Asia—Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia—take the initiative in seeking and searching for peace in their own region.

We have seen 31 nations participating in the creation most recently of the Asian Development Bank, while the development of the Lower Mekong River Basin goes steadily forward in the face of conflict.

This sense of common destiny is growing all along the arc of free Asia. Initiatives have come from Tokyo, from Seoul, from Manila, from Bangkok, from Kuala Lumpur, from Singapore—as well as from here in Canberra.

We in the United States have long been the friends of those who have worked toward unity in Western Europe, toward economic integration in Latin America, and toward stronger regional ties among the young nations of Africa.

We shall also be the friends and partners of those in Asia who want, and are willing now, to work together to fashion their own destiny. From you must come initiative and leadership. From us will come cooperation.

There of course will be growing pains of diversity, but from them will emerge mutual progress that does not ask of any of us the surrender of any of our most vital principles.

The challenge of the new Asia comes to Australia at a conspicuous time in your history. You have already shown that your commitment is a matter of policy and action—not rhetoric.

When your Prime Minister symbolically said in Washington, in speaking of the crisis that faced our men on a faraway battlefield at the moment, that he would go all the way with LBJ, there wasn't a single American that felt that was new information.

There is not a boy who wears the uniform yonder today who hasn't always known that when freedom is at stake, and when honorable men stand in battle shoulder to shoulder, that Australians will go all the way, as Americans will go all the way, not a third of the way, not part of the way, not three-fourths of the way—but all the way, until liberty and freedom have won.

Your nation and its leaders can take great pride in playing a leading role in the Colombo plan.

You have brought tens of thousands of Asian students here to your homes, as I came once—and I shall never forget it—and to your universities.

You have contributed beyond compare, most generously and patiently, to the planning of the future of the Mekong Valley.

You have been among the early leaders in creating the Asian Development Bank.

You have joined eight other nations who, on their own initiative, have formed the Asian and Pacific Council.

It is only right—right, as I said earlier in my remarks—that Australia become a strong partner in providing the new leadership in the new Asia. Nature gave you good land and it gave you rich natural resources. Your vigorous people have made a good life for themselves and for their children. Your industry has expanded rapidly in the last two decades.

Your insight into Asia, your geographic position, the great integrity of all of your people, have brought you to the edge of the Pacific era—the era of infinite possibilities. And those of us in America who look west—

and those in Asia who look east—will find here in Australia the ideal crossroads.

A quarter of a century ago, the end of colonialism was the dream that beckoned Asia onward. With foreign rule ended, it seemed that all the blessings of a better life would surely come—and come quickly.

I know, I think, something of how they must feel today.

Long ago, as a young man in my native State of Texas, in the years of the great depression, I found my mission: to use the time allotted to me and the full measure of all the energy I could muster, to help man make the most of life; to try to do the greatest good for the greatest number.

As a teacher, as a Congressman, as a Senator, as a Vice President, and now as President of my country—I have had the chance to follow that mission and to try to do those things of which I once, as a boy back in that hill ranch country, could only dream.

But my work is not done. I have come to Australia to warn you: nor is yours. We cannot tire of sacrifice until peace comes to Vietnam. We cannot talk of satisfaction until all the people of Vietnam have a chance to share in the promise that is unfolding here in the Pacific and throughout Asia.

I genuinely and I earnestly believe that that day is on the way, and that day will soon come.

Then, and now, I pledge that we are ready and willing to serve as your partners in Asia—until what we *can* achieve in our time is what we *have* achieved in our time.

The man who, a quarter of a century ago, sent me here to Australia—Franklin Delano Roosevelt—once prophesied that “one day a generation may possess this land, blessed beyond anything we now know, blessed with those things—material and spiritual—that make man’s life abundant. If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say: Hold fast to your dream. America needs it.”

Well, this afternoon I would amend his vision somewhat. For Franklin Roosevelt did not belong to America; he belonged to the world. And so does his faith in what lies ahead.

I would say, therefore, to the people of the Pacific and to the people of Asia: “If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say: Hold fast to your dream. The world needs it.”

And the world needs Australia at this critical hour, all the way.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:01 p.m. at Parliament House in Canberra, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Arthur A. Calwell, Leader of the Australian Labour Party, and his wife, Sir John McLeay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his wife, and Sir Garfield E. J. Barwick, Chief Justice of the High Court, and his wife. Later he referred to, among others, Sir Robert G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

### 543 Remarks at a Reception at Government House, Melbourne, Australia. October 21, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Premier and Lady Bolte, Sir Edmund and Dame Mary, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Winneke, Lord Mayor and Mrs. Beaurepaire, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

I have so much in my heart that I would like to tell you that I don’t trust myself. I need not convey to you the admiration and affection that I have for the Australian people born in the grim days of World War II and increased and strengthened with each pass-



ing year for a quarter of a century.

Our two countries have so much in common. Our two peoples are so much alike that I feel—except for your reception here in Melbourne today—as though I have never left home.

But you gave me something in the reception here that they could never give me at home. Texans have the biggest of nearly everything—except receptions.

I appreciate very much the Prime Minister's generous reference and kind attentions to my wife. I am heartily in agreement with everything he said about her. I would like to add one thing that he didn't say—and I know that all of you who are here on the ground will agree with me: we both outmarried ourselves.

Our nations are, geographically, a world apart. But our roots and our goals, our faith in the future, are one and the same.

Australia, like America, is a nation of newcomers. We have both thrown open our borders to new talent, to enterprise, to ambition. We have applied the dynamics of a free economy and a progressive social policy to the building of a better life for human beings.

The results in Australia are quite plain. Your living standards are among the highest to be found anywhere in the world. Your riches are widely shared and divided among your people.

In America we still fight a war against poverty. Here, poverty and slums are almost unknown.

In America we call ourselves, with great pride, a nation of homeowners. But the percentage of Australians who own their own homes is much higher than ours and makes the blush of shame come to my cheeks.

In America we congratulate ourselves on approaching full employment. But Aus-

tralia has had full employment since 3 years before I came here in 1942—at least 28 years.

My country still has much to learn from Australia, and about Australians. But we have learned this much:

—We know your agricultural technology deserves its worldwide acclaim. By progressive soil enrichment and pest control, you are achieving remarkable productivity and you really serve as a model for the rest of the world.

—We know that your achievements on the land have been matched in your thriving factories. While your exports are still primarily agricultural, more Australians work in industry than work in agriculture.

—We know that the future of your industrial development is bright beyond compare. You are looking forward to doubling your mineral exports in 5 years. I think if I don't get Ed Clark out of here, you may double them in 3 years. Every time I try to increase our own production and I send for the head man, I'm told, "He is visiting Ambassador Clark in Australia." So, you are looking forward to doubling your mineral exports in 5 years and you will triple them in 10 years.

—We know that what you are doing to fulfill Australia's promise requires a great deal of private initiative, wise public policy, a rapid growth of domestic saving, and continued attraction of capital from abroad.

I am proud that more and more Americans are joining Australians in a creative economic partnership that is building the even better Australia of tomorrow.

You are in a goldfish bowl. You are the envy of many nations of the world. You have just begun to move. You have just begun to grow.

This common task challenges us both. The future of your nation offers unlimited opportunity. Vast Australia is still largely untapped, its enormous wealth is waiting to be converted to enrich the lives of its people—the only just use that can ever be made of the resources of our earth.

So this is the challenge that my country knows well, a challenge that we, like you, are still trying to meet. It is a challenge that we today are ready and eager to join you in meeting.

Let us dedicate ourselves tonight not only to building a better Australia, but in building with you a better world.

As we meet here in such a spirit of happiness, there are so many things to be thankful for.

We love peace. We hate war. No one wants to die. Everybody wants to live. We are doing everything that we know to have peace in the world. But it is not a one-way street, you can't make a contract by yourself.

You can't go to a conference and sign a treaty that is unilateral if you are the only one present. Unless and until those ambitious, selfish men recognize and realize this, we must constantly bear this in mind: that aggression doesn't pay, that might doesn't make right, that power cannot go unchecked in the 20th century.

Until they realize that they cannot win, all this talk about peace will be unilateral. When they do recognize that they can't win, that there is nothing to be gained by destroying their own sons and their own land—and a good many of ours—when they do recognize that, then they may be willing, in terms of the Prophet Isaiah, to come and let us reason together.

America knows its responsibility. It goes where it has responsibility. We have answered many rollcalls across many oceans.

I am reminded of the time when I went to a neighbor's house to ask a lady if her little boy could go home and spend the weekend with me. He had a brother who was a rather fat little boy. He weighed about 200 and he was about 14 years old. We called him "Bones." He was very properly nicknamed "Bones."

When I insisted to the mother that she let my friend go home with me—he talked about his little brother. Finally the mother said no, he couldn't. He thought that was unjust. He looked up to his mother and said, "Mama, why can't I go home and spend the night with Lyndon?" He said, "Bones has done been two wheres and I haven't been anywheres!"

Well, we have been two wheres several times. In the places we have been, the Australians have been by our side. So I have spent 2 very delightful days, a part of yesterday, last evening, and today, with your honored and distinguished Prime Minister. I have been President 3 years. During that 3 years' time I have received Prime Minister Menzies in the Capital in Washington 3 times. I have received Prime Minister Holt in the Capital 3 times. We have exchanged viewpoints and we continue to give each our very best judgments.

But we need the counsel of each other in these critical times. We need each of you to think about your future and what kind of a world you want to live in. You can't have that kind of a world just by wishing for it. America didn't come into existence just because somebody wished it would. It came into existence because men, good and true, faithful, loyal and fearless, were willing to stand up and fight for freedom and fight for liberty and put that at the highest priority.

As the aggressor marched in the low countries in the late 1930's, and ultimately wound up in World War II, there are ag-

gressors prowling tonight, on the march again.

Their aggression shall not succeed. But I would remind you it is much closer to Melbourne than it is to San Francisco. It is time for you to stop, look, and listen, and decide how much your liberty and your freedom mean to you and what you are willing to pay for it.

If you want to sit back in a rocking chair with a fan and say, "Let the rest of the world go by," you won't have that liberty and that freedom long. Because when a dictator or an aggressor recognizes that you don't cherish it, that you are not willing to fight and die for it, that you are a pushover, then you are the number one objective.

So tonight the American boys, almost half a million of them, have left their families and their homes. They have taken our treasure to the extent of about \$2 billion a month to go to the rice paddies of Vietnam to help that little nation of 13 or 14 million try to have the right of self-determination without having a form of government they do not want imposed upon them.

Tonight those brave Aussie lads are there by their side, not half way, not a third of the way, but all the way, to the last drop of their blood, because they are never going to tuck their tails and run. They are never going to surrender.

They are going to stay there until this aggression is checked before it blooms into world war III.

We wish it were not so. But wishing it were not so doesn't make it so. We wish we could transfer it from the battlefield this moment to the conference table, but we can't do it by ourselves. And until we can convince these people that we have the resolution and we have the determination, we have the will and we have the support of our own

people, they are not going to come to their senses.

But so far as my country is concerned, don't be misled as the Kaiser was or as Hitler was, by a few irrelevant speeches. We don't fight with bayonets or swords. We don't even throw Molotov cocktails at each other in America. They may chew off an ear and they may knock out a tooth, they may take your necktie or your pocketbooks, but when they call the roll on the defense appropriation bill to support our men at the front, it will be carried 87 to nothing in the Senate.

So don't misjudge our speeches in the Senate. And I would warn all would-be aggressors who think they can march and get away with it, they must not misjudge them either.

Finally, I would say this: In 3 years in office I have seen your previous Prime Minister 3 times and your present Prime Minister 3 times. And I have just asked your indulgence once.

But I have wanted to come back to Australia since I left here 25 years ago and here I am. And I am happy and I am enjoying it. I liked it then and I like it better now.

I must admit I am traveling in a little different manner and in a little different company. That does make it nice.

But your Prime Minister said on the steps of the White House as if he were speaking to the American boys, with more than 100 of them dying every week, that while Australia did not equal our population or our resources that there is no nation in the world that exceeded the Australians in courage, patriotism, and loyalty. When they took their stance by your side you didn't get a crick in your neck looking around to see if they were coming. I found that out 25 years ago in New Guinea.

They may be ahead of you, but they will

never be behind you—and they will always be by the side of you.

So the Prime Minister made the observation that they would be with us all the way. He didn't need to say that. I knew that. The boys that had served with them knew that. But some of the newcomers that were fresh may not have known it.

But he said, "LBJ, our men are in Vietnam and we are there and we are with you all the way to check this aggression before it flops over and moves on down."

We are going to Manila to try to find the formula for peace, to try to review our military operations, to try to bring that country closer to representative government, to try to exchange views with the leaders of seven countries who love liberty and who love freedom.

We don't expect any magic wonders; we don't expect any miracles. But we do think that each nation who has men committed to

die—their leaders ought to get around the table and get the best thinking of the best men those nations can send.

So I want to thank you for your great welcome, for your delightful 2 days. I have benefited tremendously from meeting with your Cabinet and with your leaders. I would be too sentimental if I told you just exactly how I feel about the Australian people, but I think most of you had rather just judge that for yourselves and let me quit talking.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:10 p.m. at Government House, Melbourne, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Henry E. Bolte, Premier and Treasurer of the State of Victoria, Sir Edmund F. Herring, Lt. Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke, Chief Justice of Victoria, and Councillor I. F. Beaurepaire, Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Later he referred to Edward Clark, U.S. Ambassador to Australia, and Sir Robert G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

## 544 Remarks Upon Arrival at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia. *October 22, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Your Excellency the Governor of New South Wales and Lady Cuiler, Mr. Premier and Mrs. Askin, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

There is an old song in the United States which says "there's no place like home." Well, I want to change that. There's no place like home unless it is Australia.

You have treated us as if we belong here. And I think we really do.

We will have to leave tomorrow, but our hearts will remain here—here with the people of Australia.

I want to tell you what a beautiful sight the Sydney airport is from my plane: your

nice welcome sign, your large group of enthusiastic friends who have come here to extend their hospitality, the beautiful signs and flags.

I just want to say this: If Ambassador Clark ever resigns as our Ambassador to Australia—and he is so happy here I don't think he ever will—I believe now that the first applicant for the job is going to be Lyndon Baines Johnson!

On behalf of Mrs. Johnson and myself, and my fellow countrymen, we thank you for your graciousness and for your generous attitude that brought you here to make us feel at home this morning.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:14 a.m. at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir

Arthur R. Cutler, Governor of New South Wales, and Robin W. Askin, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales. Later he referred to Edward Clark, U.S. Ambassador to Australia.

## 545 Remarks at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. October 22, 1966

*Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Premier and Mrs. Askin, Mr. Chief Justice and Mrs. Herron, Ministers of State, Your Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Your Grace Archbishop Loane, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

I did come to listen, and I heard a lot when the Prime Minister and the Premier spoke to you.

First, I was deeply concerned that they were not in complete agreement on the co-sponsorship of this meeting. The reason I was concerned was for fear when they disagreed, I might be called upon, too.

And I also observed from the Prime Minister's comments about women that you do have an election coming up here in Australia before long. I trust that the ladies recognize that the Prime Minister is not completely oblivious to your influence. When Prime Ministers and Presidents ever come to the point where they overlook the ladies in an election year, or in an off year, they are in for more difficulties than they normally have.

In America, during the past few years, I have heard Australia described as a very "American" place.

I can only assume that America is described here as a very "Australian" place.

I believe that both are true—providing we are talking about the real meaning of our nations. I am not willing to accept the notion that America stands only for supermarkets and superhighways—just as I know that you will not accept the idea that Aus-

tralia stands only for kangaroos and "Waltzing Matilda."

If America and Australia are alike—in what way are we alike?

Our lands are vast. Our people are drawn from many countries. Our histories are young. Our governments are free. Our people bubble with energy, occasionally to a fault. We have reached a level of plenty, for most of our people, that men could scarcely envision or ever dream of just a century ago.

But, for all of this, there is more that really binds us together. In a political campaign in Texas some years ago, I was asked about my allegiances. I replied in this way: "I am a free man first, an American second, a public servant third, and a Democrat fourth, in that order."

I think that ranking of priorities is something that we can all understand. I think that kind of ranking holds true in Australia as well. We are free men first—and our strength flows like a mighty river from that premise.

The hallmark of our societies is that we encourage every man to stretch as far as he can, and to look any man straight in the eye.

I believe that trait, more than any other, has built America and built Australia and, indeed, has forever changed the human equation upon this planet.

So we have prospered. We already have most of the material trappings that so much of the developing world today strives for.

Our people for the most part are well-clothed, well-fed, well-educated, and well-housed. Automobiles are commonplace; washing machines far outnumber washboards; private housing is spacious and available to ever larger segments of the population of our two countries.

But if the American experience—and the Australian experience—is to have any real meaning on the canvas of history, it must show a good deal more than just mere quantity. “More” is not enough. We must now learn the social truths that can convert “more” into “better.”

Human progress, we know, does not end with a two-car family, or central air conditioning, or even a long vacation.

We are concerned in my country with the quality and the human grandeur of our existence.

I have set that proposition to the people of my land under a simple banner: the Great Society.

We are seeking better and much more extensive education. We are seeking better medical treatment for all of our people. We are seeking cleaner cities—purer water and purer air. We are seeking equality for all of our minority groups—and the land preserved in as near the state as possible as God gave it to us.

I have some help on that conservation and beautification program in person here today. Mrs. Johnson has been pointing out to me several good examples that we must emulate that we have observed here in your country.

These programs have a common root: to let men push on to the furthestmost boundaries of their being in an environment that is fit for the human species.

We know that a great society demands great individuals—that as Emerson said:

“The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the

crops—but the kind of man the country turns out.”

Increasingly, the thrust of Emerson’s words will be at the heart of my program when I return home. I intend to pursue what I consider the ultimate moral goal that a politician can seek. It is this: the creation of the conditions that allow people to pursue excellence.

In the session of the Congress that is about to end, we fought poverty and discrimination and slums—and all the accumulated ailments of a society that grew boundlessly for almost two centuries and sometimes passed over its less fortunate members. That battle is not yet won, and we do not intend to falter in its execution.

But we now also intend to concentrate on the quest for quality. Needless to say, such a goal cannot be achieved just by legislative fiat. But if an enlightened program cannot automatically grant excellence, it can open the doors for those who seek to enter. That is what I seek, and that is what I have asked task forces made up of our great scholars throughout the land, who are now at work in our Capital, to seek: to seek *an open-door policy for excellence*.

I have had an old lesson reinforced in my mind during the past few days that I have been away from my country. A great society cannot end at the water’s edge in New York or in Los Angeles—nor can it end at the water’s edge in Sydney or in Perth. A truly great society can exist only in a great and unifying world that is dedicated to bringing out the best in people from all over the world.

I know that the magnanimous offer announced yesterday by your own University of Sydney—to bring 10 young American science students here in January—was made in that spirit. It will touch a most responsive chord in my country, and I must say to you

that it has touched me deeply.

Our young people, who will study at your Nuclear Research Foundation, are symbols of our common quest to probe the deepest limits of our world—and to stretch the human intellect as far as it seeks to go. That these young students will be designated “Lyndon B. Johnson Scholars” is an honor that, as a former schoolteacher—and sometimes I have some practice teaching to do these days—I cherish beyond expression and description.<sup>1</sup>

For the liberation of the best in man lies at the heart of all we are trying to do in our own country—and all that we are really trying to help others do.

If we are to ever be worthy of the trust and of the confidence of other peoples, we shall have to face up to our own lives and our own problems.

The struggle for minority civil rights in America has more ultimate meaning throughout the world than a hundred superhighways.

I have said so often that if you want to know what our foreign policy is, look at our

domestic policy. I described that domestic policy of some 200 measures—I believe the State of the Union Message had 171 recommended, and we will perhaps get in the neighborhood of 150 enacted—I summarized it in six letters:

—Food, producing food for hungry people, ourselves and the entire world. We call that *F*.

—Recreation, beautification, and conservation, so our children will have a place to play, so that we can see the beauty of the land as God made it. We call that *R*.

—Jobs and good wages, full employment that you have had for 30 years, income—77 million of our people are working, more than ever in the history—we call that *I*.

—Education—18 educational measures enacted from picking the youngster at 4 years of age and carrying him through a Ph.D. in college, giving him all the education he can take. We will call that *E*.

—Then medical care for all of our senior citizens, modern hospitalization, increased nursing training, and nursing homes for all of our elderly people; the health program—23 bills. We will call that *N* for nursing homes.

—*D*, the security of our Nation rests on the strength of our defense, and our ability to execute our policies with dispatch and with strength. We will call that *D*.

That is really our domestic program. We have divided it into 150 detailed bills to clean up the dirty water, the dirty air, and those things. But it spells “Friend,” *F-r-i-e-n-d*.

So the best way to judge how you look at other people is to look and see how you treat your own people. We have many religions, many colors, many races, and many geogra-

<sup>1</sup> On November 21, 1966, the White House announced the names of the 10 “Lyndon B. Johnson Australian Science Scholars,” outstanding high school students chosen to attend a 2-week science seminar in Australia on scholarships provided by the Nuclear Research Foundation of the University of Sydney. The release stated that the four girls and six boys from seven States, selected by the National Science Foundation and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, would attend lectures by world authorities in space and aeronautics.

The scholarships, the release pointed out, were proposed by Dr. Harry Messel, head of the School of Physics and director of the Nuclear Research Foundation, University of Sydney, in a letter to the President dated October 10, 1966. The President replied on October 17, as follows: “I am personally touched by your wish to associate these scholarships with me. . . . To me, these scholarships symbolize the importance of educational exchange between our two countries. They confirm ties of friendship.” (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1717)

phies. But we are all human beings.

The war on poverty in America has more ultimate meaning, I think, throughout the world than a thousand supermarkets.

The protection of freedom where freedom is threatened has more ultimate meaning throughout the world than all the products or technology that we may ever export.

The great majority of our people have come to embrace and accept these values. I believe that you share them as well—and that satisfied this visiting American as deeply as the exuberant warmth of your hospitality. It is one more bond in a friendship that shall last as long, as the Prime Minister said, as our nations endure.

For as I read only this morning in the Sydney Morning World, my visit to Aus-

tralia represents a growing awareness of the interdependence of all of us, and a growing desire to strengthen it and to make it increasingly fruitful, not simply for “white” Australians and Americans, but for all people of every race, of every creed, of every nationality.

And that is exactly why I am here, and that is exactly how I feel and how I believe most Australians feel.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:06 p.m. at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, Robin W. Askin, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, and his wife, Leslie J. Herron, Chief Justice of New South Wales, and his wife, His Eminence Norman Cardinal Gilroy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and the Right Reverend Marcus Loane, Anglican Archbishop of Sydney.

## 546 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Brisbane, Australia.

October 22, 1966

*My good friends, Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Your Excellencies, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:*

First of all, Mrs. Johnson and I want to express our deep appreciation for the opportunity to come here and to meet with you, and our deep regret that you have been delayed by our tardiness.

We have been meeting so many wonderful people in Australia whom we hadn't anticipated we would see that our schedule has had to be stretched a little from time to time.

Tonight we come to you near the close of the most wonderful visit that I have ever made to any land.

This has been a sentimental journey for me.

My bond with Australia goes back 24 long and eventful years. It goes back to 1942,

when General MacArthur established his headquarters in Australia and planned the mighty campaign that would free the Pacific of aggression.

It goes back to those dark days when it was hard to see any light at the end of the tunnel—and the Japanese were on the other side of the Owen-Stanley Range coming in your direction, in our direction—until at last, through bravery, through determination, and through sacrifice of Australians, Americans, and others, some light appeared.

I am told that it was something like a million Americans who passed through Brisbane during World War II. So a great part of the enthusiasm my people feel for your wonderful land of Australia must have started with that original million right here. I hope and I trust, and I want to believe—and I do believe—that that feeling is mutual.



Comradeship in war unites men as few experiences can unite them. But that union is always purchased at a terrible price. Free men just must learn to find comradeship in peace as well as find it in war. They must learn to find it in trade, in scholarship, in fighting disease, relieving hunger, and in exploring the earth and the heavens.

Americans and Australians are finding that peaceful comradeship today.

I have enjoyed my 2 days in Australia. I have appeared in cities and areas that contain considerably more than half the population of this entire country. Although I have appeared in 30 of the 50 States in America this year, I still haven't reached 50 percent of the population. So I have some homework to do when I get back from Manila.

Only this afternoon at Cooby Creek—not far from where I stand—a new space tracking station was dedicated. It is a joint effort of our space scientists, who are already working together at Carnarvon, Woomera, and Canberra.

These stations are very vital to the success of our lunar program—and vital to all that we are seeking to understand about the universe around us.

We could never have come so far, so fast, in this great adventure without the dedication and competence of Australian scientists and Australian technicians, and without the cooperation of the modern 20th century statesmen who guide the destinies of this land.

But we are not depending only on the cooperation of mature professionals to build a peaceful comradeship in science. Yesterday, an announcement of very keen significance to me was made at the University of Sydney. It was revealed that 10 young students from my country will be invited to study, during January, at the Nuclear Re-

search Foundation—along with your own brightest boys and girls here in Australia. That they will be called the Lyndon B. Johnson Scholars is a great tribute to Australian generosity—but it is a source of deep gratitude to me.

Our two young nations are blessed with tremendous natural and human resources. We have so much to offer to those who need the skills and the technology that we already possess in abundance.

In agriculture, in satellite communications, in the control of rivers, in public health, in population planning, we already have a range of understanding and experience that can make the vital difference for millions of our fellow men.

We cannot—we must not—hold on selfishly to these skills and these technologies. We must not fear to share them with those who long for a better life. We shall find—as wise men have always known—that the lives of those who give of themselves are enriched far beyond the treasure and the talent that they share with others.

I know that yours is a giving nation. You gave tens of thousands of your best young men to the cause of freedom—your freedom and the world's freedom—in the Second World War. Thousands more stood shoulder to shoulder with us in Korea—and tonight they stand shoulder to shoulder in the rice paddies in Vietnam. You have given millions of dollars to aid your neighbors in the Pacific and in Asia.

I just cannot end without saying that you have given me—the representative of a people who admire you, and who cherish the affection of all the citizenry of Australia—3 days that have filled my heart and strengthened my body and my spirit.

So in the morning I will go to Manila. I will go there with your most distinguished Prime Minister. I will go refreshed by the

encouragement that you have given me, and with my faith renewed in our common task.

We will do the best we can to give the maximum protection to the men whom we must guide.

We long and look for the day when all men on this earth will enjoy prosperity—and war will be no more.

We ask for your hopes, your confidence, and your prayers.

And we will give you all that is within us.

Thank you so much for coming out here and doing us this great honor. We shall never forget it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:36 p.m. at Eagle Farm Airport, Brisbane, Australia, following an introduction by George F. R. Nicklin, Premier and Minister for State Development, Queensland. In his opening words the President referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife.

## 547 Remarks at Townsville Upon Departing From Australia. *October 23, 1966*

*Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Deputy Premier Chalk, Your Excellencies, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen:*

It is right that my second visit to Australia should conclude in a place that holds such vivid memories for me—from my first visit here, in Townsville, in 1942.

Things are much calmer and much more peaceful here in Townsville today at the Buchanan Hotel than they were when I was here 24 years ago.

A few weeks ago your distinguished Prime Minister visited me in Washington. I had, at that luncheon in his honor, a young man who had not seen his father. He is now a teacher at West Point. The night that I spent in Australia on June 8, 1942, I slept in a double bed with a Colonel Francis Stevens.

We left here about midnight for the Three-Mile Field in Port Moresby, New Guinea. Colonel Stevens never came back and never saw his boy—but the Prime Minister came to America and did greet him.

And if Colonel Stevens could have followed us through Australia the last 3 days, could have seen the happiness on the faces of the people, could have seen them enjoying their freedom and preserving and protecting

it, Colonel Stevens would have felt that he did not die in vain.

I do not know how many Australian faces I have looked into or how many Australian hands I have shaken during the last 3½ days. The number does not really matter. What matters is what your faces and your hands have said to me—and what I hope that mine have said to Australia. The message is that the vast majority of the American and Australian people are together—all the way—on the battlefield and in the search for peace.

Obviously, that view is not held by everyone. There are those who feel very deeply, and certainly those who feel very vocally, that our common engagement in Vietnam is morally wrong. They have made their feelings known with equal vigor in my country, and certainly in yours.

Theirs is, I believe, the view of a minority. That does not make it mistaken; but it does require us to see it in a larger context.

Because we have put our trust in democracy, we are bound to preserve and to protect the minority's right to express its opinion, and we cannot and we must never insist that it speak its opinion in a whisper that is pleasing to us. We are bound, too, to behave towards the minority with a tolerance,

courtesy, a gentleness, with ordinary respect—an obligation that falls, I think, with equal weight on the minority, too.

But it is exactly because we are democracies and because our governments are responsible to the whole people that we cannot be turned aside from policies and commitments that the great majority of our public support and for which they have made profound sacrifices—as Colonel Stevens did in this town, 24 years ago.

This is especially so where what is at stake is liberty and is freedom itself. We are in Vietnam now precisely because the great majority of our people believe in free choice for the people of the little country of Vietnam. We believe in that right of free choice; in self-determination. We believe in it so strongly that we are willing to go there and fight for it and die for it until that right is achieved and until that right is preserved and protected.

Most of our people have learned the lesson of this century that nations must not turn their backs on those whose freedom is imperiled by aggression. When they have done so—and the melancholy history of our times tells us that they have—it was not long before their own freedom faced the same mortal danger.

Thus, at home, we defend the right of the minority to dissent—and the right of the majority to insist that it be heard as well. In Vietnam, we defend the right of the minority to be heard—peacefully, at the ballot box. We defend the right of the majority to be free of persuasion by terror.

Now I leave this great people, this wonderful land, to go to Manila with your Prime Minister and other heads of state. We will meet with others who have committed their sons to the struggle to the end in Vietnam. We will, of course, review that progress. We will, of course, review

the prospects for bringing it to an end. We will, of course, consider what may be done to heal the wounds of a long and a tragic war.

We know, of course, that there is so much good to be done with the resources that are now being wasted that we want very much to get ahead and transfer this conflict from the battlefield to the conference room.

I am conscious of the human tragedy and the lost opportunities every day—as the battle reports come to me every morning before I get out of bed.

Again and again and again I have said: we are ready to stop the bombing of North Vietnam; we are ready to produce a schedule for the withdrawal of our troops—whenever the other side tells us what it is prepared to do to move toward peace in Vietnam and to reciprocate the actions and the decisions that we take.

We must remember this: It takes only one side to make a war and to begin a war. It takes two sides to end a war—short of unconditional surrender. And we do not seek the unconditional surrender of those who oppose us in Vietnam, nor to destroy or change any system of government, nor to deprive any people of what is rightfully theirs. When a decision is made by the other side to seek its goals through peaceful means—not through terror, not through violence—we shall be the first to meet at the conference table.

We prefer reason to force. But until that time comes, we shall not let our men go unprotected and undefended. We shall fight for freedom in Vietnam—knowing that as we do, we fight not just for freedom and liberty in Vietnam, but we fight for freedom and liberty in Australia, in New Zealand, in Hawaii, in the United States of America, and freedom and liberty wherever men cherish it.

We believe the day will come when our neighbors in Asia and the Pacific will enjoy the liberty and the freedom that is now a part of the heritage of the people of America and the people of Australia. And behind the shield of our determination, the free expressions of mankind may continue to be heard. That is reward enough for the effort we are making.

I have come here to retrace some of the tracks that I made a quarter of a century ago. This has been a sentimental journey. The last few hours I have had many sad memories. But never in my life have I gone among a people in any land where I have been received with such open arms and with such unfailing courtesy. Never have I seen a nation where its military leaders, where its diplomatic leaders, where its industrial leaders, where its political leaders are more in line with what I think is good for the whole

world as I see here in this great land of Australia.

So to Your Right Honorable Prime Minister and his gracious First Lady, Mrs. Holt, to the members of his Ministry and the Governors, the Premiers, the distinguished hosts that we have had as we have traveled across this land, to the leaders of the Opposition Party, to the boys and the girls, to one and all, Mrs. Johnson and I not only salute what we consider to be one of the great people in this universe, but we leave this land with great regret. Yet we also leave it with the hope that we may come again.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:03 a.m. at Garbutt Royal Air Force Base, Townsville, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, Gordon W. W. Chalk, Treasurer of Queensland, and A. J. Smith, Mayor of Townsville.

## 548 Summary of the President's Remarks at the Manila Summit Conference. *October 24, 1966*

MR. MOYERS. The President spoke this evening, beginning at 4:37, extemporaneously with a few notes in front of him. Because there has not been time to prepare a text, I, at Secretary Aspiras' invitation, will read from my notes of what the President said. This is in an effort to give all of you an equal crack at the President's remarks.

Of course, it is not mine to speak for the conference. I will not take any questions at this session on what the President said or did today. I will be available in the Sunburst Room, not for a general briefing, but to take any questions individually from you, or to clean up any questions you may have after I finish this. That is for those who are accredited American or White House correspondents with whom I meet regularly.

As I said, the President began speaking at 4:37. Where there are direct quotes, I will give you direct quotes.

He thanked President Marcos for the pains which he and the people of Manila and the Philippines have taken to make all of the delegates welcome.

He said that he had come as an "equal among equals" to share with friends and allies our problems, our plans, and our hopes.

He said he thought the most important conviction of the conference would be for the world to know "that the nations directly assisting the people of South Vietnam are resolute."

He said he had had a chance to talk with each of the chiefs of state and government gathered around the table. From these ex-

changes he had come to realize, even more fully than ever before, how close in fundamentals these men are.

He said the emerging agreement, as he had listened to the talks of the day, seemed to center on four particular principles.

Let me say parenthetically that the President, for alphabetical reasons, was the last speaker. He took notes as the other persons spoke. He used those notes as he made his own talk.

He said that these appear to center around four principles:

First, "The determination of all that aggression must fail."

He then pointed out that one of the countries represented at the table, South Vietnam, is being subjected to an attack from the outside, and to "the most brutal form of terror inside."

Then he went on to say that "the rest of us at this table have joined in the defense of that friend.

"Already, I sense a deeper feeling of purpose among the men who have met today to see what we can do; to evaluate what we have done for that friend."

The President recalled that every nation represented at the conference today at the palace had had an experience in one way or another with the problem of aggression.

He said, "I think every one of us here recognizes what we know to be a painful lesson of history, and that is that the time to meet, the time to turn back aggression, is very early in the game, and not late. As I have listened to your speeches, as I have heard the questioning of the speakers, as I have listened to General Westmoreland's evaluation, General Vien's evaluation, I have reached the conclusion that the first principle around which we have gathered ourselves is resistance, the resistance of aggression."

He said, "A second theme has emerged

from these speeches which I would call reconstruction. This is our commitment," he said, "to the job of pacification and development. Vietnam has for many years felt the full force of terror and aggression.

"Now we have built a shield by our joint efforts behind which we can turn increasingly to the job of rebuilding this nation that has felt so much pain, so much horror, so much agony. I think that this is in many respects a much more difficult job than that job facing our military forces that are fighting together in Vietnam even today. It is easier to destroy than to build."

That is a direct quote: "It is easier to destroy than to build."

"Yet, after I have heard the reports of our Vietnamese friends today, as in fact I heard them in Honolulu 6 months ago, I have reaffirmed my own feeling that Vietnam is, with our assistance, surmounting problems that seemed to be almost insurmountable a short time ago. It is up to the Vietnamese and it is up to us"—this is a direct quote—"to make these plans come to life.

"Let me talk now briefly about the third principle that I have sensed prevalent in the session today, and that is our commitment, our new awareness of regional cooperation. I regard this meeting as a gathering of friends who know that they have a common stake in an orderly and stable Pacific and Asia region—not an exclusive stake, because there are nations not present at this meeting who have as much at stake as you do and as we do.

"Nonetheless, I am sure that impetus toward the growing feeling of fellowship felt by Asian and Pacific nations will be a great accomplishment of this conference.

"I have seen and I have been told, and I have read, of the foundations of a new community that are already being laid. I think it has made remarkable progress in an

amazingly short period of time.

"What encourages me most is that the initiative has come from within the states, within the nations, of the Pacific and Asian region. I want to repeat what I have said already in New Zealand and Australia, and what I said last night to each of you individually: That our job—the job of my country—is to cooperate when needed and when invited.

"Finally, I sense that while all of us are resolved to resist aggression, and while each of us is determined that aggression shall not succeed, I also have heard today the theme of reconciliation. Perhaps this conference will provide, by the fact of our unity, new fuel for the cause of peace. But as some of you have already indicated, it is apparent that we must deal with an undeniable fact, a very cruel fact, that you cannot have a one-man peace conference. It takes two to sign a contract, and one side is not present in this room or at this table.

"I regret very much that that side has been unwilling so far to appear at any table, or even to talk quietly individually about the peace that could come if it changed its mind. And yet I feel very sure and very certain that as a result of our unity, as a result of our determination, peace will come.

"It may come at a conference, it may come through quiet diplomacy that goes unreported, or it may come simply by the decision of the men who are waging aggression to halt what they are doing.

"When that day comes, it is obvious to me that the hand reaching out from this room will be the hand of reconciliation. Enemies will resolve their differences, large states and small states theirs, and those with different ideologies can learn to live together.

"That, of course, is apparently the hope of all of us. But I am absolutely convinced

also that the first requirement for a change of attitude on the other side is the sure conviction that our side is firm, that our side is strong, and our side is unyielding in its commitment to the independence and the right of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam."

He said, "I have stated it from many stumps in my country and in many broadcasts in my country: We want peace."

He said, "If any man in this room has a formula for peace, I hope he will offer it to us."

He said, "In the last few days I have seen several lovers of peace, seekers of peace. I have seen their banners that say 'We Want Peace,' and I say, 'So do I.' I have seen their banners that say 'We Hate War,' and I say, 'So do I.'"

"But I would also like to say to those men and women, those young people carrying those signs, 'You brought the banners to the wrong person. Take your banners to Hanoi, because there is where the decision for peace hangs in the balance.'"

"In the meantime," he said, "as we hope and as we pray, from our action here let all of those who would feed on their neighbors, let all of those who have an appetite for the territory of someone else, let the bullies of the world know that when they do attack their neighbors, the friends of their neighbors will be there to resist it."

Q. Is that a direct quote?

MR. MOYERS. That is a direct quote.

Then he went back briefly to talk about the economic war. He said he was very encouraged by the speeches of the South Vietnamese, and that he felt that was really the most important war.

He said he senses that all of us feel that.

He said, "I want the people"—this is a direct quote—"of Asia to have the blessings

that have come to industrial nations, and I am going to devote myself to that end with the time allotted to me."

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:37 p.m. at Malacanang Palace in Manila. During his remarks he referred to Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Com-

mand, Vietnam, and Gen. Cao Van Vien, Chairman of the Joint General Staff, Armed Forces, Republic of Vietnam.

The summary of the President's remarks was read at 7:03 p.m. on October 24 by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at a joint news conference with José D. Aspiras, Press Secretary to President Marcos, held at the Manila Hotel in Manila. The text of the joint news conference was released in Manila.

## 549 Manila Summit Conference Documents.

*October 25, 1966*

### [1.] DECLARATION OF GOALS OF FREEDOM

We, the seven nations gathered in Manila, declare our unity, our resolve, and our purpose in seeking together the goals of freedom in Vietnam and in the Asian and Pacific areas. They are:

1. To be free from aggression.
2. To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
3. To build a region of security, order, and progress.
4. To seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.

### [2.] JOINT STATEMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In response to an invitation from the President of the Republic of the Philippines, after consultations with the President of the Republic of Korea and the Prime Ministers of Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam, the leaders of seven nations in the Asian and Pacific region held a summit conference in Manila on October 24 and 25, 1966, to consider the conflict in South Vietnam and to review their wider purposes in Asia and the Pacific. The participants were Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia, President

Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand, President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States of America, and Chairman Nguyen Van Thieu and Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of the Republic of Vietnam.

#### BASIC POLICY

2. The nations represented at this conference are united in their determination that the freedom of South Vietnam be secured, in their resolve for peace, and in their deep concern for the future of Asia and the Pacific. Some of us are now close to the actual danger, while others have learned to know its significance through bitter past experience. This conference symbolizes our common purposes and high hopes.

3. We are united in our determination that the South Vietnamese people shall not be conquered by aggressive force and shall enjoy the inherent right to choose their own way of life and their own form of government. We shall continue our military and all other efforts, as firmly and as long as may be necessary, in close consultation among ourselves until the aggression is ended.

4. At the same time our united purpose is peace—peace in South Vietnam and in the rest of Asia and the Pacific. Our common commitment is to the defense of the South Vietnamese people. Our sole demand on the leaders of North Vietnam is that they abandon their aggression. We are prepared to pursue any avenue which could lead to a secure and just peace, whether through discussion and negotiation or through reciprocal actions by both sides to reduce the violence.

5. We are united in looking to a peaceful and prosperous future for all of Asia and the Pacific. We have therefore set forth in a separate declaration a statement of the principles that guide our common actions in this wider sphere.

6. Actions taken in pursuance of the policies herein stated shall be in accordance with our respective constitutional processes.

PROGRESS AND PROGRAMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM;  
THE MILITARY EFFORT

7. The Government of Vietnam described the significant military progress being made against aggression. It noted with particular gratitude the substantial contribution being made by free world forces.

8. Nonetheless, the leaders noted that the movement of forces from North Vietnam continues at a high rate and that firm military action and free world support continue to be required to meet the threat. The necessity for such military action and support must depend for its size and duration on the intensity and duration of the Communist aggression itself.

9. In their discussion, the leaders reviewed the problem of prisoners of war. The participants observed that Hanoi has consistently refused to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in the

application of the Geneva Conventions, and called on Hanoi to do so. They reaffirmed their determination to comply fully with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, and welcomed the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies on October 8, 1966, calling for compliance with the Geneva Conventions in the Vietnam conflict, full support for the International Committee of the Red Cross, and immediate action to repatriate seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war. They agreed to work toward the fulfillment of this resolution, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and indicated their willingness to meet under the auspices of the ICRC or in any appropriate forum to discuss the immediate exchange of prisoners.

PACIFICATION AND REVOLUTION  
DEVELOPMENT

10. The participating governments concentrated particular attention on the accelerating efforts of the Government of Vietnam to forge a social revolution of hope and progress. Even as the conflict continues, the effort goes forward to overcome the tyranny of poverty, disease, illiteracy and social injustice.

11. The Vietnamese leaders stated their intent to train and assign a substantial share of the armed forces to clear-and-hold actions in order to provide a shield behind which a new society can be built.

12. In the field of Revolutionary Development, measures along the lines developed in the past year and a half will be expanded and intensified. The training of Revolutionary Development cadres will be improved. More electricity and good water will be provided. More and better schools will be built and staffed. Refugees will be



taught new skills. Health and medical facilities will be expanded.

13. The Vietnamese Government declared that it is working out a series of measures to modernize agriculture and to assure the cultivator the fruits of his labors. Land reform and tenure provisions will be granted top priority. Agricultural credit will be expanded. Crops will be improved and diversified.

14. The Vietnamese leaders emphasized that underlying these measures to build confidence and cooperation among the people there must be popular conviction that honesty, efficiency and social justice form solid cornerstones of the Vietnamese Government's programs.

15. This is a program each of the conferring governments has reason to applaud recognizing that it opens a brighter hope for the people of Vietnam. Each pledged its continuing assistance according to its means, whether in funds or skilled technicians or equipment. They noted also the help in non-military fields being given by other countries and expressed the hope that this help will be substantially increased.

#### ECONOMIC STABILITY AND PROGRESS

16. The Conference was told of the success of the Government of Vietnam in controlling the inflation which, if unchecked, could undercut all efforts to bring a more fulfilling life to the Vietnamese people. However, the Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed that only by constant effort could inflation be kept under control. They described their intention to enforce a vigorous stabilization program, to control spending, increase revenues, and seek to promote savings in order to hold the 1967 inflationary gap to the minimum practicable level. They also plan to take further measures to insure maximum utilization of the

Port of Saigon, so that imports urgently needed to fuel the military effort and buttress the civil economy can flow rapidly into Vietnam.

17. Looking to the long-term future of their richly endowed country, the Vietnamese representatives described their views and plans for the building of an expanded postwar economy.<sup>1</sup>

18. Military installations where appropriate will be converted to this purpose, and plans for this will be included.

19. The conferring nations reaffirmed their continuing support for Vietnamese efforts to achieve economic stability and progress. Thailand specifically noted its readiness to extend substantial new credit assistance for the purchase of rice and the other nations present reported a number of plans for the supply of food or other actions related to the economic situation. At the same time the participants agreed to appeal to other nations and to international organizations committed to the full and free development of every nation, for further assistance to the Republic of Vietnam.

#### POLITICAL EVOLUTION

20. The representatives of Vietnam noted that, even as the Conference met, steps were

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<sup>1</sup> On December 16, 1966, the White House announced that in response to a request from Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of the Republic of Vietnam the U.S. Government would join with South Vietnam in a joint effort on the long-run development of the Vietnamese economy.

The release stated that David Lilienthal had agreed to organize a group from his Development and Resources Corporation and other U.S. sources with experience in development planning. The release pointed out that this group, operating under contract to the Agency for International Development, would work closely with a counterpart Vietnamese team led by Professor Nguyen Dang Thuc of the University of Saigon (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1799).

being taken to establish a new constitutional system for the Republic of Vietnam through the work of the Constituent Assembly, chosen by so large a proportion of the electorate last month.

21. The Vietnamese representatives stated their expectation that work on the Constitution would go forward rapidly and could be completed before the deadline of March 1967. The Constitution will then be promulgated and elections will be held within six months to select a representative government.

22. The Vietnamese Government believes that the democratic process must be strengthened at the local as well as the national level. The Government of Vietnam announced that to this end it will begin holding village and hamlet elections at the beginning of 1967.

23. The Government of Vietnam announced that it is preparing a program of National Reconciliation. It declared its determination to open all doors to those Vietnamese who have been misled or coerced into casting their lot with the Viet Cong. The Government seeks to bring them back to participate as free men in national life under amnesty and other measures. Former enemies are asked only to lay down their weapons and bring their skills to the service of the South Vietnamese people.

24. The other participating nations welcomed the stated expectation of the Vietnamese representatives that work on the Constitution will proceed on schedule, and concurred in the conviction of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam that building representative, constitutional government and opening the way for national reconciliation are indispensable to the future of a free Vietnam.

#### THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

25. The participants devoted a major share of their deliberations to peace objectives and the search for a peaceful settlement in South Vietnam. They reviewed in detail the many efforts for peace that have been undertaken, by themselves and other nations, and the actions of the United Nations and of His Holiness the Pope. It was clearly understood that the settlement of the war in Vietnam depends on the readiness and willingness of the parties concerned to explore and work out together a just and reasonable solution. They noted that Hanoi still showed no sign of taking any step toward peace, either by action or by entering into discussions or negotiations. Nevertheless, the participants agreed that the search for peace must continue.

26. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam declared that the Vietnamese people, having suffered the ravages of war for more than two decades, were second to none in their desire for peace. It welcomes any initiative that will lead to an end to hostilities, preserves the independence of South Vietnam and protects the right to choose their own way of life.

27. So that their aspirations and position would be clear to their allies at Manila and friends everywhere, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam solemnly stated its views as to the essential elements of peace in Vietnam as follows:

(1) *Cessation of Aggression.* At issue in Vietnam is a struggle for the preservation of values which people everywhere have cherished since the dawn of history: the independence of peoples and the freedom of individuals. The people of South Vietnam asked only that the aggression that threatens

their independence and the externally supported terror that threatens their freedom be halted. No self-respecting people can ask for less. No peace-loving nation should ask for more.

(2) *Preservation of the Territorial Integrity of South Vietnam.* The people of South Vietnam are defending their own territory against those seeking to obtain by force and terror what they have been unable to accomplish by peaceful means. While sympathizing with the plight of their brothers in the North and while disdaining the regime in the North, the South Vietnamese people have no desire to threaten or harm the people of the North or invade their country.

(3) *Reunification of Vietnam.* The Government and people of South Vietnam deplore the partition of Vietnam into North and South. But this partition brought about by the Geneva Agreements of 1954, however unfortunate and regrettable, will be respected until, by the free choice of all Vietnamese, reunification is achieved.

(4) *Resolution of Internal Problems.* The people of South Vietnam seek to resolve their own internal differences and to this end are prepared to engage in a program of national reconciliation. When the aggression has stopped, the people of South Vietnam will move more rapidly toward reconciliation of all elements in the society and will move forward, through the democratic process, toward human dignity, prosperity and lasting peace.

(5) *Removal of Allied Military Forces.* The people of South Vietnam will ask their allies to remove their forces and evacuate their installations as the military and subversive forces of North Vietnam are withdrawn, infiltration ceases, and the level of violence thus subsides.

(6) *Effective Guarantees.* The people of South Vietnam, mindful of their experience

since 1954, insist that any negotiations leading to the end of hostilities incorporate effective international guarantees. They are openminded as such guarantees can be applied and made effective.

28. The other participating governments reviewed and endorsed these as essential elements of peace and agreed they would act on this basis in close consultation among themselves in regard to settlement of the conflict.

29. In particular, they declared that Allied forces are in the Republic of Vietnam because that country is the object of aggression and its government requested support in the resistance of its people to aggression. They shall be withdrawn, after close consultation, as the other side withdraws its forces to the North, ceases infiltration, and the level of violence thus subsides. Those forces will be withdrawn as soon as possible and not later than six months after the above conditions have been fulfilled.

#### CONTINUING CONSULTATION AMONG THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS

30. All the participants agreed that the value of a meeting among the seven nations had been abundantly demonstrated by the candid and thorough discussions held. It was further agreed that, in addition to the close consultation already maintained through diplomatic channels, there should be regular meetings among their Ambassadors in Saigon in association with the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. Meetings of their Foreign Ministers and Heads of Government will also be held as required.

31. At the close of the meeting, all the visiting participants expressed their deep gratitude to President Marcos and to the Government of the Republic of the Philip-

piners for offering Manila as the conference site, and expressed their appreciation for the highly efficient arrangements.

[3.] DECLARATION OF PEACE AND PROGRESS  
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

We, the leaders of the Seven Nations gathered in Manila;

Desiring peace and progress in the Asian-Pacific region;

Having faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations which call for the suppression of acts of aggression and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

Determined that aggression should not be rewarded;

Respecting the right of all peoples to choose and maintain their own forms of government;

Seeking a peaceful settlement of the war in Vietnam; and

Being greatly encouraged by the growing regional understanding and regional cooperation among the free nations of Asia and the Pacific;

Hereby proclaim this declaration of principles on which we base our hopes for future peace and progress in the Asian and Pacific region.

I. *Aggression must not succeed.*

The peace and security of Asia and the Pacific and, indeed, of the entire world, are indivisible. The nations of the Asian and Pacific region shall enjoy their independence and sovereignty free from aggression, outside interference, or the domination of any nation. Accepting the hard-won lessons of history that successful aggression anywhere endangers the peace, we are determined to fulfill our several commitments under the United Nations Charter and various mutual

security treaties so that aggression in the region of Asia and the Pacific shall not succeed.

II. *We must break the bonds of poverty, illiteracy and disease.*

In the region of Asia and the Pacific, where there is a rich heritage of the intrinsic worth and dignity of every man, we recognize the responsibility of every nation to join in an expanding offensive against poverty, illiteracy and disease. For these bind men to lives of hopelessness and despair; these are the roots of violence and war. It is when men know that progress is possible and is being achieved, when they are convinced that their children will lead better, fuller, richer lives, that men lift up their heads in hope and pride. Only thus can there be lasting national stability and international order.

III. *We must strengthen economic, social and cultural cooperation within the Asian and Pacific region.*

Together with our other partners of Asia and the Pacific, we will develop the institutions and practice of regional cooperation. Through sustained effort we aim to build in this vast area, where almost two-thirds of humanity live, a region of security and order and progress, realizing its common destiny in the light of its own traditions and aspirations. The peoples of this region have the right as well as the primary responsibility to deal with their own problems and to shape their own future in terms of their own wisdom and experience. Economic and cultural cooperation for regional development should be open to all countries in the region, irrespective of creed or ideology, which genuinely follow a policy of peace and harmony among all nations. Nations outside the region will be welcomed as partners working for the common benefit and their coopera-

tion will be sought in forms consonant with the independence and dignity of the Asian and Pacific nations.

A peaceful and progressive Asia, in which nations are able to work together for the common good, will be a major factor in establishing peace and prosperity throughout the world and improving the prospects of international cooperation and a better life for all mankind.

IV. *We must seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia.*

We do not threaten the sovereignty or territorial integrity of our neighbors, what-

ever their ideological alignment. We ask only that this be reciprocated. The quarrels and ambitions of ideology and the painful frictions arising from national fears and grievances should belong to the past. Aggression rooted in them must not succeed. We shall play our full part in creating an environment in which reconciliation becomes possible, for in the modern world men and nations have no choice but to learn to live together as brothers.

NOTE: As printed above, the documents follow the text released by the White House Press Office.

550 Remarks at the International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, the Philippines. *October 26, 1966*

*President and Mrs. Marcos, Ambassador Romualdez, Ambassador Blair, ladies and gentlemen:*

We meet here in a new Asia.

In this Asia the old barriers of indifference and rivalry are slowly being overcome—and a new spirit of cooperation is taking shape.

Today, while our Asian friends still need a helping hand, they want to match it with their own efforts—aimed toward their own goals.

This Rice Research Institute here in Los Baños is a product of intelligent assistance. Two American foundations have given support. One of the moving forces behind the creation of the Institute, I am proud to say, was that great former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose vision, whose genius did so much to help in this work—Dean Rusk. The Institute's Director today is a New Hampshire man, who just addressed us, Dr. Robert Chandler. Yet the professional staff includes scientists of seven nationalities; two-thirds of them are Asian.

In its short 4 years of existence, this Insti-

tute has produced promising new strains of rice yields, which are now being planted in the soil of many countries. One strain developed here has been called the "miracle" rice.

I am glad to know that the Institute is prepared to make these seeds available to all nations—to all nations whatever their politics and ideology. The need for food transcends all the divisions man has created for himself.

At the Manila Conference we were deeply concerned with the military struggle in Vietnam.

But we were equally concerned with the critical needs of the societies of Asia—whatever their ideology.

So man's greatest problem is the fearful race between food and population. If we lose that race our hopes for the future will turn to ashes.

And the shocking truth is that as of now, as we speak here today, we are losing the war on hunger.

There are nations of the world with de-

clining standards of living—where population growth is already outrunning the supply of fundamental foodstocks.

At the same time the stocks of surplus producing nations have rapidly declined.

There was in 1961 a grain surplus of 136 million tons.

The figure for 1967 is down from 136 million to 50 million.

A rice surplus of over a billion tons existed in 1956. It has now dropped to a mere 300 million tons—or less than a third of what it was 10 years ago.

These are danger signals that we cannot ignore.

For between now and 1980 we must prepare to feed one billion more people.

That may sound like a bloodless, economic abstraction.

But we must learn to hear what it says in human terms:

One billion more people means one billion babies. And four out of five of those babies will be born in countries that cannot today feed their people from their own resources. Now somehow or other we must do something about this. Somehow or other we must overcome this. And somehow or other you are doing something about it right here. This is one of the most encouraging things that I have seen.

And you at Los Baños are pointing the way that we will need pointed throughout all of Southeast Asia.

Drawing on your experiments, these new rice strains, the technical training you are giving in conjunction with the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines—which has your President so excited and who has described it to me fully today—will, I think, do more to escalate the war against hunger than anything that I know of that is being done today. So I congratulate President Marcos.

I say that that is the only war that we really seek to escalate.

We believe we can win this war against hunger. Yet victory will not come easily.

These young people believe—and they are right, I think—there is nothing natural or God-given about poverty or hunger and disease.

Some of them react against an unjust state by professing empty ideologies.

But some—and they are represented here at Los Baños—realize that only knowledge, skill, and hard work can provide fruitful avenues to a decent future.

In every country—but particularly in Asia, Latin America, and Africa—there is a desperate need for skilled men and women who can release their brothers from the *barrios* of poverty.

For if the world's need for food is to be met, it will be by scientists and economists who will discover better seeds, who will find better methods of planting, who will give us better ways of distributing the harvest of the earth. It will not be by "miracles," but by the qualities of dedicated minds that we find working right here tonight in the new Los Baños rice strain.

If illiteracy and disease that we pledged ourselves only yesterday to conquer are conquered, it will be by armies of well-prepared teachers and doctors.

Pickets and pamphlets, angry shouting against the leaders and against the society—these are all quite understandable among young people. But if that is all there is—if there is no equally vigorous determination to prepare for the long hard task of making a better life for one's people—then that picketing and that shouting will not be enough.

There is an anger that cannot tolerate hunger, disease, illiteracy, or injustice in the world. And it becomes a divine anger when

it is translated into the practical work of healing and teaching.

I know and I have seen, I have touched the hands and looked in the eyes of the healers and the teachers here in Asia—in your universities, among those who are fortunate enough to have escaped a life of poverty—and in the *barrios* and in the villages as well.

Asia's great task is to liberate their energies for their children's sake. On her success our hopes for peace—and the conscience of all mankind—literally depend.

I want to thank Dr. Robert Chandler. I want to express my admiration to him and to all the members of the staff of this great Institute.

I want to commend President and Mrs.

Marcos for their interest in this kind of a development. Because if we are to win our war and the only important war that really counts, if we are to win our war against poverty, against disease, against ignorance, against illiteracy, and against hungry stomachs, then we have got to succeed in projects like this.

You are pointing the way for all of Asia to follow and I hope they are looking. I hope they are listening. And I hope they are following.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:58 p.m. at the International Rice Research Institute in Los Baños. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, special envoy of President Marcos, and U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines William McC. Blair, Jr.

## 551 Remarks During Ceremonies at the Battle Site at Corregidor, the Philippines. *October 26, 1966*

*President and Mrs. Marcos, ladies and gentlemen:*

On behalf of the American people, I accept this bell from the *Houston* with great gratitude and appreciation to you, President Marcos, not only for this thoughtful symbolic act of yours but for the great contributions that you made to preserving freedom in our land and yours.

I am grateful to you for these scrolls that you have presented to me. I shall place one as directed and retain one among my treasured possessions.

When I accepted President Marcos' invitation to visit the Republic of the Philippines, I did so with a very eager heart.

Not only did I especially want to meet with your President and the other leaders of free Asia whom he brought together here in consultation, but I also wanted to convey to the Philippine people the very deep senti-

ments of affection and respect that the American people entertain for them.

What American can forget the names Bataan and Corregidor?

We think of them as defeats.

But in a more fundamental sense they were victories—because they symbolized the end of the age-old alignment in Asia of white Europeans against the indigenous population.

In those dark days, American and Filipino soldiers fought—and they died—shoulder to shoulder against a common foe.

The Philippine people rejected the view that the United States was just another white colonial power. They gave their dedication and their blood in the cause of freedom.

Let me be quite candid this afternoon about this. We Americans—in the temporary flush of expansionism—did for a time flirt with the folly of colonial power.

Yet deep within the American character—as your great President Marcos so magnanimously stated in his address to our American Congress just 6 weeks ago—there is a rejection of hypocrisy. There is a compelling affirmation of the equality of justice.

We have never abandoned the revolutionary principles of our Declaration of Independence.

Brave Filipinos—like your great President Ferdinand Marcos—risked their lives in a thousand glorious enterprises for the common cause during World War II. They demonstrated not only their sense of comradeship, but their recognition that the United States, whatever its aims in the past, shared their aspirations for a free, democratic, and proudly Philippine nationhood. They knew that the American people were not capable of moral double-bookkeeping.

Since that time their faith has been vindicated. The Republic of the Philippines stands today as an example to the entire world of what a free nation can accomplish.

As President of the United States, I have been the guest of your Government at a momentous gathering of sovereign states who share certain values and certain dreams.

We are in Manila not to create any leagues or pacts, but as a fellowship of Pacific powers—in both the geographic and ethical senses of the word “Pacific.”

Our immediate concern is the war in Vietnam, where we have all agreed—and we reiterated it with great determination only yesterday—that a terrorist, Communist insurgency sponsored and buttressed by the Hanoi Government shall not destroy the independence of Vietnam.

The Philippine people, who were racked by a similar armed assault on their sovereignty by the Huks, will recognize the full dimensions of these problems and the nature of the response that must be mounted.

You, above all, need no advice on how insurgency should be mastered. You know, as we do, that while arms alone never carry the day, there is no possibility of success without strength.

Indeed, your contribution to the defense of South Vietnam has 2,000 of your Filipino citizens laboring at the arduous task of community development, of providing medical and social services to the brave and long-suffering Vietnamese people.

But beyond the struggle in Vietnam, you have a wider work to do for peace in the world.

You have retained an Asian identity without rejecting Western values. You have accepted your past—and thus you will play a major role in future relations between our two great cultures. Self-confident, certain of your own destiny, you can speak with the clear voice of understanding to both our peoples.

It was 8 years ago that I authored the legislation that was designed to bring the East and the West better relations. We set up—across a long bridge, then, of 2,500 miles out into the Pacific—the East-West Institute at Honolulu in Hawaii.

This morning, with great pride, I saw the fruits of the great efforts of Dean Rusk, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Philippine Government, and President and Mrs. Marcos in doing what we are doing to provide food for Asia. I look to the future with great hope to see those plans realized.

At Corregidor—the shrine of Philippine-American bravery and sacrifice—I wanted while I was here to pay tribute to the dead and to the living, who are today carrying on their ideals and building the new freedom for which they gave their lives.

Yesterday we pledged ourselves to provide the essentials that are necessary to maintain a defense against aggression in this area of



the world. Yesterday we rededicated and re-resolved to spend our efforts and our talent to fighting a war against hunger, poverty, disease, and ignorance—against the ancient enemies of mankind.

We pledged ourselves to find the root causes of war and to defeat them. And un-

der the great leadership of this young man who distinguished himself in war and is now leading in the march for peace, we shall succeed.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2 p.m. at Corregidor. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

## 552 Remarks to Members of the Armed Forces at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. October 26, 1966

*Chief of State Chairman Thieu, Premier Ky, my fellow Americans, soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines:*

I came here today for one good reason: simply because I could not come to this part of the world and not come to see you.

I came here today for one good purpose: to tell you, and through you, tell every soldier, sailor, airman and marine in Vietnam how proud we are of what you are doing and how proud we are of the way you are doing it.

I came here today with only one regret: that I would not be able to personally thank every man in Vietnam for what he is doing. I wish—I wish very much—that I could visit every battalion, every squadron, every ship.

You know what you are fighting against: a vicious and illegal aggression across this little nation's frontier.

You know what you are fighting for: to give the Vietnamese people a chance to build the kind of nation that they want, free from terror, free from intimidation, free from fear.

I do not have to tell you that this is a tough battle. But from the first day you have shown that you were up to the job.

General Westmoreland told me as we were reviewing the troops that no armed forces anywhere, at any time, commanded by any commander in chief, were up to the group that we have in Vietnam now.

I cannot decorate each of you, but I cannot visualize a better decoration for any of you to have than to know that this great soldier thinks that you are the best prepared, that you are the most skilled, that you know what you are doing, and you know why you are doing it—and you are doing it.

No American army in all of our long history has ever been so compassionate.

Make no mistake about it: The American people that you represent are proud of you.

There are some who may disagree with what we are doing here, but that is not the way most of us feel and act when freedom and the Nation's security are in danger.

We in America depend on you, on the young and on the brave, to stop aggression before it sweeps forward. For then it must be stopped by larger sacrifice and by heavier cost.

We depend on you. We know that a nation that stops producing brave men soon ceases to be a nation.

I give you my pledge: We shall never let you down, nor your fighting comrades, nor the 15 million people of South Vietnam, nor the hundreds of millions of Asians who are counting on us to show here—here in Vietnam—that aggression doesn't pay, and that aggression can't succeed.

You stand today in a long line of brave men—the kind of men that our Nation has

produced when they were needed—the kind of men who fought at Valley Forge and Vicksburg—in the Argonne and at Iwo Jima—on the Pusan perimeter and at the 38th parallel.

Such men today are in Vietnam. You are in Vietnam, and at your side are the men of five other allied nations. They also know what is at stake and are willing to fight and die for it.

That is what the conference we have just completed at Manila demonstrated.

Above all, there are our Vietnamese friends. These are people who have been fighting, suffering, and dying, some of them for more years than most of you have lived. With our help and with the help of the other allies, they will succeed in giving their people the right to shape their own destiny.

One day when they know peace, the whole world will acknowledge that what you have done here was worth the price.

Then this wonderful harbor, built here by you, will become a source of strength to the economic life of Vietnam, Asia, and this part of the world.

We are working, each of us in our own way, to bring that day even closer.

One of your number has been working

longer than most, and harder than most, to speed that day along. In recognizing him today, we honor all the men, in all the services, in all this great command.

It gives me a great pleasure to award to your gallant commander, General Westmoreland, the Distinguished Service Medal for his courage, for his leadership, for his determination, and for his great ability as a soldier and as a patriot.

American fighting men, I salute you. You have the respect, you have the support, you have the prayers of a grateful President and of a grateful nation.

I hope, through each of you, to take this message to all of you: We believe in you. We know you are going to get the job done. And soon, when peace can come to the world, we will receive you back in your homeland with open arms, with great pride, and with great thanks.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:04 p.m. at Cam Ranh Bay, South Vietnam. In his opening words he referred to Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, Chairman of the National Leadership Committee (Chief of State) of the Republic of Vietnam, and Nguyen Cao Ky, the Prime Minister. During the course of his remarks the President awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

## 553 Remarks Recorded for Broadcast to the American People Following the Manila Conference. *October 27, 1966*

*My fellow Americans:*

I am speaking to you this morning from Manila only a few hours after my trip to Vietnam.

I went there to visit our men at our base on Cam Ranh Bay. Many of them only recently had come from the battlefield. Some were in field dress, carrying their packs and rifles.

All of them were inspiring. You knew

that courage was no stranger to these men. And as I decorated five of them for extraordinary bravery in battle, I realized over again how very much we owe these men. How many times we have called on young men like these to serve their country, and not once—not once—have they failed us.

Those men have pledged their lives.

I pledged—in return, and on your behalf, for I was there as your representative—I

pledged that we will not fail them.

The struggle in Vietnam becomes very real when you stand among men who have tasted its agony and experienced its horror. No commander in chief could meet face to face with these soldiers without asking himself: What is it they are doing here? What does it mean—the sacrifice and valor of the very young and the very best?

As I passed among their ranks, I thought of all the battlefields in this century where Americans that we love have fought: Belleau Wood and the Argonne, the Solomons and Bastogne, the Pusan perimeter and the 38th parallel in Korea.

They fought—and tens of thousands of them died—for the same cause that brought the men I saw at Cam Ranh Bay to a place called South Vietnam.

They are there to keep aggression from succeeding.

They are there to stop one nation from taking over another nation by force.

They are there to help people who do not want to have an ideology pushed down their throats and imposed upon them.

They are there because somewhere, and at some place, the free nations of the world must say again to the militant disciples of Asian communism: This far and no further.

The time is now, and the place is Vietnam.

And the men I saw this week at Cam Ranh Bay know—as their buddies throughout Vietnam know—that they are in the front line of a contest that is as far reaching and as vital as any we have ever waged.

We are not alone there.

Five other nations of the Pacific and Asian regions have joined with the United States to help the Republic of South Vietnam turn back the terrorist and defeat the aggressor. Other nations are helping us to provide food and medicine and other resources for a peo-

ple who have already suffered too long and too much.

Seven of the allied nations met here in Manila this week to take stock of where we are and where we want to go. As I talked with the leaders of South Vietnam and the Republic of Korea, of the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand—I was struck by how the fortunes of freedom have brought together these nations of such diverse backgrounds.

We have different histories. Our economies have reached different stages of development. We speak different languages. We worship at different altars. The color of our skin is not the same.

But what emerged from Manila was not a testament to those differences. It was a witness of our unity. What brought us to Manila is this fact: We all have a stake in peace and freedom and order in Asia and in the Pacific.

We know that we can have peace, that order is possible, and that freedom can be assured—only if we unite and work together. We know that in division is weakness—and in weakness, danger.

And so we came here to Manila to meet. That was to me the most encouraging development of all—that we could meet, as friends, as partners, as equals.

We declared here in Manila these goals of freedom for Vietnam, and for all of Asia and the Pacific:

- First, to be free from aggression.
- Second, to conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
- Third, to build a region of security, order, and progress.
- Fourth, to seek reconciliation and peace throughout the area.

Seven nations at Manila committed themselves to these goals. For us, they are not

mere rhetoric to be stored in the dustbins of diplomatic history. We will seek all of them, and we hope we will achieve all of them. We made no new treaties; we entered into no new agreements.

No, this was not rhetoric at all. These goals are what led us to send our men to Vietnam, to begin with. And when I looked into their faces at Cam Ranh Bay, yesterday, I knew that what we had done in Manila was for real. What we did—if we keep faith with ourselves—will make it impossible for those men and their allies to sacrifice in vain.

For there can be no sense in fighting and suffering if our purpose is unclear and if we are unsure of what we hope to achieve.

At Manila, we spelled it out for all the world to see. And let me repeat it—again and again. We seek:

- To be free from aggression.
- To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
- To build a region of security, order, and progress.
- To seek reconciliation and peace throughout the area.

To those goals we have committed the lives of our men and the wealth of our nations.

But we did more at Manila.

We saw much progress toward attaining these goals in Vietnam.

We received an eloquent and encouraging report from General Westmoreland.

We saw that our military shield is now strong enough to prevent the aggressor from succeeding.

We saw that the South Vietnam Government, assisted by our Nation and others, is improving the lives of its people. There is a long way yet to go, but we are determined to get on with it.

We saw that democracy is gaining in Viet-

nam. The constitution should be adopted before its deadline of next March. Elections are then scheduled to follow within 6 months to form a representative government.

We saw that the South Vietnamese will try to include in their national life various views and various groups. The Government will offer them amnesty if they will lay down their weapons. It will allow them to move to the North, if they desire it; or to give their skills and energies to building the South.

So we committed ourselves once again to the Geneva Convention. We urged that the seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war be returned to their homes. We offered to discuss the immediate exchange of prisoners.

Most urgently, we asked ourselves—what are the real chances for peace?

The people of Vietnam—many of whom have known a lifetime of strife and terror, of hunger and injustice—long for an end to the fighting that does not require their submission to terror.

Each of the nations meeting at Manila has now expressed its willingness to seek an honorable peace. None of our nations has insisted on the unconditional surrender of the forces opposing us, or on terms which those forces could reasonably find dishonorable.

We agreed at Manila that our own forces will be withdrawn from South Vietnam as the forces sent down from the North are also withdrawn and as violence disappears. And we made it clear that this could be accomplished from our side in not more than 6 months after the conditions we set out were met—and perhaps even sooner.

This was, I think, a very important step forward. Our intentions are in writing now for all the world to see. Those who have doubted them can continue to doubt only to hide their unwillingness to seek peace. For we mean what we say: When the ag-

gression from the North has ceased, we do not want and we do not intend to remain in South Vietnam.

Her people want to get on with the job of building a new South Vietnam, free from the interference of any foreign nation. And that, too, is our goal.

Until then we must continue to resist the aggression that threatens South Vietnam. We do so not only because that aggression must fail. We do so because we believe that the Communists will unbolt the door to peace only when they are convinced their military campaign cannot succeed.

We want to end this war today—we want to end it this hour. But as it was said at the Conference in Manila, we have followed every hint, we have made every gesture; now, with the specific spelling out of our position on withdrawal of forces, the ball is in the other court.

In Vietnam yesterday I thought of the great potential for peace at Cam Ranh Bay. It is a magnificent harbor that we are helping to build there. How wonderful it will

be when ships docking there carry the commerce of peace—instead of the implements of war.

Yet so long as men try to take by violence what is not theirs by right, they must be resisted—and Cam Ranh Bay must continue to supply the men I saw today with the weapons they need to resist it.

I thank God for the courage of these men. I thank God for the unity of the free nations which are standing up to terror. And I pray to God that our adversary may soon decide that he cannot succeed in what he is attempting and that he will then renounce the use of force in Vietnam. Then—and only then—we can get on full-time with the job that we are so anxious to do.

In all of this I ask for the understanding, the support, and the prayers of our countrymen.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke by telephone from Manila to the recording studio at the White House, Washington, D.C. The taped remarks were then made available to broadcast networks.

## 554 Remarks Upon Arrival at Bangkok, Thailand.

*October 28, 1966*

*Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness, Highnesses, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

I spent yesterday as the guest of your Prime Minister at his summer residence in Bang Saen. It was for me a very welcome day of rest after the Manila Conference, and after our visit to South Vietnam. It gave me a chance to reflect quietly upon the meaning of the days that have passed since I left my own country.

I realized that the same waves that wash Bang Saen—and Bangkok—also touch Malaysia, South Vietnam, the Philippines, and as the waves move out they wash against

South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand—and many thousands of miles away the same Pacific waves touch my own Nation at Hawaii, Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington.

These waves speak of the deepest meaning of my journey. For we have learned again that we are Pacific neighbors, with common interests, with a common destiny.

You have shown here in Thailand that prosperity and progress in Asia are attainable goals. You have shown by your leadership that regional efforts can gather momentum throughout Asia. Most important, you

have shown that freedom and independence are the best environment for progress.

I believe that the Conference of seven nations succeeded at Manila; but that is a judgment that will best be made by history. For the Pacific waters also touch Hanoi and mainland China. One day, I believe, they will join the Pacific neighborhood—in peace, and without the suspicions and hostilities that make cooperation difficult today.

One day they will be good neighbors. We look forward to that day. For our passion is peace. We seek no eternal hostility. We seek no dominance. We are committed to the proposition that no nation shall dominate another nation in the Pacific.

I cannot tell you how happy I am this afternoon to be able to return again to Thailand. When I was here in 1961, I fell under the charm and the beauty of your land. More importantly, I came away with

respect and admiration for the people of Thailand who gave us such a warm welcome when we were here.

Mrs. Johnson and I left with the most pleasant memories of the people of Thailand. We have looked forward so eagerly to returning and spending these next few days in your land again.

We already feel, in the night that we have spent here, that we are at home. And it is no wonder, because after all, the one thing that this trip symbolizes and establishes is that we are Pacific neighbors.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:05 p.m. at Municipal Pavilion in Bangkok. In his opening words he referred to King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand and Cham Nan Yuwabul, Lord Mayor of Bangkok, who presented the President keys to the city. The President also referred early in his remarks to Prime Minister Thanom Kitikachorn of Thailand.

## 555 The President's Toast at a State Dinner in His Honor in Chakri Throne Hall, Bangkok, Thailand. *October 28, 1966*

OUR TWO PEOPLES live in opposite sides of the world. We have different histories. We have different customs. Yet what we share in common far surpasses our differences.

The very name of your great nation means, in my own language, "land of the free." Those words are familiar to every American, for they are part of our national anthem.

That anthem celebrates our homeland as "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The people of Thailand also understand that those who wish to be free must first be brave.

Your Majesty's ancestors made a long pilgrimage to a new land, rather than accept subjugation. That is what my ancestors

also did. Yours were centuries ahead of us. But when our time came, we, too, chose the path of freedom.

The search for freedom led my own ancestors from their homeland in Europe, as it led yours from their ancestral home in China. The Thais were more successful. Since your first migration, nearly one thousand years ago, the people of Thailand have never been a colony of any foreign power. But we Americans are still less than 200 years away from colonial status.

Considering our history, I think it is understandable why my countrymen are puzzled when someone calls us a "colonialist" power.

Considering your own history, I think it is understandable why the people of Thai-

land should be puzzled by those who suggest that you are being “used” or “dominated” by Americans or, for that matter, anyone else.

The truth is that Thailand and the United States are going down the same road together. We did not start our journey together. But we met on the road which leads, ultimately, to peace and independence for all nations. We of America are very proud to march beside you—beside you who began that journey long before we did.

Tonight we stand as allies in a common cause. At this very moment, Thai forces are assisting the South Vietnamese in their struggle against armed aggression, alongside the forces of the United States of America.

At the same time, you are making available facilities in Thailand of great importance to the collective effort to defend against Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. Your contribution is of major proportions. We know the risks you and we both run to meet the common dangers. But we know also that we act from a joint conviction of common interest.

Let me assure you in this regard that Thailand can count on the United States to meet its obligations under the SEATO treaty. The commitment of the United States under

the SEATO treaty is not of a particular political party or a particular administration in my country but is a commitment of the American people as a nation.

And I repeat to you: America keeps its commitments.

I have spoken tonight of defense. But our common cause is a peaceful one. It is the right of every people to determine its own destiny.

The road toward that goal has been long. There are rivers still to cross; there are mountains still to climb. Yet I believe that the hardest part of the journey is past.

I believe that in the lifetime of men now living, the human race will emerge into the sunlit uplands of peace and freedom.

While I am not a prophet, I would like to venture this prediction tonight:

When that time comes, the people of many nations will bless the names of those who stood fast in the cause of freedom during the days of its greatest need and during its hour of darkness.

And among the first of those names will be Thailand—land of the free—and His Majesty the King of Thailand.

Ladies and gentlemen, the King!

NOTE: The President spoke at Chakri Throne Hall in Bangkok at a dinner given in his honor by King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand.

## 556 Message to the 14th UNESCO General Conference Meeting in Paris. *October 28, 1966*

AS YOU review twenty years of achievement and set your course for the future, I send warm greetings to the 14th UNESCO General Conference.

In a world where there is too much want and too much ignorance, you are helping build a better life for all men based on edu-

cation and on progress in science and the arts.

In a world strained with mistrust and conflict, you are helping to build peace. Your work is founded on the conviction that peace must mean more than the absence of conflict: it must mean the presence of

justice and wider opportunities for human fulfillment.

The American people support these goals.

What we achieve together can give reality to our common dream: a worldwide human

fraternity, based on mutual understanding and respect—and living in peace.

NOTE: The text of the message was posted on the bulletin board in the White House Press Office. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 557 Remarks at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Before Signing the International Education Act. *October 29, 1966*

*Your Majesty, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen:*

Twenty-five hundred years ago in Athens, in Palestine, in China, and in the western part of India, men probed deeply into the nature of their being—trying to make sense out of their lives.

The results of that search are still with us today all across the world. Since then, our similarities and our differences have been like separate rivers, flowing from a common lake of humanity.

The marvel and the challenge of our modern age are that we can see the rivers of man converging again. We have seen them converging at the United Nations in New York City, at a thousand universities and international conferences, and as millions of our citizens travel abroad to become acquainted with their cultures.

We live, then, at a spectacular moment in the ages of man.

The challenge to us is also spectacular.

We must first retain the beauty and the integrity of our separate streams.

Secondly, we must encourage the free adoption of the best of all the ways of life.

Our goal is an elementary one. It is this: to give each man in the world a chance to seek the highest and the deepest of the human experience, as he sees fit.

You are doing that today here in Thailand.

Forty-five years ago only 29 percent of

your people were able to read and write. Today, literacy is close to 75 percent.

Twelve years ago only 21,000 of your youth were pursuing university study. Today the number is gratifyingly well over 45,000. Almost 8,000 are studying here at this beautiful university. In addition, 3,000 Thai young people are studying at colleges and universities abroad. I am very proud that more than half that number are at schools in the United States of America. All but a handful of these will return to your own country—as should be the case, but is not always so with students from other countries.

Your educational progress is exciting—and it is matched by material progress as well. A spreading network of roads is drawing remote farms into contact with your market places here in your land. You have applied modern technology to agriculture, making Thailand the world's leading exporter of rice, while achieving a remarkable diversification of your crops.

Your gross national product is growing at a rate of 7 percent a year, the highest in all of Southeast Asia.

But you have seen that in this world nationalism is not enough. You have seen that for men to reach the highest ground, these men must learn to work together. Nineteen regional organizations now have headquarters here in Bangkok—and their



diligent and inspired work is already beginning to bear fruit.

When I was in Bangkok 5 years ago, I visited ECAFE with U Nyun—who is with us today on this platform—and I heard of that organization's plans for Asian regional development projects. Five years ago almost all they had were plans. Today the Asian highway is 94 percent completed and two dams, both here in Thailand, are already supplying water and power as the first part of what was then the visionary Mekong development project.

Thailand is not yet rich, but she is carefully selecting from the rivers of man those modern techniques that will make her materially rich—education, economic development, and regionalism.

But the human spirit is not made wealthy only by dams or highways or more rice. A wealthy human spirit cannot flourish without rice, without good health, or without decent housing. That is not to say that a wealthy spirit automatically and necessarily follows material wealth. We have seen in my own country that the good life does not end with the possession of a new car, a new house, a new refrigerator, or a new washing machine.

It was our philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who said, "The true test of civilization is not the census, not the size of the cities, nor the crops, but the kind of man the country turns out."

That is the meaning of my legislative program in the United States: the creation of a Great Society where each American has the opportunity to pursue excellence—to be the best that is within him to be.

Accordingly, we in America are seeking broader educational opportunity. We are seeking better medical care. We are seeking cleaner cities and purer water and fresher air. We are seeking equality as a fact for

all of our citizens. We are seeking to preserve our land in the state that it was given to us.

And all of these things add up to what we call in America the Great Society.

But there is still more to excellence today in this world of many human rivers. A Great Society cannot really exist in one nation and not exist in another nation. Excellence can be achieved only by learning from the peoples of the entire world.

One year ago at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., I proposed that my country, the United States of America, launch a concerted effort in international studies. I learned just a few days ago while I was already here in Asia that our Congress had acted on this proposal and passed a new law, the first step—the International Education Act. That will have to be implemented, as it will be, as we go along. Its purpose is to help Americans learn from other nations and, we hope, to help other nations learn from America. It will also establish a center for educational cooperation in Washington, D.C.

I am so very proud that the American Congress has passed this act. I think it is fitting and appropriate to sign this program into law here today on this stage of this great university in a land where international cooperation has now become a national byword.

With the approval of your President, I intend to sign this far-reaching, novel piece of legislation immediately following this talk this morning.

I think we have reason for pride also in the record of my country in providing economic assistance to other nations, beginning with the Marshall plan and more recently with the nations of Asia.

Today, even as the conflict in Vietnam continues, and with all its major burdens, I hope and expect that we shall not only con-

tinue our present program, but do still more as the right programs and initiatives are developed.

And I am very happy to see that our efforts are being joined increasingly by those of other nations that may be in a position to help. You know this well in Thailand. In the past 5 years the development assistance that you have received from other nations has exceeded that which my own Nation has been called upon to supply. You have shown how effective the multi-lateral approach can be in a nation that is able to develop wise and effective programs of its own.

But I would go still one step further. My Nation today is bearing a heavy load in the Vietnamese conflict, alongside your nation. The central tragedy of our times is the human and material waste that goes into war. Innocent men are killed and billions of dollars put to unproductive use.

It is my hope, and my firm expectation, that as soon as Hanoi accepts reality and the war in Vietnam ends, it will be possible to devote substantially greater funds to the relief of all human need in the world—to the enrichment of life. In my own country we are awaiting the development of a great many worthwhile causes until we can reduce our military expenditures.

In that larger effort, we believe that Southeast Asia will have its full share. We know that you believe as we do—that we would much prefer to take our material resources and put them in bread for babies than to put them in bullets and bombs.

I say this from the bottom of my heart, and I tell you that I long to see the day come when we can live at peace in the world with our neighbors.

Sometimes a nation must do what it would not choose to do. Sometimes men must die in order that freedom may live.

That, this morning, is our greatest sorrow—that young men must spend their lives in battle, who might, instead, be building a world of peace.

So I say here in your presence, with all the sincerity I can command, I say to the leaders in Hanoi:

Let us lay aside our arms and sit down together at the table of reason.

Let us renounce the works of death—and take up, instead, the tasks of the living.

Enough of this sorrow. Let us begin the work of healing, of teaching, of building, and of providing for the children of men. This is the purpose for which we were really made; this is what our age asks us to do.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:36 a.m. at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, where he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science. In his opening words he referred to King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, and Deputy Prime Minister Prapas Charusathien, all of Thailand. Later he referred to U Nyun, Secretary of ECAFE, a regional development organization with headquarters in Bangkok.

For the President's remarks on September 16, 1965, at the Smithsonian Institution's bicentennial celebration, during which he proposed that the United States launch a concerted effort in international studies, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 519.

As enacted, the International Education Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-698 (80 Stat. 1066).

558 The President's Toast at a Dinner Given in Honor of the  
King and Queen of Thailand. *October 29, 1966*

*Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses,  
Your Highnesses, Excellencies, ladies and  
gentlemen:*

A distinguished visitor to my country once said: "... from the beginning of our relationship, right up to the present time, no conflict of any kind has arisen to disturb our cordial friendship and understanding. On the contrary, there has been mutual good will and close cooperation between our two countries. The time is ripe for an even closer cooperation. It will demonstrate to the world that we are one in purpose and conviction, and it can only lead to one thing—mutual benefit."

Those words were said about Thailand and the United States of America.

They were the words Your Majesty used when you addressed the joint session of our Congress in 1960.

Since then, the relations between our two countries have followed the course set out by Your Majesty.

Cooperation between our two countries has grown.

That cooperation has shown the world that our purposes are the same.

And it is surely clear to all—except, possibly, to those who wish to misunderstand—that the result of Thai-American cooperation has been mutual benefit.

Most of us think of this cooperation as new. I read, recently, for example, a report which said that the first offer of assistance between Thailand and the United States was in 1951.

Whoever wrote that report did not know his history very well.

In fact, the first offer of assistance between our countries was made in 1861.

It was made by your great King Mongkut to our great President Abraham Lincoln.

We, in our country, were then engaged in a great Civil War. Our people and our Government were sorely pressed.

Your King wished very much to help. And he acted directly on that wish.

He did not send us a negotiating team or a military mission.

He did ask his councilors for advice, but then he did not request any public hearings.

He did not propose a joint working group to survey and evaluate and study the situation.

He merely picked up his pen and wrote a letter to President Lincoln.

He had learned, he wrote, that the United States had no elephants. He pointed out the very great importance of elephants in economic life. And he suggested that perhaps, conceivably, they could play a useful part in this tragic period in America.

He asked the President to consider the matter, and to let him know if he decided to try the experiment.

And he said, very generously, if President Lincoln so decided, he would provide the elephants—and the United States could supply the transportation.

I would hope that you would consider for a moment tonight the happy simplicity of this proposal.

—No suggestion that President Lincoln send some Americans to Thailand to learn how to handle elephants;

—No proposal to set up a technological school outside Washington, where Thai technicians would instruct Americans on the care and maintenance of elephants;

—No long-term agreement proposed or considered to ensure a supply of spare parts or replacements.

Mr. Lincoln pondered and, with all of his problems, duly considered and seriously thought about the proposal. Then he picked up his pen and wrote a letter to King Mongkut.

He thanked the King and he said he would happily accept the offer—save for the fact that the climate in our country was too cold for elephants to prosper.

Perhaps the President felt that the supply system of the American Army was not able at that time to absorb this new technology. President Lincoln may have felt that he lacked the technicians necessary to use these weapons effectively.

I have sometimes wondered, as people do at times, whether the President was right.

That tragic war lasted for 4 years more after President Lincoln received your King's letter.

Who can say tonight what the effect would have been if—in 1861—on a foggy morning in the rolling Virginia hills—the Army had advanced behind a screen of charging Thai war elephants?

In any case, I think this incident from our

common past makes one thing clear: The disposition of our two countries to help each other goes well back into the past.

I am sure that it will continue way into the future—and that it will always be, as Your Majesty stated, mutually rewarding.

Your Majesty, President Lincoln closed his letter to your great grandfather—more than 100 years ago—with these words:

“ . . . wishing for Your Majesty a long and happy life, and for the generous . . . people of Siam the highest possible prosperity, I commend both to the blessing of Almighty God.”

On that occasion—as upon others—Mr. Lincoln spoke for all Americans—and he spoke for all time.

Your Majesty, I find myself tonight unable to improve upon his words. I can only reinforce his sentiments. For the friendship between our nations is a very great and a very special treasure to us.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to His Majesty, the King.

NOTE: The President spoke in Sarasahathai Hall in the Palace Compound, Bangkok, Thailand. In his opening words he referred to King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand.

## 559 Remarks Upon Arrival at Subang Airport, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *October 30, 1966*

*Your Majesties, the Honorable Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:*

I am delighted to be here in Malaysia. I feel that I know you because Malaysia, like the United States, is a federation of States which were once colonies of Great Britain—and because Malaysia is, like the United States, a nation of many diverse peoples, different religions, and different

cultures. Here, as in America, you are working to reduce racial tensions so that all men may live in peace with one another.

Malaysia, like the United States, has been making great social and economic progress, based on the concept of personal initiative. That concept—that a man should be free to make the best of his life as he sees fit—is one that the people of America cherish.

But though I feel that I know you, I have

come here to learn from you. I know that your nation is a model of what may be done by determined and farsighted men in Southeast Asia, and in other parts of the world. You valiantly subdued a Communist insurgency in your own nation. And then, from the very same room where you once planned battle strategy, you planned the works of peace. You began building a free and prospering countryside that can relieve the poverty and the apathy upon which communism so often thrives.

Your achievement in this respect, I believe, has the greatest significance for our struggle in Vietnam today. You have

shown that military action can stop Communist aggression, and that while the aggression is being stopped, and even more strongly when it is stopped—the peace, as well as the war, can be won.

Your example offers us hope for the future. It is a great pleasure to be here and to see it firsthand.

Mrs. Johnson and I look forward with great pleasure to our stay with you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at Subang Airport, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In his opening words he referred to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, King of Malaysia, the Queen, and Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

## 560 Remarks at the State Dinner in Parliament House, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. October 30, 1966

*Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, the Honorable Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen:*

We have traveled more than 15,000 miles since we left home 2 weeks ago and tonight we are near the end of our journey through Asia. Soon we will return to our own America.

Nowhere in our travels have we found greater expectations than here in your own country of Malaysia.

For here the promises of a new nation are very bright. Here the accomplishments of orderly and revolutionary development are quite real.

Fifteen years ago the city where we spent the night was a city in conflict. You were absorbed in fighting the terrorists. Your streets were filled with soldiers and your hospitals were filled with the wounded.

Malaysia was traveling that difficult road along which one of your great neighbors—

South Vietnam—tonight toils with such sacrifice.

Yet here today, we have seen what the future can hold for a troubled country.

We see a bright and thriving, modern capital—bursting with energy. We see an inspiring new mosque—symbolizing your trust in God. We see a beautiful new museum—showing your great respect for a very rich past. We see new buildings and new industries that mark your great economic advance and progress.

Three of the world's great peoples have come together here in your nation. They are people who differ in many ways, but who have the will to live together in peace and harmony and with a sense of nationhood.

I know of your many great accomplishments:

—how you have given rural development and education first priority in your federal budget;

—how you have made land available to the landless;

—how you have improved rural health services and rural education for the needy.

You have impressed the entire world with your determination to close the gap between the rich and poor of your own nation—especially by giving the impoverished countryside a chance to share in the growing of the nation and in the promise of the nation. You knew the formula was complicated, you knew it required roads, schools, fair prices for the farmer, available credit, chemical fertilizers, the opportunity for farmers to own land—all of these things together. And you have set about providing them with both imagination and skill.

So, tonight, thank God, Malaysia is at peace.

And equally important, your nation is reaching outward to its neighbors in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. The recent agreement to end Indonesia's confrontation with your country is a historic achievement.

Six years ago Malaysia joined with Thailand and the Philippines in the Association of Southeast Asia, to foster closer cultural and economic ties.

Some said then that the association was ahead of its time.

But it is now clear that ASA was the first step in a larger movement toward common efforts to meet the problems and to realize the promise of Southeast Asia. This movement is now sweeping through Asia.

Asia, like other parts of the world, has for centuries been divided by local and narrow national rivalries. Differences and divisions were more important than common problems and aspirations.

And now all of that is changing. As a Malaysian statesman said: "Every nation,

every group within a nation, has a direct and vital role to play in the coming struggle for unity and plenty."

Malaysia is playing such a role today.

If ASA was a symbol of a new era, Malaysia itself is—in another sense—a symbol of a new hope.

You have demonstrated that an independent nation can rise from long years of bitter struggle against Communist terror to create economic prosperity and to lead in regional cooperation.

For a weary and wartorn land across the South China Sea, Malaysia stands tonight as a symbol of what is possible—and what surely will come to pass.

Throughout Asia, men long to turn aside from fear and turmoil and bloodshed. They seek only the works of peace—a goal that sometimes seems too distant to be attainable.

While I have been in Asia the Communist Chinese have exploded another nuclear weapon, which they state was attached to a missile.

We can only regard the pursuit of national nuclear power by too large a part of the underdeveloped world as a tragedy. For bread is the need of millions who face starvation every day, and bombs are too often purchased at the price of bread.

The pursuit of a national nuclear capability not only makes international arms control, including a nuclear test ban and a nonproliferation treaty, vastly more difficult; it also invites danger to China itself. For the leaders of China must realize that any nuclear capability they can develop can—and will—be deterred. We have already declared that nations which do not seek national nuclear weapons can be sure that they will have our strong support, if they need it, against any threat of nuclear blackmail.

We hope very much that mainland China,

like other developing nations, will concentrate its resources on economic development. In this way a truly modern China can emerge on the Mainland. For a peaceful China has nothing to fear from any of us. A peaceful China can expect our friendship and our cooperation. A reckless China can expect vigilance and strength.

All of Asia will gain when the day comes to pass that China is at peace with her neighbors and free from the fears and the suspicions that tonight keep her isolated from the rest of the world.

My friends, I shall forever cherish the memory of this delightful day that I have spent in your land and the reception that you have given me—and Mrs. Johnson—as the representatives of the American people.

The ties that link the Malaysian and American peoples can only become stronger as we

pursue our common goals:

—as we build democracy and protect freedom;

—as we resist aggression and subversion;

—as we seek an end to world tensions; and

—as we strive to eliminate ignorance and illiteracy, disease and poverty.

As you move forward, please know—all of you in Malaysia—that you have the friendship of my people.

This has been a pleasant and exciting day and Mrs. Johnson and I shall carry away with us beautiful memories of your land and your people.

May I ask you to join with me in raising your glasses to the King.

NOTE: The President spoke at a state dinner in Parliament House, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In his opening words he referred to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, King of Malaysia, the Queen, and Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

## 561 Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony at City Hall Plaza, Seoul, Korea. October 31, 1966

*President and Mrs. Park, Mayor and Mrs. Kim, Prime Minister and Mrs. Chung, ladies and gentlemen:*

To an American, the free soil of Korea is hallowed ground.

Sixteen years ago an invading army from the North swept down upon your land. Long and tragic months followed, bringing grief to thousands upon thousands of good Korean families. First alone, and then under the United Nations, President Truman committed my country to help Korea turn back the aggressor. But months passed before the tide of battle could be clearly reversed, and 3 years before an armistice was finally reached.

And, in the tide of war, this city was fought over, not once but several times, and virtually destroyed.

Sixteen years have gone by. Your nation tonight is secure in freedom. It is bursting with vitality and growth and pride. Only you know how much toil, how much sacrifice, how many disheartening days there were before the new Korea emerged.

You know how you had to build, upon the rubble of a dreadful war, the industries, the shops, the schools, the hospitals, and the roads that a modern nation must have. You received help from your friends—but no one else could have done the job for you. Koreans built the new Korea—and Koreans are rightfully proud tonight of what they have done.

I have come to Korea to tell you that Americans, who fought side by side with you in your darkest hours, rejoice in your success, and take heart from your example.

I have come to meet the men and women who have made the new Korea possible.

I have come to express our gratitude for the brave and generous help that you are giving to our common ally in Vietnam—both on the battlefield and in the rebuilding of the countryside. This is an act of a nation that understands the nature of aggression, and that knows what it means to have help in resisting an aggressor.

Mr. President, under your leadership Korea is playing an honorable and vital role in the Pacific community. There is a new spirit of cooperation in this part of the world, one that my country warmly welcomes and strongly supports. That new spirit of cooperation in this part of the world was expressed by the seven nations who met at Manila last week.

That historic meeting, which you first suggested and which you did so much to bring into being, affirmed the broad partnership and the common purpose of free Pacific nations—a partnership that will endure long after the Communist aggression is ended in Vietnam. Our ultimate goals lie beyond the battlefield. They will be realized when the resources of mankind are devoted entirely to relieving hunger—to conquering disease—and to liberating man's spirit, as well as his body.

So I stand on this hallowed soil of Korea tonight—for whose freedom thousands of my countrymen died alongside yours—con-

fident that we shall redeem their sacrifice, confident that the cause of freedom will prevail in Asia.

Mr. President, I want to thank you and all the people of Korea for this magnificent welcome. The Communist masters in the world tonight can get no comfort from what they see in Malaysia, from where I have just come, from what they see here in Korea, and what they see in other parts of Asia.

I extend to you, Mr. President, and to all the people of Korea, America's hand of friendship and admiration, and I look forward eagerly to the next few days that I shall spend here with you and your countrymen.

Mrs. Johnson and I, Secretary Rusk and our party, thank each of you for your hospitality this afternoon. We ask that all of you be careful and cautious and considerate that we don't hurt anyone in this huge crowd so that we can all go to our homes tonight and thank the Good Lord for the freedom and the independence that is ours.

Now, Mr. President, with a salute to the two flags that fly above us, shoulder to shoulder, and to the freedom that they both represent, I say to one and all, good night and thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:17 p.m. at City Hall Plaza, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park, Mayor and Mrs. Hyon-ok Kim of Seoul, and Prime Minister and Mrs. Il Kwon Chung, all of the Republic of Korea.

## 562 The President's Toast at a Dinner Given in His Honor by President and Mrs. Park of Korea. *October 31, 1966*

*President and Mrs. Park, Speaker and Mrs. Rhee, Prime Minister and Mrs. Chung, Chairman and Mrs. Chang, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Not very long ago, a friend of mine sat down with a Korean university professor, to talk about the great changes that have taken place in this country during the past decade.



They spoke of the rate of economic growth in Korea, now one of the highest in the world:

- of your rural development programs, which are transforming your countryside;
- of your vigorous democracy and your strong leaders, giving the best within them to building their country;
- and of Korea's very responsible role in the new Asia.

My friend searched for a way to sum up what these things meant to the people of Korea.

Your professor deliberated and then answered: "Self-esteem." He meant that confidence—that affirmative spirit—without which a people can accomplish little, and with which they can surmount any obstacles.

Together they recalled the time 16 years ago when a ruthless invader rolled through your streets, bringing terror and destruction to an innocent people. They recalled the long, hard fighting that drove him back into the North and that made this Republic free again. They remembered the years after the war when the task of reconstruction seemed too great for any people to accomplish. So much had to be rebuilt in this broken land; so much had to be changed; so much had to be created out of limited resources.

Korea's friends helped, of course—through economic aid, and through strengthening the shield of security behind which this building could be done. Yet all the help in the world—all the aid and all the military security—could not have achieved the new Korea.

Koreans did that.

Through many trials and errors, through many disappointments, the Korean people remade their land—and they made it a better land. On that achievement tonight

rests their self-esteem—and their confidence in the future.

Mr. President, we Americans are very proud that you have permitted us to play a part in that achievement. We are proud that we stood with you in the days when it was hard to see any light. We are proud that we remain with you in the morning of success and great promise.

Mr. President, I should like to take this occasion tonight to pay tribute to one of our own, a great lover and protector of freedom, who from the very first day, until the very last hour, has stood beside Korea in protecting her liberty and securing her independence—our own beloved Secretary of State, Dean Rusk.

And if the people of Southeast Asia are permitted to live in liberty and freedom, I know of no American who will have contributed more to it than the distinguished Secretary of State.

Korea inspires us to feel that nations can meet the gravest challenges successfully, if they can be secured from terror. And I can assure you, Mr. President, that the United States of America will continue to play its part in providing that security. Here in Korea tonight, our fighting men stand with your own along the demilitarized zone, and we shall come once more to your defense if aggression—God forbid—should occur here again.

What the Korean people are doing tonight in Vietnam is an even bolder testament of confidence. You know that those who are free themselves have a very special responsibility for defending the freedom of their neighbors. Your Korean people know what it is to fight an invading Communist army on your own soil. You know how much depends on a nation's morale—and you know how morale depends on the determined help of others. The commitment the

Korean people are making in Vietnam tonight flows from their own experience—and from profound understanding of their obligations to freedom.

Mr. President, centuries passed before our two peoples came to know each other. Suddenly, on the battlefield, we became allies. In the years that have followed we have become friends. Now tonight we are partners in a new Pacific community. We know the mettle of the Korean people. We admire their bravery—and their self-esteem. We are glad that history—and the choice of both our peoples—have made us allies and

friends and partners. May that past be only prologue to richer years yet to come.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Secretary, most distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to ask all of you to join me in a toast to President and Mrs. Park, and to the gallant people of this Republic.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p.m. at a dinner given in his honor in Government House, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park, Speaker of the National Assembly and Mrs. Hyo Sang Rhee, Prime Minister and Mrs. Il Kwon Chung, Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, who acted as chairman of the reception committee, and Mrs. Chang, all of the Republic of Korea.

### 563 Remarks to American and Korean Servicemen at Camp Stanley, Korea. *November 1, 1966*

*Ladies and gentlemen:*

I have come a long way to see you. When we get back home we will have traveled 30,000 miles. We will have talked to the statesmen and the soldiers of the Pacific-Asian area. If we can just learn to do our jobs as politicians as well as you do as soldiers, we will eliminate yours—there won't be any need for soldiers. But until we do, you are going to have to carry on.

We have made some progress since I left home. We sat down in Manila with the Foreign Ministers and Presidents from seven nations. We outlined a program for those seven nations.

They are the nations that are furnishing men that are defending freedom in Vietnam today.

The average fellow in the world doesn't ask for much. He wants an opportunity to have a job so he can earn enough to satisfy the needs of his stomach and to cover his body. He wants a place where he can protect himself from the elements of the sun,

the heat, and the cold, and have a roof over his head. He wants a chance for his kids to go to school and to learn to read and write, to get as much education as they can take.

If there is anything left over after that, he would like to have a little recreation for his family, a movie now and then, or to be able to load them all in the old jalopy and take them to see grandma on Sunday.

Then he would like to have a place where he can worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

That is what you are all working at. That is why you are out here. You want to make it possible for people in this world to do those things. That is not asking much for those people, those people who produce the boys who are willing to die all over the world.

But except for you, people couldn't do that. Except for you and your brothers who came here ahead of you years ago, Korea would now be under the master's heel and people would tell them how to worship, what they

could learn, what they could read, and how they would live every hour of every day. They would have no choice.

We tried to avoid getting involved in all these things. Twice in my lifetime before Korea we thought we could sit it out, that it didn't make any difference what happened on the other side of the pond. But we found out we couldn't do that.

Everything that happens in this world affects us because pretty soon it gets on our doorstep. We thought we could sit out World War I, but we couldn't. The Kaiser misunderstood us and didn't think we would fight. He sank the *Lusitania* and we were involved.

We thought we could sit out World War II and said, "Let's let them take care of these problems themselves."

What happened? Hitler went through Poland.

We turned our head in the other direction as if we didn't see it. He picked up Eastern Europe.

The first thing we knew, practically everything that we held dear was gone.

Then they turned our fleet upside down in Pearl Harbor. We were at war with Japan and Germany before we knew what happened, and we had to get the job done.

Then the same type of dictatorship and totalitarianism that allows no choice from the top down, that tells you what to think, what to say, how to read it, write it, and speak it, started marching in this area of the world. We had to come to Korea to stop that march. We joined with our Korean-Pacific brothers, and we stopped it.

The country I just came from, Malaysia, which, with our British brothers, loves freedom, they came in—Australia, New Zealand, and others—and they stopped the Communist envelopment there.

In Indonesia there are 100 million people

that enjoy a measure of freedom today that they didn't enjoy yesterday. All these developments in Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, or Vietnam are possible only because of you.

Some people have said: "Why don't we let the old men go fight? It won't make much difference if they do get killed. Why do we snuff out all these young lives protecting this thing we call liberty and freedom?"

Well, I think that would be a pretty good idea if the old men could get the job done. But they can't do it. They are a little broader around the middle and they can't break these rocks with their fists. They can't face these elements. They can't stand the pace you can. They can't insure this freedom and this liberty that we love, that we cherish, that we want to hand down to our children.

My great great-grandfather died at the Alamo.

There was the battle of San Jacinto, or Texas wouldn't have had its independence.

In all the years we have been represented in some way down through the years. You are preserving it for them today.

We hope this won't go on always. As I said in the beginning, until we learn to do our job, understand others, get along, be as efficient, be as competent as you, until the politicians get to understand people, we are going to have to protect liberty and freedom. We are going to have to make freedom and independence free from aggression. We are going to have to stand and say, "Might doesn't make right."

There are 3 billion people in the world and we have only 200 million of them. We are outnumbered 15 to 1. If might did make right they would sweep over the United States and take what we have. We have what they want.

We had better establish a rule we established in Europe when we went there: that

no dictator, just because he has power, because he has might, can snuff out freedom and liberty.

We have had to show it couldn't be done in Korea. We may have to show it can't be done in other areas of the Pacific. We are showing right now it can't be done in Vietnam. Four hundred thousand of our young men, the flower of our manhood, the very tops, are out there.

It is better to do it there than it is in Honolulu. We hope that we can establish the fact that men are equal in the world; might doesn't make right in the world.

We don't ask for much, but what we ask for we are going to get, we are going to keep, we are going to hold.

You weren't born into this world, the Good Lord didn't bring you here, to liquidate the freedom and liberty that your grandfathers fought for with bows and arrows or old muskets. You have a heritage, a tradition to carry on.

General Westmoreland, who landed on some of these hills not far from here with his paratrooper boots on, told me the other day, "Mr. President, I think you ought to know this: You haven't been to the field; you haven't been to the rice paddies I have seen in Vietnam, but no Commander in Chief in the history of all glorious America ever commanded a more courageous and

competent army or armed force than the Commander in Chief does today."

That is not a tribute to the Commander in Chief; that is a tribute to the men that he is commanding.

So I came here to tell you that you are protecting what we prize most—freedom for ourselves and freedom for all human beings. And you are doing a mighty good job of it.

Whatever you read about the demonstrators, whatever you hear about those that burn their draft cards, remember that there are always some in every crowd. But the bulk of the 200 million people in America and the bulk of the 3 billion people in the world thank God there are men like you.

Keep your chin in and your chest out and do your duty as you see it. You are doing it. We are proud of you. I came here today to tell you so.

I want you to tell the other 40,000 or 50,000 that can't be within sound of my voice today that I came, I saw, and I believed.

Your parents and your dependents may not see some of you again, but they will always be mighty proud that you came this way, and so am I.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke extemporaneously in the Mess Hall, Camp Stanley, at approximately 2:45 p.m. As printed above this item follows the text released by the Office of the White House Press Secretary, Seoul, Korea.

## 564 Remarks at the Dedication of Johnson Hill, Tae-an Myun Agriculture Demonstration Center, Suwon, Korea. *November 1, 1966*

*Mr. Prime Minister and Governor Park, ladies and gentlemen:*

I have been deeply impressed by what I have seen and heard in Korea today.

I had the noon hour with your brave Korean troops and had lunch with some of

my fellow Americans.

I was glad to see them so physically fit, so mentally alert, and so dedicated to the cause of freedom.

Your President took great pride in the sons of Korea, as I did in our American boys.

Most of all, we were proud that both Koreans and Americans love freedom, are protecting freedom, and are ready to die for freedom.

I spent the night on a hill named Walker Hill in Seoul, named after our late great American General Walton Walker, who commanded the 8th Army and who gave his life for freedom.

It is regrettable that men like Walton Walker had to give their lives in order for men like your Governor Park and others to have a ceremony like this today where we name Johnson Hill.

But because of what the Walton Walkers and the hundreds of thousands of Koreans and Americans did together, we are privileged to meet this afternoon in peace here on this hillside and look down on this fertile valley that we are transforming into one of the great production centers of this land.

I grew up in a farming area in my own country. I struggled to earn a living from the hard and hilly land. We were short of water; we were short of money; and there were many, many times when we were short of hope.

But men and women made a miracle in that part of my country. And we Americans made a miracle all over the land when we turned the wilderness into homes and into productive farms and into great cities.

In the hilly, hard land where I live, 30 years ago only 5 percent of the homes were electrified. Today 95 percent of the homes are electrified.

Today there is water and electricity and farm machinery and roads and schools. And what is most important, there is a knowledge of how to keep on making a living in the rural areas.

I am so impressed and so thankful for that, because I see what happened in my own Johnson City, Blanco County, is happening

here today in Tae-an Myun.

From the air, I saw how you had turned the circular, oval plots into large productive squares and thus increased the production in excess of 35 percent.

What we did in my country in the 1930's, you are doing better in your country in the 1960's.

From this hilltop, we can see great evidence of flood control, irrigation, erosion control, and reforestation of your hills.

We look down the lines that carry your electric power and we look down the roads that carry your produce to market. And we see out yonder your bench terracing that has increased your farm yields, and the patterns of paddy arrangement that have been close to my heart.

I know too that the people here have built their own schools. They have a self-supporting community cooperative with a tuition charge of 59 cents a month. I know your school is still short of equipment, but I know I, too, was once a schoolteacher and because of your school, I hope your community will never be short of hope.

Because of what is happening here and what is happening in this area and what is beginning to happen all over Asia, millions upon millions of people are going to have a new lease on hope.

My countrymen are proud that we are able to help you in your struggle for a better life. Most of all, we are proud of you for the kind of struggle that you are making.

You honor me by naming this hill for me in memory of this visit today. I accept this honor, not for myself but for the American people who pledge that they will continue to help as best they can, with the knowledge that you are working so hard yourself to develop and advance the interests of this great Republic.

And, as I spent last night on Walker Hill,

I hope some day to be able to spend the night on Johnson Hill, when we will live in plenty, and in peace, and in prosperity.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:36 p.m. at Johnson Hill, Tae-an Myun agriculture demonstration center, Suwon, Korea. In his opening words he

referred to Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung of the Republic of Korea and Governor Tai Won Park of Kyunggi Province.

Following his remarks the President presented to the people of Tae-an through their village elder, Choi Si Jong, the first television set to be used in the community.

## 565 Remarks Before the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, Korea. *November 2, 1966*

*Mr. Speaker, Members of the Assembly:*

Sixteen years ago an event occurred in Korea that changed the shape of Asia and the world.

On a June morning in 1950, we woke up to learn that a Communist army had smashed into the Republic of Korea without warning or provocation.

Many Americans at that time could not locate Korea on the map. We were concerned mainly with the Communist threat to Europe and the rebuilding of that continent. Asia seemed remote and beyond the pale of our interest.

But President Truman acted quickly. American forces went to the aid of our Korean friends. The United Nations was called into emergency session and a majority resolved to meet the aggression.

There were those who condemned us for trying to play "world policeman." We were told that there would be no successful outcome to a "dirty little war" in Asia.

Yet we stood firm behind the principle that the people of Korea—no less than the people of France or Italy—had a right to self-determination. We acted because the success of Communist aggression in Asia would have been as harmful to world peace and to our own national interest as the success of Communist aggression would be harmful in Europe.

And we acted because we knew that such aggression feeds on itself. We had watched

one country after another fall in the 1930's to Nazi aggression in Europe and militarist imperialism in Asia. Force prevailed from Czechoslovakia to Poland, from Korea to the Java Sea. I have always believed that the Communist strategists of the fifties were encouraged by the indifference, the fear, and the weakness that permitted the aggression of the thirties to move so far so fast.

But in Korea in 1950—as in Vietnam today—we acted to stop the aggression.

Side by side we fought with you to protect your right to be sovereign and independent. We had total casualties of 157,000—33,000 killed in combat, more than 20,000 killed in noncombat, or total dead of 53,625. While our total casualties were 157,000, the Korean people suffered civilian casualties of perhaps 2 million. Who will ever know how many children starved? How many refugees lie in unmarked graves along the roads south? There is hardly a Korean family which did not lose a loved one in the assault from the North.

This was the cost—the terrible cost—of protecting the Republic of Korea from Communist aggression. And as I meet with President Park and see your countryside and your people, and then I look out into the faces of this Assembly, I know that these men did not die in vain.

For here is one of the truly dramatic stories of our time—a nation transformed within a generation.

I hope that a great historian will soon record the story: of how an ancient nation has emerged from the shadows of its colonial past and from the tragedy of war to become one of the youngest and the most vigorous constitutional democracies in the world.

I want him to tell how this nation—through no fault of its own—was divided, and invaded, and almost destroyed.

I want him to record that, when the fighting stopped, Korea faced every conceivable difficulty: its cities in ashes, millions of refugees, transportation in ruins, factories idle, inflation rampant, and unemployment high.

I want him to tell of the men and women who guided this nation through those terrible years; of their greatness and their shortcomings; of their foresight and their errors.

I want him to describe the student uprising, the military revolt, and then the achievement of constitutional government in the fall of 1963. I want him to recall the sense of triumph and accomplishment—when the votes were cast and counted, and the people had made their choice of who would govern.

I want him to record how you have taken your stand with other nations that are helping South Vietnam to resist a new Communist tactic, one that combines external aggression with internal terror. I want him to record that your contribution, in terms of population, matches the United States of America.

Finally, I want him to record the astonishing economic and social progress that you have made working together in unity here in Korea:

- record harvests in the last 3 years, and rapid industrialization have given Korea a growth rate of 8 percent a year—one of the highest in the world;
- commodity exports have grown from

\$41 million in 1961 to an estimated \$250 million this year;

- foreign exchange earnings are almost five times greater now than in 1961;
- serious inflation has been controlled;
- the rate of population growth has been brought down and thus you have dealt with one of Korea's—and the world's—most pressing problems;
- thousands of acres of new land have been reclaimed and terraced, where farm families can settle and thrive;
- your forests, devastated by war, have been replenished by conservation and new planting;
- you have launched a new institute of science and technology, of great promise for your future growth;
- you have encouraged, through your 90 percent literacy rate, and through the passion of your people for education, a new generation of highly trained young men and women to take their place in industry, in government, in schools, and in your armed forces.

I have seen in Korea how real and how realistic are four goals of freedom adopted in Manila.

You have fought—and you are fighting now—so that Asia can be free from aggression.

You are moving rapidly in Korea to conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

You have shown leadership in helping to build institutions that promise this region security, and order, and progress. Korea proposed, and was host to, a historic conference that created the Asian and Pacific Council. You became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank and you helped to initiate the Manila Conference.

You have sought reconciliation. The settlement with Japan will bring lasting ben-

efits to both nations and bring strength to this part of the world. You aspire and are prepared to act—under the United Nations—to bring about the unity of the Korean nation. We support that aspiration and that position fully.

And you are now ready to play your part in bringing about an honorable peace in Vietnam.

It is right, therefore, that I should end my trip through Asia here in Korea, where the four goals of freedom adopted at Manila are on their way to achievement.

I have seen, listened, and learned much on this trip:

- from the proud island of Samoa, teaching its children by television, to the dignity and the dynamism of Thailand;
- from the intention of New Zealand and Australia to enter helpfully into the life of Asia, to the vitality and the determination of the Philippines;
- from the solid agreement we found among allies at the Manila Conference;
- from the understanding of that Conference that I found in Malaysia, to this thrilling climax here in Seoul.

Today the world has turned its eyes to Asia and begun to understand the goals, the problems, and the energy of this region where almost two-thirds of humanity live.

A new, young generation of Asian leaders is determined that there shall be security and order and progress in their region. These are men who are prepared to stake their lives on that proposition.

The new Asia will remain loyal to its own traditions and cultures and values, even as it works constructively with the United States and other nations throughout the world.

I have seen palaces and universities, ordinary homes and village schools, new land developments, and new strains of rice for

Asia's millions. I have seen Cabinet members and schoolchildren, farm experts and village leaders, and our fighting men.

I have seen millions of faces—friendly and well-wishing. And I have been deeply encouraged. So I leave today with a deep sense of confidence in the future of Asia and the Pacific.

The tasks of economic, social, and political development are hard and long.

It will take time, persistence, and ingenuity to give permanence and stability to Asian regionalism.

Difficult days lie ahead of us in Vietnam, until the Communists change their minds about fighting. We saw in Korea—as we saw in Europe and other parts of Asia—that they choose peace only when they know that military success is beyond their reach. We must, therefore, remain strong and resolute, until that day when those who started the fighting are ready and willing to end it.

That day will come, for peace is right and inevitable, and the free people of Asia and the Pacific deeply yearn and long for it.

My Korean friends, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the warmth of your welcome.

I thank you for your courage and for your friendship—and for the testimony that you are giving to the promise of freedom in the world.

An effective Korean Government—engaged in a democratic dialog with a vigorous opposition—is transforming your country into a modern nation and into a democratic state.

A great and proud people is emerging onto the world scene from its historic isolation. Other nations have played a part in that achievement. But it is the intelligence, the energy, the hard work, and the genius of the Korean people that are creating a new future for your country.



We honor, respect, and salute you.

Thank you and goodbye. Mrs. Johnson and I wish that the good Lord will give His blessings to your people and your land.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 a.m. before the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to Hyo Sang Rhee, Speaker of the National Assembly. Later he referred to President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea.

## 566 Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Park of Korea. *November 2, 1966*

1. AT THE invitation of President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea, President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States arrived in Seoul on October 31, 1966, for a state visit to the Republic of Korea. President Johnson met with President Park at the Blue House on November 1, 1966, for a discussion of the current international situation and to exchange views on problems of mutual concern to the two nations. After leaving the Blue House, the two Presidents continued their discussion in President Park's special train en route to visit the 26th Division of the Republic of Korea Army. Present for these talks were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown, Special Assistant to the President Walt Rostow, Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy, Prime Minister Il Kwon Chung, Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, Foreign Minister Tong Won Lee, Minister of National Defense Sung Eun Kim, Mr. Hu Rak Lee, and other high officials of both governments.

### BASIC POLICY

2. President Park and President Johnson reaffirmed the strong ties of friendship traditionally existing between the Republic of Korea and the United States and their determination to continue the closest cooperation and consultation to secure a lasting peace in Asia and the Pacific under which freedom, justice, and prosperity for all would prevail.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

3. The two Presidents confirmed their satisfaction at the unity demonstrated at the seven-nation conference held in Manila October 24 and 25, 1966. They are resolved to devote all their efforts to the realization of the high but now achievable hopes expressed by the participating nations in the "Joint Communique," "The Goals of Freedom," and "The Declaration on Peace and Progress in Asia and the Pacific."

Existing regional organizations and institutions should be developed to the fullest, with the continuing initiatives and efforts of nations in the area, whether or not represented in Manila.

The evolving partnership of a new Pacific community should be open to all nations prepared to live at peace and to cooperate and work for the welfare of the people of Asia and the Pacific.

### VIETNAM

4. President Johnson expressed the admiration of the American people for Korea's major contribution to the struggle in Vietnam and praised the Korean troops both for their valor on the field of battle and their effectiveness in peaceful and constructive endeavors to promote the welfare and improve the livelihood of the Vietnamese people.

The two Presidents stressed that the defeat

of aggression in Vietnam is vital to the full achievement of the goals stated at Manila. They again agreed to continue their military and other efforts, as firmly and as long as may be necessary, and at the same time to be prepared to pursue any avenue that could lead to a secure and just peace. They specifically reaffirmed that they would continue to act in the closest consultation in both these areas.

#### KOREAN INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

5. The two Presidents reviewed the actions of the Republic of Korea in the international field under President Park's leadership since their last meeting in May 1965. They noted in particular that the normalization of relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan had contributed significantly to the achievement of an atmosphere of further unity and stability in this part of the world. President Johnson expressed the view that the despatch of troops to help defend the Republic of Vietnam, the convening of the ASPAC meeting in Seoul, and the initiative for the seven-nation conference in Manila, together with the significant role which the Republic of Korea played at the conference were outstanding achievements which had placed Korea in the forefront of the free nations of Asia and earned the respect and admiration of free men everywhere.

#### DEFENSE OF KOREA

6. The two Presidents acknowledged the need to ensure that the forces of aggression do not again menace the peace and tranquility of the Republic of Korea. They agreed that the growing strength of the Communist forces in the northern part of Korea and of the Chinese Communists re-

mained a major threat to the security of the Republic of Korea and neighboring areas. President Johnson reaffirmed the readiness and determination of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to defeat an armed attack against the Republic of Korea, in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954. President Johnson assured President Park that the United States has no plan to reduce the present level of United States forces in Korea, and would continue to support Korean armed forces at levels adequate to ensure Korea's security. They agreed that their two governments would continue to consult closely to ensure that the Korean forces are strengthened and modernized within the limitations imposed by legislative and budgetary considerations.

#### KOREAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

7. President Park reviewed for President Johnson the progress which Korea had made in recent years in its economic and social development and in achieving political stability, and expressed his appreciation for United States cooperation in this effort. He outlined the objectives of the second 5-year economic development plan, by which the Republic of Korea intends to accelerate this progress toward its goal of a self-sustaining economy and a better life for the Korean people.

8. President Johnson expressed his warm admiration for the significant achievements of the Korean Government and people in increasing agricultural production, industrial output, savings, and domestic revenues over the past 18 months. He assured President Park that the United States Government intends to continue to support the growth of the Korean economy and in particular the implementation of the second 5-year

plan. The two Presidents, noting the availability of funds to the Republic of Korea from other friendly governments and from international lending institutions such as the World Bank and the newly constituted Asian Development Bank, agreed that further development loans, food for peace, and technical help in specialized areas would be the major forms of United States assistance to the achievement of Korea's economic goals, as contemplated in their May 1965 joint communiqué.

#### TRADE AND EXCHANGES IN ALL FIELDS

9. The two Presidents agreed that the stability and progress of the Korean economy should make possible a substantial further expansion in trade between the two nations and in American private investment in Korea. They agreed to an early exchange of missions to these ends. In the same spirit, they agreed that exchanges among cultural leaders and intellectual groups in both countries should be promoted to the fullest possible extent, both through private and public channels.

#### SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

10. Recalling their agreement of May 1965, to cooperate in the establishment of a new institute to bring the benefits of applied science and technology to the Korean economy and people, the two Presidents noted with pleasure the strong progress that had been made toward the establishment of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology, which is destined to make a fundamental and

significant contribution to the modernization of life and industry in the Republic of Korea.

#### KOREAN UNIFICATION

11. President Park expressed the heartfelt desire of all Koreans for the unification of their homeland, and reaffirmed that it remains the firm policy of his government to seek reunification under the objectives and principles established by the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. President Johnson pledged his continued strong support for this policy. The two Presidents deplored the continuing refusal of the Communists to accept the competence and authority of the United Nations, which refusal is responsible for prolonging the artificial division of Korea.

#### CONCLUSION

12. On behalf of Mrs. Johnson, the members of his party, and the American people, President Johnson expressed his deepest thanks to President Park and to all citizens of the Republic of Korea for the overwhelming warmth of their reception and for the many courtesies extended to him during his visit.

NOTE: For the President's joint communiqué with President Park, released May 18, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book I, Item 257.

On December 15, 1966, the White House announced that George W. Ball, chairman of Lehman International, Ltd., and former Under Secretary of State, would head a "privately organized delegation of U.S. businessmen to Korea during the week of March 20, 1967, to stimulate American private investment and to promote increased U.S.-Korean trade" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1796).

566a Farewell Remarks at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea,  
Upon Departing for Alaska. *November 2, 1966*

*Mr. President, Mrs. Park, distinguished Ministers, Members of Parliament, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen:*

Mrs. Johnson and I leave for Alaska after 3 days in your wonderful land, meeting our friends, your people. We came here following the Manila Conference where the leaders of seven nations pledged their countries and dedicated their energies and talents to resisting aggression, to fighting hunger and illiteracy and disease, and conquering it, providing for order and progress and security in the world, and finally for extending our hand out and keeping our guard up in an attempt to reason out the problems of the world instead of fighting them out.

We expressed our great desire at any time, any place, to transfer our difficulties from the battlefield to the conference room.

We in America love and cherish our liberty and our independence and our freedom, and we do not try to impose it upon other people. But we are determined to preserve it for ourselves and for our children.

We at Manila listened and learned, and we did not try to dictate or to dominate. We realize all too well that no great power should try to force freedom and liberty on people who do not seek it or cherish it or desire it or demand it. But it was evident from our discussions that all the leaders, speaking for their people, thought about freedom as we did.

So I am returning to my country to tell my people that those who are nearest the demilitarized zone, that those who are near-

est the borders the aggressor has crossed, that those who are closest to aggression itself fear it the most and are equally as determined to resist it as we are. And if their resistance is as determined and dedicated as I believe it to be, they will find in America not only a partner, but an ally who will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in protecting and preserving their right to determination, their right to freedom of choice, their right to liberty and freedom for themselves and for their children.

I believe the hundreds of thousands of Koreans who died here in this land in the fifties to preserve freedom for Korea and its children realized how precious freedom is—not just in the fifties but in the sixties and in the seventies and all of the years to come.

And so long as you are determined to protect your own land and your own people and your own way of life from the aggressor's march, you will find your American friends ready to stand by you and to support you in that protection.

We have fallen in love with your country and with your people. We have great confidence in your future. Our stay here has been delightful. And, Mr. President, you and Mrs. Park have gone far beyond your duty in providing for our comfort and for a wonderful welcome.

Thank you and goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m., November 2 (Seoul time), at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea.

567 Remarks Upon Arrival at Elmendorf Air Force Base,  
Anchorage, Alaska. November 1, 1966

*Governor Egan, distinguished members of the military, Senator Bartlett, Senator Gruening, Congressman Rivers, the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Wade, Acting Mayor Hostetler, my fellow Americans, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

The last time I came to Alaska was just after the Japanese had paid us a visit at Dutch Harbor.

The last 17 days we have spent trying to create an Asia and a Pacific that could live in peace together, where the gateway to this great area, where two-thirds of the people of the world live, would no longer be in danger.

You people who live here on this great frontier gave Senator Magnuson and me a hearty welcome—I won't say a warm one—when we were here in July 1942.

And you don't know how pleased I was when your good Governor and your fine congressional delegation invited me to come back here and spend the night with you on my way home.

I am very proud of Alaska. Your heart is as big as the State itself. And your future is as bright as your bonfires.

Along with our distinguished and beloved Secretary of State, I have had a wonderful journey. It has been throughout Asia and the Pacific. We have conferred with the leaders of nine peoples in nine separate locations. We found several things that I won't dwell on at length, but I think you want a firsthand report.

We found people who are determined to be free. We found people who are determined to have a better life for their children and for their families. We found people who are dedicated and determined to stand on their own feet.

Now the United States of America has taken its stand in Asia and the Pacific. We are fighting tonight in Vietnam to make that stand come true. And we are going to be successful. You can put that in your pipe and smoke it: That stand is going to come true.

The road to Asia and to the Pacific runs through our newest State. Here in Alaska, and Washington, and Oregon, and California, you are the gateway to this vast, new Asia that is emerging where almost two out of three people in the entire world live. They want to be our friends. They want to be our partners.

And they, like us, want to be free and independent, and have the right to self-determination.

Alaska's future lies between the mainland to the east and Asia to the west—and you are a good bridge. I know that you will represent us all well.

Thank you for coming out. Thank you for sending to Washington such earnest, conscientious, able men as represent you in the United States Senate, in the form of Senator Bartlett and Senator Gruening, and Congressman Rivers in the House.

It gave me great pleasure to work with them and work with you during our difficulties brought on by the earthquake. And now we hope we have all the difficulties behind us. Now we look forward to the full development of this State in order that you and your children can be a vital and progressive part of this Union, and that we can live in peace and prosperity together.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 p.m., November 1 (Alaska time), at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. In his opening words he referred to Governor William A. Egan, Senator E. L.

Bartlett, Senator Ernest Gruening, and Representative Ralph J. Rivers, all of Alaska, Hugh J. Wade, the Secretary of State of Alaska, and C. A. Hostetler, Acting Mayor and member of the City Council of

Anchorage. Later the President referred to Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

## 568 Remarks at a Civic Meeting in Anchorage, Alaska. *November 2, 1966*

*Governor Egan, Senators Bartlett and Gruening, Secretary Rusk, my old friend Ralph Rivers, Secretary Wade, Acting Mayor Hostetler, my fellow Americans, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

I am on American soil again, for the first time in 17 days. And I am telling you it is a mighty good feeling.

We have flown 28,000 miles since the 17th of October, and we have another 3,500 miles to go today and another speech coming up this evening. We have touched the perimeter of the Pacific at all points:

- at Hawaii in the east;
- at New Zealand and Australia in the south;
- at Malaysia in the west; and now
- at Alaska in the north.

We have seen the beaches of Samoa and the pastures of New Zealand and the ranches of Australia that are so much like the American West that we love. We have been to the rice paddies of Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand, the hills of Korea, the forests of Malaysia—and now we have seen the snow and the mountains of Alaska.

We have been cooled by the ocean breezes and warmed by the tropical sun. And now we feel what you probably call up here just a nip of autumn.

We have talked of war and peace with the leaders of the world—of hunger and of hope. We met with the leaders of many nations that are directly helping us to resist Communist aggression and bring peace to Vietnam. We met with the American boys at

Cam Ranh Bay, who are led so ably by General Westmoreland. And I want the mother of every American man there to know what General Westmoreland told me personally face to face—that no Commander in Chief in the history of the American Nation ever had a better equipped, a more competent, or a more devoted Armed Forces than you have now.

We saw great cities and small villages. We saw leaders and diplomats from many countries, soldiers in many uniforms, and—most important—millions of just ordinary men and women who trust America and who really think that they can believe our word and that they can count on us as friends.

And now we are coming to the end of our journey. We are winding our way back to Washington.

It has been the most rewarding and the most thrilling and the most encouraging journey of my entire life. I believe it may also have been the most important and the most historic.

When I left Washington, I said that I expected no miracles to emerge from the Manila Conference. Each of the nations invited to Manila had long since committed itself to seeking an early and an honorable end to the war. None of them had demanded the unconditional surrender of the North—as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill did in World War II. None of them had laid down any impossible conditions for a peaceful settlement. We

had repeated again and again and again that we would be glad to go any place, talk to anyone, any time, without any preconditions. Yet all we have ever heard from the other side is that they renew their voice of hostility.

Until that voice changes—until the Communists realize that they are not going to win this war and they cannot win this war—we think there will be no miracle in Vietnam.

Yet if a miracle did not occur at the Manila Conference, a meeting of mind and spirit did take place—and that may have had the greatest significance for all the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

For there, the leaders of seven very different and very proud nations talked for days with a candor, and with an understanding, and with a common sense of purpose. We spoke of the Pacific community of tomorrow. We acknowledged that we are neighbors and that we are partners, that each of us has a stake—and a very important one—in the peaceful and democratic development of this great part of the world.

That partnership will endure just as long as the leaders who met at Manila want it to and who work and try to make it do. And I think it will endure long after those of us who met there have passed from the scene. It is permanent, I think, because it is built on a foundation of historic necessity.

We spoke of our resolve in Manila to seek four goals of freedom in Asia and the Pacific—freedom

- to resist aggression so we won't be swallowed up—not let the big ones eat the little ones;
- to conquer hunger and illiteracy and disease, the ancient enemies of mankind;
- to build a region of security and order and progress; and
- to seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I saw men and nations fulfilling these goals throughout our long journey.

You all know that Communist aggressors tried to impose their will for many years now throughout the Pacific and Asia.

They tried to impose the Communist will in the Philippines—and they failed.

They tried to impose their will on Malaya—and they failed.

They tried to impose their will on the great little Republic of Korea—and they failed.

And now openly and without provocation the Communists are trying to impose their will on the people of South Vietnam. Once again—you can be sure of this—the Communists are going to fail in Vietnam!

In each of the countries that Mrs. Johnson and I visited, we found men and women who were working to build a society of free people. They are on the high road to success.

In Vietnam we are fighting at this very moment for the goals of freedom that we adopted at Manila. Those goals are what the struggle there in South Vietnam is really all about: whether these people have the right to self-determination, whether they can select the leaders of their own choice, or whether they can have them imposed by someone else.

They are the North Star, really, of our common policy. The Communists would deny those goals that we enumerated in Manila. We would fulfill them.

I am glad that I have ended my Pacific journey here in this wonderful new State of Alaska. I passed through Hawaii on the way out and we had a wonderful reception there, a very warm one, full of hospitality, and we treasured every moment that we spent in Hawaii.

And now we were allowed to come here and stay all night with you in Alaska on our way back. That fact speaks for the future, I think, of this part of the country, because

you really are the bridge of this new partnership that I am talking about. You are on the rim of a new era. As the Pacific prospers and grows, Alaska, and Portland and Seattle and San Francisco and Los Angeles and Honolulu and all of these great Pacific areas—they are going to grow and prosper, and have peace, too.

You know something of the meaning of aggression. I was here with Senator Magnuson shortly after we had had a visit from the Japs in the early days of 1942. If we are going to have visits from any aggressors or any enemies I would rather have that aggression take place out 10,000 miles from here than take place here in Anchorage.

In 1942 Dutch Harbor was the target of an aggressor's bombs. The Japanese came there and they did great damage. Their troops landed in the Aleutian Islands. When I first came here it was only a few days after that aggressor had struck. So I think you people in Alaska know—as probably no other State in the Union except Hawaii knows—why it is important to stop a would-be conqueror in his tracks.

I think I ought to tell you, too, in conclusion, that I am very glad to be back here visiting again in a State that I helped to bring into being. For a long time there were rumors throughout the land that I did not want to see Texas drop to number two in size and I was resisting the admission of Alaska. Well, these rumors were untrue. I knew that Texas would still be the largest State in the Union in winter, when Alaska froze and contracted.

I intend, in a few minutes, to sign two bills that are very important to Alaska—to

sign them here in this wonderful hotel in this great city of Anchorage.

One of them will protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals.

The second is the Fish Protein Concentrate Act, which will mean so much to your people.

It is possible for me to sign this legislation because of the fine work done by the fine Congress, the 89th Congress. I think it is the Great Congress. I think your grandchildren will read in their history books that the 89th Congress passed more legislation for the greatest good for the greatest number than any Congress in the history of this Nation.

You hear enough of the bad, you read enough of the bad, and you see enough of the bad on television, that you ought to know something about the good. And there are no three Members of that Congress anywhere that have done more to help me pass legislation in behalf of all of the people than your great and your good Senators Bob Bartlett and Ernest Gruening and your wonderful Congressman Ralph Rivers.

I want to say, finally, that that bonfire last night was a welcoming sight. It said: "You are home," and I really believed it.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:45 a.m. in the Ballroom of the Anchorage Westward Hotel at Anchorage, Alaska. In his opening words he referred to Governor William A. Egan, Senator E. L. Bartlett, and Senator Ernest Gruening, all of Alaska, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Representative Ralph J. Rivers of Alaska, Hugh J. Wade, the Secretary of State of Alaska, and C. A. Hostetler, Acting Mayor and member of the City Council of Anchorage. Later the President referred to Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.



569 Remarks in Anchorage Upon Signing the Fish Protein Concentrate Act. *November 2, 1966*

I AM TODAY signing a bill which marks another advance in this Nation's commitment to eliminate poverty and famine and disease throughout the world. This measure will make it possible to apply the results of research from the laboratory to the economic large-scale production of a wholesome, nutritious protein concentrate.

Protein deficiency is a problem even in our own country here in America. But even more important, it is the greatest cause of childhood disease and illness throughout the world—and particularly in the less developed countries.

The fish protein concentrate that will be developed in this program will be used to fortify foods of many kinds without changing their taste or their texture. It is easy to transport, because 85 percent of the world's population, almost 3 billion people, live less than 500 miles from the sea. It can be made available without the need for special storage or refrigeration and its use throughout the world will not require any change in food custom or habits.

The boundless fishery resources of the seas are as extensive as the seas themselves. Marine biologists tell us that the oceans could support an annual catch of 400 to 500 million pounds of fish and that is a very important source of animal protein.

Nevertheless, despite the world's increased fishery efforts, 85 percent of this great potential supply goes unused every year. This fish protein concentrate program offers us an opportunity to utilize our fishery resources, to provide the world with a protein source of great value at a very low cost, to help our commercial fishing industry to prosper. This is a challenge and it is an important beginning.

Thanks to the efforts of Senator Bartlett, Senator Gruening, and Congressman Rivers, it is now possible to take this important step in meeting one of the pressing problems of mankind.

I think I ought to tell you that Senator Bartlett, Senator Gruening, Ralph Rivers, and I don't always see everything alike. Sometimes we have differences of opinion. And that is what is wonderful about this country—these big States allow it.

That is one reason why we like to live in a big State so we have plenty of working room. And we don't always see everything alike—even though we do see this protein bill alike—because if we did see everything alike we would all want the same wife.

But generally speaking, when you look at what the 89th Congress has done—and this bill is just another one—there is more plus than minus, there is more good than bad, and that is the way you have to judge us.

You can't judge us on one strikeout or one foul ball. You've got to look at the hits, the runs, and the errors.

This year we asked the Congress to act on about 200 bills. As I recall it, we passed 181 and we lost 19. Our batting average was .905.

So this morning I ask all Americans—in business and industry, our working people and our farmers, our colleges and universities, from our laboratories, from our State and local governments—I ask all of you to try to help us unite this country.

Let us always remember before we start talking about the woes and the problems and what is wrong with our neighbor, and what is wrong with our other States, and what is wrong with our leaders—let us all try to remember that when we are greatly

divided there is danger. But in unity there is strength.

Your country is just like your family. If you spend all of your time talking about your wife and your boy and your girl and what they have done wrong and the mistakes that they have made (and you can find plenty that we have all made—none of us are perfect)—why, if you spend all of your time talking about your family that way, it will add to your problems; it won't solve them.

So rather than be a martyr and start feel-

ing too sorry for yourself, just think about how wonderful it is to be an American; how far we have come; how much we have done; how much better off we are than most of the people of the world.

And let us acknowledge our obligations to the Good Lord for having made all of this possible.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:59 a.m. in the Ballroom at the Anchorage Westward Hotel.

As enacted, the bill (S. 2720) is Public Law 89-701 (80 Stat. 1089).

## 570 Remarks at Dulles International Airport Upon Returning From the Asian-Pacific Trip. *November 2, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Chief Justice, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Your Excellencies the Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:*

We are glad to be back home. Thirty-one thousand, five hundred long miles seems a long way. And 17 days is a long time. But I know and I truly believe that every day and every hour and every mile was worth it.

I am returning home with three strong impressions. Before I give them to you, and before the rain comes, though, I want to say how grateful Mrs. Johnson and I, Secretary Rusk, and the other members of our party are to all of you good people who would come out in this inclement weather to make us feel at home when we arrive here in Washington.

I must say that in all the 17 days and in all the nine lands that we visited, we had perfect weather until we landed in the United States. When we got up to Alaska last night a little after midnight, we found that it was below freezing and it was raining

a drizzle, and now we come here this evening and we have a little rain in the offing too. But that shows you what happens to us in America in election year.

Most farmers and ranchers, though, I think will be glad to have this rain, so I don't want to join the complainers.

My impressions that I would like to leave with you are these:

First, the great vitality of the new Asia where we have been. Everywhere factories, schools, homes, and village centers are going up. A new, a strong-minded, and a dedicated generation is reaching out for progress in government, in industry, and in agriculture.

Behind these men are coming the next generation, the schoolchildren. They came out in unbelievable numbers to greet us, and to wave our flag, and to applaud ours as it passed. Their faces glowed with life, with warmth, and with friendship. They glowed in intelligence and in eagerness.

I have put aside once and for all, I think, the old idea of faceless Asian masses. What I saw were hundreds of thousands of unique

individuals, starting life well, clearly on the road to a very proud and very responsible citizenship.

There is still massive poverty to overcome, because I know you realize in this area most of the people live off of between \$10 and \$20 a month. But there is a spreading and growing confidence that comes when men see before their eyes that progress is possible and is obtainable by their own efforts.

My second impression that I came away with is the impression of unity, the solid unity that we achieved at the Manila Conference, the seven nations that met there.

And if you can think of all the things that they thought would go wrong, and some predicted would go wrong, that didn't go wrong, you can take great pride in the unity that was expressed.

The seven nations there agreed to four goals:

- To be free from aggression; to try to resist an aggressor.
- To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
- To build a region of security and progress and order.
- To seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.

The chiefs of state and the heads of government personally forged these goals in a private, all-day session together where just the heads of state were present. They are now, tonight, the policy and the purpose of all of these seven nations.

These nations contain almost 300 million people. So what Manila showed was this: that those who are nearest the danger, those who are closest to the aggression in Vietnam, recognize it most clearly for what it really is—a campaign to destroy and to conquer a small country.

Each of us at the Manila Conference rejected the voice of the appeaser and the heel

of the aggressor. Our allies know that the constructive goals that they have set for their people and their regions are sure to be frustrated unless aggression is defeated.

We agreed that our goal is an honorable peace, just as soon as it can be obtained. We would like it tomorrow, next week, this very hour. Beyond that, we look hopefully to the day when our adversaries will join with us in a war—in a different kind of war, though—against hunger, illiteracy, and disease, and in rebuilding a region of security, order, and progress throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I also had a very deeply inspiring personal experience, if you will indulge me. I saw our men in Vietnam, fresh from battle. Many of them had come from the foxholes that morning. Many of them had come from their ships at sea.

I also visited with our men in Korea who are standing watch at the 38th parallel to deter a second invasion.

I want every American who reads what I say or who hears my report to know that they can be very proud of these men.

As we reviewed the ranks together, riding the jeep down the line, General Westmoreland leaned over to me and whispered in my ear. He said, "Mr. President, no Commander in Chief has ever commanded a finer fighting force than you see represented here at this airport."

Now that is a great tribute to Bob McNamara and to the military men who have trained these fellows and who guide them every day. But it is also a great tribute to the parents of this country who brought up these men and who gave them their training.

So because of duty, those men tonight are in Vietnam and in Korea. And because of duty, six of them died yesterday morning from Communist gunfire on the almost forgotten front of the 38th parallel in Korea.

They died because there are men in this world who still believe that might makes right. They use force. They won't let other people live in peace.

But we have lived with this fact too long to forget it this soon. For two decades, from Eastern Europe to South Vietnam, the Communists have used force to impose their will on others. Only when other nations stood up to them and let them know they couldn't get by with it did they finally back down.

The men I saw in Vietnam are there tonight because we believe, we genuinely and sincerely believe, that aggression just must not succeed there or again. We are not alone in that belief. All the seven nations with us believe that, too. The leaders who met in Manila know that they have a very important stake in keeping the peace in their own backyards. If communism spreads, and local Communists backed by major powers have an opportunity to take sides, then they will take over. They know that it is their duty to try to help the United States keep these fires from spreading, and that effort will be increased.

We are doing our part. I want to renew tonight the pledge that I made in Vietnam at Cam Ranh Bay.

We shall never let these men down, nor their fighting comrades, nor the 15 million people in South Vietnam, nor the hundreds of millions in this area where we have treaty commitments. That, we consider the solemn promise of all the people of the United States of America.

The world of Asia and the Pacific is moving through a critical transition—from chaos to security, from poverty to progress, from the anarchy of narrow nationalism to regional cooperation, from endless hostility, we hope, to a stable peace.

It has been my hope and my prayer since I left home 17 days ago that this journey and the meeting at Manila would help move things a little bit faster in the right direction.

History will decide. No new treaties were made. No new commitments were offered. All action taken or to be taken will follow our constitutional processes, but I think I can tell you tonight that I return much more confident and much more hopeful than when I left.

The job is certainly not done. The war in Vietnam is not over. Great obstacles must be overcome before progress is built into the life of Asia and the Pacific and before the region organizes itself thoroughly on a co-operative basis.

But everywhere we went, I met strong men who have put their shoulder to the wheel and their hands to the task. I saw leaders who know that in this era, the ultimate success of political power lies with the people. In some nations the people have a greater voice in their own affairs than they do in others, but everywhere the drumbeat of equality can be heard. And the leaders of modern Asia are getting in step with it rather fast.

They have our support. They have the encouragement of the United States Government.

Since I left Washington, I have seen millions of faces—by one estimate yesterday, more than 5 million people. Almost all of them, from Samoa to Korea, were friendly to the United States of America. They are united with us in the decision to resist force. They are united with us in our attempt to build a better world. And they are united with us in seeking, earnestly seeking, peace in the world.

Their leaders, along with your leaders, are willing to go anywhere, meet with any government at any time, and enter into any

honorable agreement that will settle our differences at the conference table instead of on the battlefield.

But in the meantime, these people in the danger area are counting on our dedication to freedom and not our doubts. They are betting their very lives on our determination.

So I have come back here tonight to say this: Those of us who met at Manila, and those men whom we saw at the fighting front, know that the road ahead may be a long and a difficult one. We know that each of us will make some mistakes and we have no doubt but what they will be observed and pointed out from time to time.

But if our countrymen will stand with us, if we will try to travel this difficult road together, I think we will come out well at the end, as America always has.

I know that you know history. Where there is a deep division in a land, there is danger, danger to all the land. Where there is unity in the land, there is strength.

I want to leave you tonight with a prayer that was offered at the Sunday service up in

Townsville, Australia, northern Australia, as we left there to go to the Manila Conference:

"O God, Who has bound us together in the bundle of life, give us grace to understand how our lives depend upon the courage, the industry, the honesty, and the integrity of our fellow men, that we may be mindful of their needs and grateful for their faithfulness, and faithful in our responsibilities to them."

So it was in that spirit that we have for 17 days tried our best to represent the best interests of all of our people and of this great country of ours. To each of you who endured this inclement weather to say "Glad to see you back," Lady Bird and I thank you from the bottom of our grateful hearts.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:35 p.m. at Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, Va. In his opening words he referred to Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren. Later he referred to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

## 571 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bills Relating to the Welfare of Servicemen in Vietnam and Their Families. *November 3, 1966*

I HAVE SIGNED into law four new measures that directly enhance the welfare of our men in uniform and their families.

When I visited our troops in South Vietnam last week, I told them that the American people and their President would never let them down. The morale of our men is high, for they know why they are there. Their determination is certain, for they know they will succeed.

On that day at Cam Ranh Bay in South Vietnam I again pledged for myself and for the American people that the determination

of our men will be matched by renewed resolve and increased support at home.

The four measures I signed—each in its own particular way—renews that pledge.

The first of these bills, H.R. 13448, will help bridge the distance between our servicemen in Vietnam and their families at home. In addition to letters and cards, free mail will now cover recorded messages. This means that our men in Vietnam can send home, postage-free, the sound of their own voices—and in some small way help ease the burden of being apart through words of love

and reassurance. The new law will also help speed newspapers and magazines to our men in Vietnam by available airlift, at lower surface mail rates.

The second of these bills, H.R. 17271, will help eliminate a tax inequity that exists among our fighting men in Vietnam. It will raise from \$200 to \$500 per month the combat pay Federal tax exemption for junior officers who bear the brunt of the fighting. Enlisted men are already exempt from Federal tax on the pay they receive while serving in the battle zone.

Another of these bills, H.R. 15748, authorizes a special 30-day leave for servicemen who voluntarily extend their tour of duty in South Vietnam for at least 6 months. This special leave is not chargeable to regular leave. All transportation costs to and from the place the serviceman elects to spend his leave will be paid for by the Government.

The remaining bill, H.R. 14347, liberalizes the compensation payments to children and eligible parents of veterans whose death is service-connected and streamlines the paper-

work involved in applying for these and related benefits.

There can be no true measure of the heroic efforts of our servicemen in Vietnam. But at least we can assure them—through legislation such as the four I have signed—that everything we can do for them will be done.

Our men are the best trained and best equipped in our history. They are under the command of our most able military leaders. We are speeding their mail—more than 2 million pounds every month. They are receiving the fastest and most modern medical care in the world—the remarkable care that saves the lives of almost 90 percent of those wounded. And through the GI bill I signed earlier this year, our returning servicemen will be able to get a fresh start through education and training.

We will never fail our men in uniform. Their cause is just and our debt is great.

NOTE: The four bills were approved by the President on November 2, 1966. As enacted, they are:

H.R. 13448.. Public Law 89-725 (80 Stat. 1154).  
H.R. 17271.. Public Law 89-739 (80 Stat. 1165).  
H.R. 15748.. Public Law 89-735 (80 Stat. 1163).  
H.R. 14347.. Public Law 89-730 (80 Stat. 1157).

## 572 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bills Providing for Disposals From the National Stockpiles. *November 3, 1966*

THE FOUR BILLS I have signed highlight the record-breaking achievements of the 89th Congress in enacting legislation to speed the disposals of surplus materials no longer needed in our national stockpiles.

These measures bring to 23 the number of stockpile disposal bills passed by the second session of the 89th Congress. Together with the 15 measures adopted at the first session, the 89th Congress enacted 38 separate stockpile laws covering 44 different materials—from aluminum to zinc. The

total value of these surplus materials is almost \$2 billion.

But these numbers alone cannot tell the full story of how the taxpayer, the economy, and the national defense have benefited from the legislation.

It has helped insure the uninterrupted flow of vital supplies and equipment to our men in Vietnam, from aluminum landing mats for our fighting planes to copper firing caps for small arms ammunition.

It has moved alloys in critically short sup-

ply from stockpile to smelter, to keep blast furnaces operating and the wheels of commerce turning.

It has helped ease some of the pressures of our economy through the orderly sale of stockpiled materials to businesses, large and small, throughout the country.

It has worked in countless other ways to help sustain our prosperity and to provide a fair return to the Treasury on the taxpayers' investment.

I want to commend the 89th Congress on its outstanding work in the field of stockpile legislation. I deeply appreciate the able leadership of Senators Richard Russell and

Stuart Symington and Congressmen Mendel Rivers and Philip Philbin, who have served the national interest by bringing this record number of stockpile measures into being.

NOTE: The President approved the four bills on November 2, 1966. As enacted, they are:

H.R. 13320 (industrial diamond stones)..... Public Law 89-723  
(80 Stat. 1153).

H.R. 13370 (fused crude aluminum oxide)..... Public Law 89-724  
(80 Stat. 1153).

H.R. 13661 (battery-grade synthetic manganese dioxide) ..... Public Law 89-726  
(80 Stat. 1155).

H.R. 17376 (nickel)..... Public Law 89-740  
(80 Stat. 1166).

## 573 Remarks Upon Signing Bills Relating to Health and Education. *November 3, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President, Secretary Gardner, distinguished Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

Thomas Jefferson once said: "The disease of liberty is catching. Our function is to maintain its vitality here . . . so that we will be the nucleus of a great army of people the globe around who desire to follow the same road we follow."

Well, I have just returned from a 31,500-mile trip throughout the Pacific. I visited seven nations. I saw more than 5 million people. And I can tell you that the words Thomas Jefferson spoke more than 100 years ago are truer today than they were when he spoke them.

I cannot think of a better homecoming for an American President than to be standing here in the East Room this morning—less than 24 hours after my return—to sign four landmark health and education bills. These four bills will help us maintain our vitality here at home. They will act as a

beacon of hope to our friends around the world.

Today, thanks to our great 89th Congress, American boys and girls can look forward to the future with renewed hope. We have made the greatest national commitment to education in our history through our Federal Government.

That commitment says that every American child will have all the education that he can take, that he can absorb. He will have it from the best teachers that any enlightened nation can train. He will have it with the best facilities that a rich nation can afford.

That commitment begins with the kindergarten. It extends through the university, and even beyond. There is not a classroom or a library or a laboratory or teacher or researcher or a student or a scholar that will not benefit from these measures that we are signing this morning.

These benefits have already begun. But with the two education bills that I am sign-

ing today, we are enlarging and greatly extending those benefits.

These measures are a great national investment in the education of the people of America.

The other two measures that we are here to sign are equally important investments in the health of the people of America. For the Congress in its wisdom has also acted to match the achievements of modern medicine with the needs of our people.

Thanks to the great 89th Congress, every older American can now live out his life without the fear that serious illness will leave him destitute.

Thanks to the great 89th Congress, we have already launched an all-out attack on the three largest killers of the people of America: heart disease, stroke, and cancer.

Thanks to the great 89th Congress, 20 million children have already been vaccinated against diseases that would cripple their bodies.

The point I want to make, and I want to constantly make it, and reiterate it: We are not just—during these days—talking about doing these things. We are not just talking about our hopes. We are doing them.

And every Member of the Congress from both parties who has participated and who has supported these programs ought to be recognized. The people of this country ought to know that we are getting action.

The two measures that I am signing are great beginnings.

First we have the Comprehensive Health Planning Act. Modern medicine has produced miracle drugs which attack dozens of diseases all at once. But our health services and our health programs are still trying to deal piecemeal with one affliction after another. So this act will broaden the whole base of our State and local health programs. It will bring them into line with the achieve-

ments of the 20th century medicine.

The second act will help our hardworking doctors and our overburdened hospitals. It will train thousands of our health workers and other technicians that are desperately needed in every hospital, in every clinic, and in every doctor's office in this country.

The ideal of a sound mind and a sound body is as old as civilization itself.

The four measures that the President will shortly sign will bring us closer to that goal than men have ever come before.

I see in this room a great many of the progressive legislators who have labored for this cause through the years. I commend them on finally reaching the day when we enacted this legislation.

I am very happy to observe that the man who will execute and translate these words into actions has been planning in this field for many years. President Eisenhower had a commission created in 1960 to explore and to make recommendations. The head of that commission was Mr. John W. Gardner. Mr. Gardner today as a member of my Cabinet will have a chance to carry into execution some of the plans that he advocated.

I am happy to observe Mr. George Meany here on the front row this morning. Because for all these years that he has been working in behalf of the laboring men of this country, he has realized that there is not anything more important to human beings in this country than the education of their children and the health of their bodies.

So this is a great day for me. It is good to be back. It is good to have all of you here, particularly those of you who chair the committees, who belong to the committees, who have made it possible for us to sign this legislation.

Even though it is close to the election, I want to observe that a great deal of this legislation which has been produced in the



89th Congress has been bipartisan legislation—supported by members of both parties.

I have always felt that if we did what was best for America, we would do what is best for ourselves.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:03 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

As enacted, the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966 is Public Law 89-749 (80 Stat. 1180), the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-751 (80 Stat. 1222), the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 is Public Law 89-750 (80 Stat. 1191), and the Higher Education Amendments of 1966 is Public Law 89-752 (80 Stat. 1240).

## 574 Remarks Upon Signing the Demonstration Cities Bill and the Clean Water Restoration Bill. *November 3, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:*

Since the dawn of civilization, man has been the unwilling pawn of the forces of his environment. Even when he has come to terms with those forces, the terms have never really been his own.

But we now possess the tools to reach out into our environment and to shape it to our will. Today Congress has put some of those tools in our hands.

With them we are going to meet, head on two of the central challenges of our day and generation—the slow decay of our cities and the relentless poisoning of our waters.

The first of these two measures, the model cities program, recognizes that our cities are made of people, not just bricks and mortar.

It does us no good to clean out our slums if the people there have no place to go.

It does us no good to build modern schools if there are no children to attend them.

It does us no good to give workers new skills if they are unable to find any jobs.

These are the hard lessons of the past. With the model cities program:

—Poor children can have a rain-free roof over their heads and a rat-proof bedroom to sleep in.

—Our unemployed citizens can come off

the welfare roles and get onto the payrolls.

—Our families can live in decent communities where green parks and open spaces will inspire their pride and enrich their lives.

—All of our citizens can have the schools and the transportation, the medical care and the recreation that spell the difference between despair and the good life.

Let me be clear about one point: This is not a measure just for big cities or just for small cities. It is a measure for all of our cities.

Making it work will not be easy. It will take all of our talents and the energies and support of State and local governments, of public and private groups, and of the individual citizens.

No one knows this better than the two men whose task it is to make this program work. They are Secretary Robert Weaver and his deputy, Robert Wood. They are exceptional men who relish the strength of ideas, but they are also doers who know that those ideas have to be translated into action.

The second bill we will sign today will enhance the quality of life for every American—the Clean Water Restoration Act will give us the power to rescue the once clear waters of our streams and our rivers and our

lakes from the growing menace of pollution.

Like the problem of the cities, water pollution can no longer be attacked piecemeal. Our attack must be comprehensive if it is to be total. Pollution is not a problem of the individual cities or even the individual States. It is a problem of the entire river-sheds and water basins. And there is where the problem must be fought.

The new measure will allow us to do that. It enlarges and it strengthens the comprehensive approach that is already begun. It creates new incentives for our States and for our cities. It strengthens their partnership with industry and with the Federal Government. It enables us to work together on sound and practical plans for controlling pollution once and for all.

Clean streets and clear rivers—could any-

thing really be more basic to a Great Society? Could anything really be more vital to our children?

I have signed many bills in the 3 years that I have been President. I will sign perhaps a thousand this year. But none has given me greater pleasure than the ones that we are about to sign this afternoon. For they are proud additions to the legacy of a greater America.

I welcome each of you to the East Room this afternoon as participants at this historic occasion.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:06 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

As enacted, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-754 (80 Stat. 1255), and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-753 (80 Stat. 1246).

## 575 The President's News Conference of *November 3, 1966*

### THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO UNDERGO SURGERY

THE PRESIDENT. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

I wanted you to know that my doctors have recommended that I undergo surgery to repair a defect at the site of the incision made during the gallbladder operation a year ago.

About 6 months ago a small bulge began to appear in the region of the scar on the right side of my abdomen. Although it would disappear from time to time, I experienced a continuing soreness and a drawing, pulling sensation. The protrusion has enlarged recently and the soreness has recurred, and the doctors have therefore recommended surgery.

After final discussions with Dr. Burkley in Seoul, Korea, on Tuesday, I accepted his

recommendation that the operation take place within 15 or 18 days from now.

The doctors also intend at that time to remove a small polyp from my throat.

They have recommended that I begin a reduced schedule of activity in preparation for the operation. I intend to leave tomorrow for Texas.

I would expect to put in a rather heavy day tomorrow on desk work and bills and leave sometime in the afternoon.

Mr. Moyers<sup>1</sup> is here with the doctors who will take part in the operation, and who have participated in the diagnosis.

They will come in and be glad to answer any questions you may have to ask. They will be Dr. Burkley; Dr. James Cain of Mayo's; Dr. Devine, the throat man from

<sup>1</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

Mayo's; and Dr. Gould, the throat specialist from New York who has been treating me.

#### INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS

MR. MOYERS. The President will go back to his office and I will bring the doctors in. We will have a session with them before anyone leaves.

These will all be in the material you will receive as you leave here, but Dr. James Cain is to my far left. Dr. Cain is a long-time personal physician to the President's family.

Next on my left is Adm. George Burkley, Physician to the President.

On my right is Dr. W. James Gould, director of otolaryngology at the Lenox Hill Hospital.

You will have biographical sketches of the doctors.

Dr. Hallenbeck is not here. He is the surgeon who performed the operation last year, and will again be the principal surgeon.

Dr. Kenneth D. Devine is to my right. He is a member of the section of plastic surgery of the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Hallenbeck is head of a section on general surgery and head of the section of surgical research of the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Burkley has a statement, a copy of which will also be in the material you receive as you leave here.

#### STATEMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION

DR. BURKLEY. At the time of the President's gallbladder surgery, drains were placed in the abdominal wall about 1 inch from the end of the incision on the right side. This is routine procedure in such surgery.

Following removal of the drains, the wound appeared to heal completely. On several occasions, a drawing pain was noticed

in the region of the scar localized where the drains had been removed. In April 1966 a small protrusion was noted.

There has been a continuing soreness and a drawing sensation in this area. The protrusion has enlarged somewhat in the last 3 weeks and is now approximately the size of a silver dollar. It is reducible when the President is either lying down or wearing a back brace.

Since there has been some recent enlargement of the protrusion and recurrent soreness, surgical repair is therefore advisable.

In August, a small polyp in the region of the right vocal cord of the President's throat was noted. This cleared up from time to time. This polyp was again noted just prior to the Asia trip and Dr. W. J. Gould of New York City and Dr. Kenneth Devine of the Mayo Clinic recommended that it be removed. At the time the abdominal wall is repaired, the polyp will be removed from the throat.

There is no indication of any serious problem in either instance, and his general health continues to be excellent.

#### QUESTIONS

Q. What is the nature of the protrusion?

DR. BURKLEY. As the word itself implies, it is just as you look at something, there is a little hump, that is what the connotation is.

Q. Doctor, could you define a polyp for us?

DR. GOULD. The polyp is a soft tissue protrusion, that is like a grape, actually.

Q. Like what?

DR. GOULD. A small grape.

Q. What would cause it?

DR. GOULD. In this instance, excess voice usage.

Q. What would be the size of the polyp, sir?

DR. GOULD. Three millimeters, sub-cortical.

Q. That might be an explanation for hoarseness from time to time?

DR. GOULD. Yes.

Q. How do you characterize it—a minor surgery?

DR. GOULD. Any surgery is a surgical procedure and minor or major, according to the individual. It is a small amount of tissue. I will put it that way.

Q. Would this polyp be tested for a malignancy?

DR. GOULD. Yes.

Q. Dr. Burkley, do you expect the surgery, the operation, to be held in Bethesda Naval Hospital?

DR. BURKLEY. The decision on where the surgery is to be performed has not been decided, it has not been made.

Q. What is the size of the protrusion?

DR. CAIN. I think that you ought to be sure you understand this pretty well. There is a small defect at the end of the scar, as Dr. Burkley mentioned, where the drains were removed. This is about the size of the end of your finger, perhaps, the area there.

Then, out from this, there is a protrusion about the size of a silver dollar, or maybe a golf ball. Let me show you here. It is something kind of this way.

Say there is a hole there, and the protrusion is something like that [*illustrating*], and when he lies down, it goes back in.

Q. What caused this, doctor?

DR. CAIN. Well, it is a weakness in the wall there at the area where these drains were in, and the muscles have spread apart just a small amount there.

Q. Do they call this an incisional hernia?

DR. CAIN. That would be a proper name for it.

Q. How do you repair it?

DR. CAIN. It is very simple in that you

can make an incision over it and pull the muscles together and close it.

Q. Is this a frequent development?

DR. CAIN. It is a frequent development. It is reasonably frequent. You hope it won't happen, but it happens often enough that I think you would say it was frequent.

Q. What do you think causes it beyond that?

DR. BURKLEY. Well, the drainage area doesn't have the same opportunity to heal as when the whole thing is tied tightly, and that sometimes makes that area a little weaker and more apt to occur in that area.

Q. Do either of these two procedures that you describe present problems normally, with the average patients?

DR. BURKLEY. No, there is no particular problem.

Q. Is it the plan that the President will remain at the ranch until the operation?

MR. MOYERS. That hasn't been definitely decided.

DR. BURKLEY. It is recommended that the President have approximately 2 weeks' rest, at least 2 weeks' rest before any procedures are attempted.

Q. What effect does the removal of the polyp have upon the speaking after the operation? That is, for any period of time, will it be difficult to speak?

DR. GOULD. There will be hoarseness for 2 or 3 weeks, due to local tissue swelling, but there should be no permanent effect upon speech.

Q. How long would he ordinarily be hospitalized for this procedure?

DR. GOULD. Overnight for the polyp.

DR. CAIN. He will be in the hospital for several days all together, with this, but he will be in good shape as soon as he is out from under any anesthesia that he is given, and it will be a very minor disability from that standpoint.

Q. Will both operations be done at the same time and under the same anesthesia?

MR. MOYERS. Yes.

Q. Would it require as much anesthesia as in the last operation?

MR. MOYERS. No.

Q. How long is the operation?

MR. MOYERS. Probably less than an hour for both things, from beginning to end.

Q. Are these things of an emergency nature, that they have to be done?

DR. CAIN. No, these things are things that we have recognized, actually, as Dr. Burkley mentioned, for some time. Many people have these, and ordinarily, or often, you can do nothing about them. But during this trip, as some of you know, he was quite active in doing an awful lot of standing and walking and so forth, and this seemed to be enlarging very slightly.

Dr. Burkley, at that time, I think, decided that he thought we ought to go ahead and repair these.

While doing it, we decided we would take care of both things at the same time and get it done.

Q. Could it have waited until next week?

DR. CAIN. Well, once the decision is made, I think you ought to go ahead and get it done. This is the thing.

I do think that extra working and exercise, and so forth, adds to the enlargement a little bit.

Q. Did the President ask if it could be delayed any?

DR. CAIN. He asked our advice about whether it should be delayed, and Dr. Burkley and I certainly concur that, for many reasons, one, because of the fatigue of this trip, and so forth, and getting ready for this operable procedure, I thought that he ought to take some time off. I hope he will.

Q. You don't describe this in the nature of an emergency?

DR. CAIN. It is not an emergency in that way.

Q. Did the doctors recommend against a weekend political trip with all of its talking?

DR. BURKLEY. I recommended that the President, inasmuch as this was indicated, or this surgery was indicated, have it done at an early date. On the basis of that, I recommended that he have a period of rest of approximately 2 weeks beforehand.

I feel that that indicates against a weekend trip, as you mentioned.

Q. Did this Asian trip aggravate the situation at all, Doctor?

DR. BURKLEY. I beg your pardon?

Q. Did the trip to the Far East aggravate this?

DR. BURKLEY. It aggravated it, but the symptoms were there. There was a slight increase, and we noted a slight increase in the size of the protrusion during that trip.

Therefore, I would think that there was some effect from the strenuous trip.

Q. Did it cause him great pain during the trip?

DR. BURKLEY. Not great pain, but just stress, a little disturbance there, and a pulling sensation, and a drawing sensation in the area.

Q. You mentioned he was wearing a back brace. Has the President worn a back brace very often?

DR. BURKLEY. He has been wearing it quite regularly, since this protrusion was noted. It was noted in April.

MR. MOYERS. The protrusion was noted in April, and the polyp was noted in August.

Q. Dr. Gould, is a polyp like this generally malignant or generally not malignant?

DR. GOULD. It is not generally, but it will be tested, regardless.

Q. Will anyone fill in for the period when the President is under anesthesia?

MR. MOYERS. I don't believe so.

Q. Would it be fair to say that further effort on the President's part would further aggravate his condition?

DR. BURKLEY. It is my opinion that inasmuch as he has noted some change in it during this Asian trip, that it would be advisable not to do a similar trip until the repair is accomplished.

MR. MOYERS. Let me make certain that you understand the material in the package. You will get the biographical sketches of the men who are here—Dr. Burkley, Dr. Devine, Dr. Cain, and Dr. Gould. You will also get a biographical sketch on Dr. Hallenbeck, who is not here, but who will again perform the surgery.

You will also get a biographical sketch on Dr. Edward Paul Didier, consultant in anesthesiology in the Mayo Clinic, and instructor in anesthesiology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, who was the President's anesthesiologist last fall.

There is also a biography of Dr. J. Willis Hurst, professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine, of the Emory University School of Medicine, and continuing consultant to the President.

Also there will be a sketch on Dr. Lay M. Fox, the White House physician.

Those of you who wish to may leave at this point.

Q. What is the President's weight? Can we get some vital statistics on the President, like what does he weigh?

DR. BURKLEY. He weighs somewhat over 200 pounds.

Q. Somewhat over?

DR. BURKLEY. He contemplates a diet program during this period prior to the surgery.

Q. Do you want him below 200 pounds?

DR. BURKLEY. We would like to have him around the same weight as he had at the time of the other surgery.

Q. Which was what?

DR. BURKLEY. Around 198 or 196, I think, but he may not lose that much. He is a tall man, and actually a lot of men smaller than he is weigh around 200 or 210, and think nothing of it. If he gets down to that, he is really doing very well.

Q. How much over 200 is he?

DR. BURKLEY. I don't know exactly. He had been ranging around between 200 and 215. I don't know exactly what his weight has been the last few days or weeks.

MR. MOYERS. Thank you, gentlemen.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-first news conference was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 3, 1966.

## 576 Remarks at the Signing of the Truth-in-Packaging and Child Protection Bills. *November 3, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President, Secretary Connor, Senator Hart, Congressman Staggers, and Members of Congress:*

First I ask your indulgence and understanding because I have been talking to Speaker McCormack, Senator Mansfield, and Senator Dirksen, reporting on my trip and my physical condition. I thought that rather desirable and necessary. And I know

you will pardon my being a little late.

We have come here this evening to fulfill two obligations that we have to the American family.

—We are here to defend truth.

—We are here to avoid tragedy.

The two laws that I shall sign this evening will help the American housewife to save her pennies and dimes, and the American

mother to save the lives of her children.

The first law is the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. Its purpose is to uphold truth. Its target is labels that lie, packages that confuse, practices that too often deny the consumer a fair test and a clear choice in the shopping place.

This is a strong but simple law. It requires the manufacturer to tell the shopper clearly and understandably exactly what is in the package, who made it, how much it contains, how much it costs.

The housewife should not need a scale or a yardstick or a slide rule or computer when she shops. This law will eliminate that need. The housewife should not have to worry which is bigger—the full jumbo quart or the giant economy quart. This law will free her from that uncertainty and that problem. It will protect her from being short-changed by slack filling where a box is made bigger than its contents.

This law is one weapon against high prices. It will mean that the American family will get full and fair value for every penny, dime, and dollar that that family spends.

The great majority of American manufacturers, I believe—and I hope—will welcome this law, because it protects the honest manufacturer against the dishonest competitors. It encourages fair competition, competition that is based on quality and value and price. It reflects our very strong belief that American producers can meet and want to meet the test of truth in what they produce and what they sell.

We are going to put this law to work right away. I have asked our able Secretary of Commerce, John Connor, to proceed immediately to call in those industries where the congressional hearings have shown protection to be most needed.

This Fair Packaging and Labeling Act will go a long way toward ending confusion

and restoring truth in the marketplace.

The second law that I will sign today, the Child Protection Act, will do no less in protecting the American family from needless tragedy.

It will ban the sale or use of toys and other children's articles that contain dangerous or deadly substances.

It will ban the sale of other household articles so hazardous that even labels cannot make them safe.

—Now there is a law that says the eyes of a doll will not be poisonous beans.

—Now there is a law that says what looks like candy will not be deadly firecracker balls.

—Now there is a law that says Johnny will not die because his toy truck was painted with a poison.

Both these laws offer sweeping new protection to the American family.

Both break new ground for the Federal Government. But both, I think, are very much in our American tradition. Thomas Jefferson said that the first object of government was the care of human life and happiness, and that is the single object of both of these laws.

They are based upon the principle of fair dealing which created the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Fiber Products Identification Act, and other humanitarian laws which have protected American mothers and fathers and children for generations.

The two really landmark laws that I will sign here this evening are fitting companions to the other safeguards enacted by the great 89th Congress—the Traffic Safety Act and the Tire Safety Act.

These two laws confirm the historic record of compassion, wisdom, and achievement that has established this as the great 89th Congress. They further establish that Congress in the hearts of the people.

We are very proud, particularly of those Members who have come here this evening, those of you who led and directed this fight. Also, we are very grateful to you, because we are fathers, mothers, and families, because we are wage earners, housewives, and consumers—because we are Americans.

And we are better protected now by American laws, thanks to you. We will try to give them the best execution that is possible.

A great counselor of mine said to me, "You can take a good law and give it bad administration and it won't work. You can take a bad law and give it good administration and get by with it."

Now you have given us good laws. If you let us write them—if we just had one-man legislature down here—we think we could write better ones, but the wisdom of our Founding Fathers said that we are going to have our checks and balances.

We don't always see everything alike. But you have given us good laws and we are

going to do our best to give you good administration of those laws.

You don't know, really, how much satisfaction one in government gets. And you ought not to be in government if you don't want to serve humanity, if you don't want to do the greatest good for the greatest number. You ought to be somewhere else.

While this doesn't cover everything we would want to cover and we might have dotted an "i" here and crossed a "t" there that you didn't, we nevertheless think that it is a great step forward. I am very proud to be associated with it. We will look back on it in the years to come and wonder, "How, oh how, did this Congress do this much before October?"

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

As enacted, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act is Public Law 89-755 (80 Stat. 1296), and the Child Protection Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-756 (80 Stat. 1303).

## 577 The President's News Conference of *November 4, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I will be glad to take any questions.

### QUESTIONS

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH DURING THE ASIAN TRIP

[1.] Q. Mr. President, in view of the report you gave us on your health yesterday, could you tell us whether your doctors at any point advised you not to go on your Asian trip or to cut down on your rather strenuous pace while you were over there?

THE PRESIDENT. No, they never, at any

time, considered doing it. I think the best indication of my general physical condition is that notwithstanding the minor problems I have with my throat and with the little stitching they need to do, the repair work, is that even though I had both of those problems, I did make the Asian trip.

I didn't get weary. I didn't stay tired, and I got plenty of rest throughout.

I had the advantage that some of those who accompanied me did not. For instance, from Korea to Alaska, I could sleep 6 hours in a bed that was as comfortable as a hotel room.

From Alaska to Washington, I could rest



5 or 6 hours—and you had to sit up in a chair.

Most of this weariness, I think, was some of you engaging in introspection after you got home.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON THE  
VIETNAM SITUATION

[2.] Q. Mr. President, in your estimation, will the outcome of the elections have any influence on the Communist willingness, or attitude, toward continuing the war in Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not a good judge of just what the Communists' reaction will be. I think, in the past, that some foreign nations have misunderstood the American system. I hope they will be very careful not to make any mistakes of judgment about this election.

I see no reason why the election should greatly affect any decision they might make.

The President is not a candidate in this election. I cannot conceive, if the people go out and vote, that the decision of the election could in any way change the Government's policies.

There is no one that I know of that thinks there is going to be any great change in the Senate. Although my delightful friend, Senator Dirksen, optimistic as he is, feels that there may be at least a gain of 75, I notice the chronic campaigners, like Vice President Nixon, have begun to hedge and pull in their horns.

I would doubt that there is going to be any substantial change. But I could point out that with the House of Representatives now at 295 to 140, there could be a change of 40 or 50, as there has been on an average since 1890, and not adversely affect the Government program.

I don't think it is going to affect the Viet-

nam situation in any event. They may talk, and argue, and fight, and criticize, and play politics, from time to time, but when they call the vote on supporting the men—the defense bill—in the Senate it will be 83 to 2, and in the House it will be 410 to 5. Everybody can understand that.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FAR EAST TRIP

[3.] Q. Mr. President, what do you consider to be the most significant outcome of your Far East trip?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it served several good purposes. First, I think it was highly successful. I think it demonstrated to all the world that the seven participating nations were united—united in their determination to support the men at the fighting front; united in their determination to preserve the integrity of territorial boundaries; united in their determination to develop a new Asia with prosperity and plenty; united in their determination to walk the last mile, to go to any corner, any time, meet with any government, to try to further the search for peace.

Several nations on their own have already communicated the communiqué and the results of that conference to other non-aligned, neutral nations. Mr. Harriman,<sup>1</sup> as my representative, has visited several important capitals. Mr. Bundy<sup>2</sup> is presently visiting important capitals. Mr. Eugene Black<sup>3</sup> is following our tracks through Asia and following up on some of the economic programs.

I think that it put the spotlight of the world on a very neglected part of the world.

<sup>1</sup> W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador at Large.

<sup>2</sup> William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

<sup>3</sup> Eugene R. Black, adviser to the President on Southeast Asian social and economic development.

I think that we realize that two out of every three people living today live in that area.

The problems are there and we faced up to those problems and presented some solutions. And I think in due time you will see that they will be effective.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SURGERY

[4.] Q. Mr. President, how do you feel personally as you approach these two operations, both physically and mentally? For instance, does your throat hurt you when you talk? Do you have any feeling of dread about going under surgery again?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I don't recommend them. I don't favor them. I don't think it ought to be a part of your vacation. But those things come to you and you have to face up to them.

I think I am very fortunate that I have a job that I can kind of regulate myself; that I have a lot of good help; that I have the finest doctors and the best hospital facilities in the country.

And actually, after all, it is not anything to make a great show over. They are relatively minor. Most of the people in this room have suffered considerably more serious problems than I will face with getting a little polyp out of my throat.

I don't think it is going to be necessary that I use my throat, anyway, in the next few days.

#### ADDITIONAL MANPOWER FROM VIETNAM ALLIES

[5.] Q. Sir, as a result of your talks with the leaders of our allies in Vietnam, would you anticipate that more manpower will be forthcoming from them in the near future for that war?

THE PRESIDENT. General Westmoreland

made it clear that we would need additional manpower. All the participants in the conference heard his presentation. When, and, as, and if he asks for additional manpower, we will supply it, and I think that every nation involved would do what they thought was desirable and necessary to support the men that they have protecting the territorial integrity of that area.

I think it is bad for you to speculate in "Andrew H. Brown" figures about how many hundreds of thousands are going to be needed when General Westmoreland himself doesn't know. But I think suffice to say, without involving any credibility, that whatever is needed is going to be done. We are not going to leave those men there asking for support and not give it to them.

I think that we have reasonable strength there now. I think we will add to it from time to time. I would hope, of course, that the adversary would see the utter futility of continuing this confrontation and would agree to go from the battlefield to the conference room.

But until he does, the men there are going to give a good account of themselves. General Westmoreland said no commander in chief ever commanded a more proficient or competent group of men. If they need some more to help them, they will be sent.

#### SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD VIETNAM FIGHTING

[6.] Q. Mr. President, on that point you said recently that only two nations want the fighting continued. Does this mean the United States has had some positive indication from the Soviet Union that it would like to see the fighting stopped?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I believe most of the nations of the world would like to see the fighting stopped. I just can't conceive of any nation enjoying what is going on.

And I think most of them can realize the danger of continuing this unpleasantness.

I don't know that many nations have much power to do anything about it.

I know we want it stopped. We would like to stop it tomorrow. We would like to stop it today. We would like to stop it this minute.

We will do anything we can, with honor, to stop it. We seek peace. We search for peace. We are willing to do anything we can to get peace except surrender. We are not asking any unconditional surrender on the part of the adversary. We are just saying to them, "Come in the room and let's reason together. Let's talk out our difficulties."

They refuse to do that.

Now I don't know why they refuse to do it. I think that as time goes on and they see that that is the better course, I hope they will do it. And when they do, they will find us a willing participant in any meeting that can be agreed upon.

Q. Could you be more specific, sir, about the Soviet position?

THE PRESIDENT. I said that I thought every nation, except our adversaries, would like to see the fighting stopped. I am not a spokesman for the Soviet Union. I cannot speak for Mr. Brezhnev, or Mr. Kosygin, or Mr. Gromyko,<sup>4</sup> but I have every reason to believe that they would like to see the fighting stopped as much as we would like to see it stopped. I think everybody else in the world would like to see it stopped.

Perhaps the North Vietnamese would like to see it stopped but our communication is bad and at least up to this time we have been unable to convince them that the way to stop it is to come to the conference room.

<sup>4</sup>Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Aleksei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Soviet Union, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister.

Now we don't know why. We wish we did know why. We would go more than halfway if we just knew which way to go.

Mr. Harriman is going one way now. Mr. Bundy is going another way now. Mr. Black is going another way. Mr. Rusk will be going to the NATO meeting. I asked him to go back through Asia on his way there, the other way around.

But until we can reason this thing out, we must maintain the strength to defend our men and to defend territorial integrity of the boundaries of our allies. We intend to do that.

#### THE POPE'S PROPOSAL FOR A TRUCE

[7.] Q. Mr. President, the Pope is reported to be mounting a drive for another Christmas truce, accompanied by another pause in the bombing. Would our Government be receptive to that?

THE PRESIDENT. I would not want to speculate. I don't know what proposals His Holiness might make. Whatever proposals he made would be very seriously considered, evaluated. I can't conceive of anyone feeling that one side ought to stop bombing and the other side ought to continue it.

I would hope that all this talk about stopping the bombing would have some reference to the bombing that they did on Independence Day when General Westmoreland, day before yesterday, intended to go out to a ceremony they were having and they tried to bomb the place where he was supposed to sit.

I would hope that some of this "stopping the bombing" agitation would be directed to the folks that throw the bombs at our Embassy in Saigon. We have never bombed the North Vietnamese Embassy. We have never bombed their population.

Sure, we try to hit a military target, a petroleum target, or an electric plant. But

here they come in and try to bomb the seats where our Ambassador will sit, where the head of state will sit, where our general, commanding our forces, will be.

If they want us to stop bombing, we ought to see what they are willing to stop. We will be glad to carefully consider anyone's proposals that represent two-way streets.

We don't want to talk about just half of it, though.

#### THE SITUATION IN KOREA

[8.] Q. Mr. President, in view of the North Korean attack on an American patrol in Korea, could you assess for us the situation at the 38th parallel today?

THE PRESIDENT. We have had some increased incidents there, of late. We are filing a very strong protest for this totally unjustified murder of six of our men.

We will make the strongest representations. We would hope that it is not indicative of any continued desire on the part of the North Koreans to violate the terms of the armistice.

Certainly the United States of America does not plan to violate the terms of that armistice and we hope they won't either.

#### CAMPAIGN PLANS

[9.] Q. Does the cancellation of your big campaign trip mean that you do not intend to do anything to help Democratic candidates before election, such as one little speech in Texas, or maybe a TV pep talk before election?

THE PRESIDENT. First, we don't have any plans, so when you don't have plans, you don't cancel plans.

We get invited to come to most of the States. In the last 6 weeks we have been invited to 47 of the States by the candidates

for Governor, or the Senate, or the Congress.

We have been invited on nonpolitical invitations to the other three States, I might say.

But we have not accepted those invitations. We do contact the local people who extend them. We do investigate in some instances going there, and we do express the hope that we can go.

But until it is firm, until we know we can, we do not say, "We accept," and schedule it.

The people of this country ought to know that all these canceled plans primarily involve the imagination of people who phrase sentences and write columns, and have to report what they hope or what they imagine.

We have no plans for any political speeches between now and the election. We know of no requirement that we forgo them. I just don't think they are necessary.

I have had a very active year, and I would hope I could spend a relatively quiet weekend and go vote on Tuesday morning. I hope every American will go vote on Tuesday morning.

If they do, I have not the slightest doubt but what their good judgment will prevail and the best interests of our country will be served. But I have no plans to make any speeches. I have not canceled any plans that I had agreed to, although I did express the hope early in the year that I could visit as many States as possible. I visited approximately 30 this year, which set some kind of a record, itself.

If I do schedule anything between now and next Tuesday, I would feel perfectly at liberty to do so, and if I did, I would give you due and adequate notice.

#### ECONOMIC TRENDS

[10.] Q. Mr. President, would you give us your estimate of whether the inflationary

pressures on the economy are easing up or increasing at the present time?

THE PRESIDENT. There has been a very healthy movement toward price stability in recent weeks on the economic front. I wouldn't say in the newspapers or the radio and television, but the statistics would indicate that.

The Department of Labor this morning released the wholesale price index in October. From February through October, that's roughly 10 months, we have had only a gain of .8 percent.

The index released shows that we had a decline of .6 of a percent from September. It brought the average level of prices back below any month since June.

So I think that is a very healthy movement. I want to reiterate that while we have had some gain, some increases in prices, that that has been brought about by increases in wages that we thought were very desirable in the low earnings group.

The lowest paid people in this country got some increases—the hospital workers, the bus drivers, the lower-paid group. That did bring up prices some. You can't do it without it.

But prices have increased less in the 6 years of the Kennedy-Johnson administration, with Vietnam on and all the pressures that it brings, than they did the previous 6 years in the Eisenhower administration.

The wages have increased much more and you have more money to pay the increased prices with than you did in the previous 6 years.

So I don't think anybody can make much out of that. All you have to do is say, "Well, now, if you are worried about inflation, you are an expert on it, because you had a much better record in that field than we have."<sup>5</sup>

THE WARREN COMMISSION

[11.] Q. Mr. President, as you know, an aura of mystery has developed around the assassination of President Kennedy. I am thinking of two or three books that were written, and some lawyers and others casting doubts on the works of the Warren Commission.

The case, as I understand it, was based on the alleged mysterious disappearance of photos, X-rays, and so forth.

Now the Justice Department discloses that the Kennedy family had these documents and they have now been turned over to the National Archives.

I wonder why that was not disclosed before, and also why this material is still not available to competent non-Government investigators?

THE PRESIDENT. First, I think it has been available to the Warren Commission any time it wanted to see it. Second, I think it is available to any official body now. Third, I think that every American can understand the reasons why we wouldn't want to have the garments, and the records, and everything paraded out in every sewing circle in the country to be exploited and used without serving any good or official purpose.

It is my understanding—all of this took

<sup>5</sup> On November 6, the White House made public a report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers on recent economic trends. The report noted that "the developments of recent weeks demonstrate that the economy continues to move ahead at a healthy pace, fortunately less rapid than the somewhat hectic pace of last fall and winter. This more moderate growth shows that public and private policies have been working effectively to achieve a sound and sustainable rate of expansion. The benefits are clearly reflected in an improved price record." The full text of the report is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1628).

place while I was away—that most of this has been over in the Archives stored all the time. It has always been available to the Warren Commission and the Government, the Justice Department, the FBI. The late, beloved President's brother was Attorney General during the period the Warren Commission was studying this thing and I certainly would think he would have a very thorough interest in seeing that the truth was made evident. I believe he did have. I think that he, the FBI, and the entire Government made available everything that the Commission wanted. I think they made a very thorough study. I know of no evidence that would in any way cause any reasonable person to have a doubt about the Warren Commission.

But if there is any evidence and it is brought forth, I am sure that the Commission and the appropriate authorities will take action that may be justified.

#### EQUAL TREATMENT FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS

[12.] Q. Sir, I know you have been interested in doing something for the Spanish-speaking people of the country, but would you fill us in on your plans, somewhat?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have been interested in seeing that the Spanish-speaking people of the country were treated equally ever since I have been in public life.

I have had very excellent cooperation from them. I have appointed a good many of them to very high places in the Government. I have done what I could to improve their economic conditions by passage of legislation I thought would be helpful.

I have tried to do what I could to provide equality of opportunity in employment, in education, in health, and in other Government programs.

As long as I am in this office, I will try to see that all Americans are treated equally.

I have a very special fondness for the Spanish Americans, because I grew up with them. I learned to speak their language as a child. I went to school with them. I taught them. I have been getting them to vote for me for 30 years.

#### THE GOVERNORSHIP IN CALIFORNIA

[13.] Q. Last week, Senator Barry Goldwater predicted that Ronald Reagan would win the Governor's seat in California by either a minor or a major landslide.

Would you care to give us your assessment of the Governor's race in that State?

THE PRESIDENT. I would just express the hope that there has been no improvement in Senator Goldwater's judgment since his predictions of 1964.

When I see these predictions about elections, I would commend to all of your attention, before you use the people's airwaves and the advertisers' columns, that you review their predictions 2 years ago and 4 years ago, and see just how accurate they were. I did that the other day.

I went back to the predictions of how many seats they were going to gain in 1964—instead of gaining, they lost—how many seats they were going to gain in 1962, and what was going to happen in 1960.

I just hope that the predictions of Senator Goldwater, Senator Dirksen, and of ex-Vice President Nixon are as accurate this year as they were then.

I found them very undependable as prophets, although they are fine individuals.

#### PROSPECTS OF A TAX INCREASE

[14.] Q. Sir, can you evaluate the prospects for a tax increase in view of the price

developments that you announced earlier?

THE PRESIDENT. We have the appropriation bills being evaluated at the moment. There are 1,250 separate appropriations. They will cover 2,500 various items and fields.

We are going to withhold as many of those appropriations as we feel we can in the national interest.

We hope to announce those some time between now and the end of the month, or the early part of next month.

During that same time, Mr. McNamara has his fine-toothed comb in reviewing every request of the military, to see how much we can forgo of the requests they have made. When we get that request, as we hope to before the Congress gets back here, we will then look at the revenue figure.

There are indications now that we have a great increase in revenue. If we did not have to have a substantial supplemental—I think we will have to have a substantial supplemental—I don't think we would need any tax increase at all.

But our tax increase will be determined largely by how much I can cut out of the appropriations the Congress made, and how much our men at the fighting front will require in the way of equipment and support for the rest of this year.

I will know that some time the early part of next month. And as soon as I know that, I will make appropriate studies and recommendations which will be available for the Congress when they come back.

MR. NIXON'S COMMENTS ON THE MANILA  
COMMUNIQUE

[15.] Q. Mr. President, since the Manila meeting there has been some uncertainty as to how to interpret the withdrawal terms

that were included in the communiqué.<sup>6</sup>

Yesterday, for example, Mr. Nixon said that it appeared that you had proposed, or the seven powers had proposed, getting out in a way that would leave South Vietnam to the mercy of the Vietcong.

Could you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I would be glad to comment on the communiqué. I do not want to get into a debate on a foreign policy meeting in Manila with a chronic campaigner like Mr. Nixon.

It is his problem to find fault with his country and with his Government during a period of October every 2 years.

If you will look back over his record, you will find that to be true.

He never did really recognize and realize what was going on when he had an official position in the Government. You remember what President Eisenhower said, that if you would give him a week or so he would figure out what he was doing.

Since then he has made a temporary stand in California, and you saw what action the people took out there. Then he crossed the country to New York. Then he went back to San Francisco, hoping that he would be in the wings, available if Goldwater stumbled. But Goldwater didn't stumble.

Now he is out talking about a conference that obviously he is not well prepared on or informed about.

You can read the communiqué. I think it is very clear that the seven participants in that conference felt that they wanted the entire world to know that if infiltration would cease, if the aggression would cease, if the violence would cease from the standpoint of our adversary, the allies would gladly reciprocate by withdrawing their troops, and that they would withdraw them in a period

<sup>6</sup> See Item 549.

of not to exceed 6 months.

Most of the nations, if not some of our own citizens, most of the countries, know that we do not plan to occupy Vietnam or dominate it, or try to determine its official life once the aggression and the infiltration and the violence there ceases.

But some of them can't understand, because I guess they wouldn't make huge investments and walk off and leave them, how we could do that.

We have explained that we would pull out just as soon as the infiltration, the aggression, and the violence ceases. We made that statement and we set a time limit on it.

Why would we want to stay there if there was no aggression, if there was no infiltration and the violence ceased? We wouldn't want to stay there as tourists. We wouldn't want to keep 400,000 men there just to march up and down the runways at Cam Ranh Bay.

But we felt if we stated it again and each of us subscribed to it, including the Government of South Vietnam, that they would ask us and ask all the other allies to withdraw their forces, if the other side withdrew theirs, the infiltration ceased, the violence ceased, that it would probably clarify our position.

We think we did that, until some of the politicians got mixed up in it and started trying not to clarify it but to confuse it.

It shouldn't be confused. Every participant in that conference, acting on good faith, with the best of motives, wanted to say to North Vietnam and every other nation in the world that we intend to stay there only so long as our presence is necessary to protect the territorial integrity of South Vietnam, to see that the violence there ceases, and the infiltration and the aggression ceases.

They know that and we ought not try to confuse it here and we ought not try to get it mixed up in a political campaign here.

Attempts to do that will cause people to lose votes instead of gaining them. And we ought not have men killed because we try to fuzz up something.

Our position is clear. We don't want to occupy that country. We didn't want to occupy the Dominican Republic. We went in there because our people were being shot at, because aggressive forces wanted to establish a form of government that was not in keeping with the will of the majority of the people of that country.

Once we were able to let the people have a free election, supervised election, let the majority speak its will, we pulled our troops out and came home.

That is what we will do in South Vietnam. When the aggression, infiltration, and violence ceases, not a nation there wants to keep occupying troops in South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon doesn't serve his country well by trying to leave that kind of impression in the hope that he can pick up a precinct or two, or a ward or two.

#### AN ALL-ASIAN CONFERENCE

[16.] Q. In that connection, President Marcos of the Philippines has called for an all-Asian conference. Do you see that this might carry on the work that was begun at Manila?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that Asians who have the same interests, the same problems, not only have the right, but the duty, to take such initiatives as they may think are desirable.

That is a matter for them to decide. I think it is one thing to decide which Asians are going to participate in that conference, where it is going to be, what kind of a conference, what governments are going to be invited.

We have encouraged regional meetings.



It is not a matter for us to decide; it is a matter for Asia. But the policy of the United States Government is to encourage the people who believe in freedom in Asia to get together and to talk out their problems, and to try to find solutions for them.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-second news conference was held in the East Room at the White House at 10 a.m. on Friday, November 4, 1966. The news conference was broadcast live on radio and television.

## 578 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *November 5, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

[1.] I am delighted to welcome you here this morning, to give you a brief report on what has happened.

We came in late yesterday and drove around and looked over the ranch some. I went to bed early and slept until 8:20 this morning.

Mr. McNamara came in a little after 9:30, and I received a somewhat detailed report on several items from him which he will sum up for you and take any questions you may care to ask.

I signed a number of bills today prior to his arrival, and have had a conversation with the Director of the Budget<sup>1</sup> in connection with some points I discussed with Mr. McNamara.

I had an extended visit with Carl Albert, the majority leader, about the Manila Conference and our Pacific-Asia trip, and also the legislative program for next year.

I think that is a fair assessment of what has gone on since I saw you yesterday.

Now I present to you Mr. McNamara.

### SECRETARY McNAMARA'S REMARKS ON THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AND VIETNAM

[2.] SECRETARY McNAMARA. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

<sup>1</sup> Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Yesterday, in a brief meeting I began to review with the President some of the matters relating to the fiscal 1968 Defense program, and we continued our discussion of that subject this morning.

As a foundation for decisions relating to the fiscal 1968 Defense budget, the President and I have been talking about the situation in Vietnam, discussing his impressions of the Far Eastern trip and my observations from my own recent trip.

We talked about the situation as it is today, as it looks for the months ahead, and this in comparison to what it was about a year ago.

You will recall that the military outlook was very dark, indeed, in the summer of 1965. The Vietcong and main force units of the North Vietnamese army that had infiltrated into the South were overpowering and were then destroying the military forces of South Vietnam.

As a matter of fact, many of the individual battalions of the South Vietnamese forces were decimated.

There was a very great fear then, shared by us, that the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong were determined to cut the country in two at its narrow waist, and, furthermore, that they had the ability to do so.

To prevent that disaster, the United States put into South Vietnam over 100,000 men in about 120 days. The potential disaster was averted. Our forces began to bring a grave

military situation under control.

Of course, since that time the scene has changed dramatically.

Whereas the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong forces were approaching possible victory some 15 months ago, I think it is clear to all that today a military victory is beyond their grasp.

One year ago we were in the midst of a very rapid troop expansion in South Vietnam. Today, a slowdown in our rate of troop deployment to that country is planned.

Looking ahead to 1967, particularly to matters that will influence our Defense program and our Defense budget for the next fiscal year, I think that barring unforeseen contingencies these major points seem clear:

First, draft calls for 1967 will be lower than for 1966. It is apparent that the total number of men to be drafted in the next 4 months—December, January, February, and March—which is our planning period, will be significantly smaller than the number of men drafted in the 4 months of August, September, October, and the current month of November.

As a matter of fact, during the current 4-month period, August through November, we will draft about 161,000 men, and I would expect that the number to be drafted in the next 4 months will approximate half of that total.

The inductions in August, September, October, and November ranged between 37,000 and 50,000 a month, and I think that in the next 4 months they will average less than 25,000.

Secondly, I think it is clear that barring unforeseen emergencies, the increases in U.S. forces in South Vietnam in 1967 will be substantially less than this year. From January 1 to December 31 of this year, our forces in South Vietnam will increase by approximately 200,000 men. The increase next

year will be nothing on that order.

Thirdly, here at home, as I have announced previously, we have already ordered a cut of \$1 billion in the planned annual rate of production of air ordnance. Today I discussed with the President the probability of a second cut. Our inventories of ordnance are rising faster than we anticipated. As a matter of fact, we have today on the ground in Southeast Asia approximately 160,000 tons of air ordnance and we have an additional 140,000 tons in transit.

Fourthly, I expect that this same trend towards stabilization will govern our air operations, and the deployments of air units to South Vietnam, and the level of our air activities. We have been flying, for example, more than 25,000 attack sorties a month. No sharp increases in that level of air activity are planned for the future.

Now, having said this, I want to emphasize that we do face a stubborn enemy. As a matter of fact, on the way down here today in the airplane, I read the most recent report of the interrogations of enemy prisoners, the North Vietnamese-Vietcong prisoners, that were captured during the period of June through September. This report showed that the morale of the North Vietnamese soldiers in South Vietnam and the morale of the Vietcong soldiers in South Vietnam is being affected by the air and ground operations carried out against them by the United States, the South Vietnamese, and the other free world forces.

Their sanctuaries which once existed deep in the jungle are no longer free from attack. Food for the enemy is a problem, an increasing problem. It is no longer plentiful. His medical supplies are often short. Disease, particularly malaria, is affecting his troops and at times rendering entire units ineffective.

Our field commanders report that enemy deaths in combat are averaging more than 1,000 men a week. To this number, of course, must be added the number captured—and the number captured in the last 4 weeks has been very high, indeed, something on the order of 2,100. That is almost a third of the total number of enemy captured during 1965. And to this number, of course, must be added those who are wounded and those who are immobilized or die because of disease.

The monsoon offensive that we anticipated during the months of the monsoon, May through October, has been thwarted.

More recently, despite the heavy infiltration across the demilitarized zone in the northern part of South Vietnam, and the enemy's clear intention to conduct a major offensive operation across that zone and in the northeastern portion of the First Corps area, our own spoiling operations have prevented them from doing so. Nonetheless, the overall conclusion of this interrogation report drawn from the interrogations of June through September is that the North Vietnamese soldiers and the Vietcong soldiers, while clearly affected by the pressures being brought to bear upon them, are fighting on stubbornly and from all indications will continue to fight on stubbornly.

They continue to infiltrate from the North to the South in large numbers, and they continue to bring in not only individuals by those infiltration routes but entire units, regiments of the North Vietnamese army, as well.

There is no question, however, that the military victory which the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong sought in the summer of 1965 is now beyond their grasp. This, then, permits another major change in the year ahead.

As all of you are aware, I think, progress

has been very slow in rural reconstruction, a most important program in South Vietnam. I think we all agree that this program demands additional attention from the Government of South Vietnam and from the free world forces during the forthcoming year. Fortunately, the military situation has now improved to the point so that additional emphasis can be placed upon this job of providing security to the countryside, security to the people in the villages and hamlets spread all over the country.

There is sufficient military power in the field today to permit the South Vietnamese to shift more of their regular military forces to the reconstruction effort, and this they plan to do.

And, finally, I commented to the President upon the most vivid impression I brought back from South Vietnam, and that is of the very high morale and very high effectiveness of all elements of the U.S. Armed Forces there. General Westmoreland has said that they are the best armed forces that he has ever seen in uniform, that they have the highest morale and the highest efficiency that he has ever observed in combat troops.

Perhaps this is a natural reaction from a commander of a military force. But it is not only one man's opinion; it is the universal opinion of all who have visited our troops in that country. I think in part it is a function of the fact that we are limiting their combat tour in a way that has never been done before in any major conflict.

As you know, the combat tour at present is limited to 12 months. We propose to keep it so. We will have brought back as a result of that limited tour about 250,000 men by the end of next month. We believe we can continue to limit the tour to 12 months, as far ahead as we can see, and do so without calling up Reserves.

Now I will be very happy to take your questions.

#### QUESTIONS

##### NEED FOR A TAX INCREASE

[3.] Q. Mr. Secretary, the President said yesterday that a decision on a tax increase would come after figures are in on a supplemental appropriation. In view of the figures you have given us today, can you give us any idea of what your thinking would be on the subject?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, I can't give you any idea of the total Defense budget for fiscal 1968 or the amount of any supplemental that may be requested. We are in the process of developing both the supplemental and the Defense budget. It was in connection with that that, as I say, I met with the President today. It will be several weeks before I can present to him a recommendation for fiscal 1968 Defense budget.

With respect to the supplemental, I should call your attention to the foundation of the fiscal 1967 Defense budget. At the time we presented it to the Congress, the President stated, and I repeated it in many visits with Members of Congress and in appearances before congressional committees, that the budget was based on the assumption that military operations would be financed through June 30, 1967. This was a conservative fiscal assumption.

It is an assumption which permits us to utilize the funds most efficiently to avoid waste and undue expenditures and avoid buying ahead of the time when we need to buy. But I think it is becoming clear now that that assumption needs to be changed. We need to look ahead to the possibility of financing operations beyond June 30, 1967.

As we reported to the Congress earlier this year, that would require a supplement. I think it is very clear a supplement will be necessary and will be recommended in January. We will be developing the specific amount and discussing it and recommending it to the President in the next several weeks.

THE PRESIDENT. If I might mention it, some of the figures we discussed this morning may be of interest to you.

Our revenue estimates now indicate that we will take in this year an increase of about \$5 billion, \$6 billion, or \$7 billion over what we planned in the budget. In other words, our revenue would be up from \$111 billion to \$116 or above. It could be off a billion dollars, or 2 billion. That may be a conservative estimate.

We will take in \$5 billion, \$6 billion, or \$7 billion more than we estimated we would take in.

Our failure to sell securities, our withdrawing them from the market, plus the extra cost of the interest rates, will cost us about \$4.5 billion of that revenue. Then we will have to take the congressional add-ons. We will pare those as much as we can. We are in the process of doing that now.

We will have, as I indicated yesterday, more in increased revenue than we will have in increased expenditures. In other words, we will have an increase of both, increased expenditures, because we are not selling the \$3.5 billion of securities, and because of the extra interest rates. That figure will be about \$4.5 billion.

We will have increased revenues that will more than cover it—\$5 billion, \$6 billion, or \$7 billion.

Then, when we get the figures on the supplemental for the military, we can give you a better picture. But we will not get those for several weeks yet.

PREDICTION FOR MILITARY VICTORY

[4.] Q. Mr. Secretary, you said that the Vietcong victory is not within their grasp. Is a military victory within our grasp in Vietnam, and can you give us any kind of an idea what you think the time element might be?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. I, as you know, have not proven to be the most reliable forecaster in the past, and I don't wish to run the risk of proving unreliable in the future. So I won't have any predictions of what lies ahead.

U.S. TROOP REQUIREMENTS

[5.] Q. Mr. Secretary, you stated that the troop increase in calendar 1966, I believe, would approximate 200,000 men.

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Yes.

Q. But you didn't give us a figure for 1967.

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Intentionally so.

Q. Would you do that, please?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, I couldn't give you an estimate for 1967. We don't have detailed plans. But I can tell you that the increase for 1967 will be substantially less than the 200,000 increase between January 1 and December 31 of this year.

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you tell us what that 200,000 increase will bring our force level to?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Well, we had about 182,000 men in South Vietnam at the beginning of the year, and if the amount added this year exactly equaled 200,000, and it will be somewhat above or below that, it would bring the total at the end of this year to about 385,000.

EFFECT OF AIR ORDNANCE CUTBACK

[6.] Q. Mr. Secretary, as you speak of the cutback in ordnance required for Air Force activities, how could we compare our situation today with a few years ago? If we should be successful in achieving peace in a relatively short time, 2 or 3 months, what would be the Department of Defense position with materiel on hand? Would we have a huge surplus, such as we had after Korea?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Well, I think your question relates to the impact of peace on our economy. We have been very conscious of that in planning the buildup of our forces. As I mentioned to you a few moments ago, General Westmoreland has said he has never seen or heard of a military force in history that is as well equipped or as effective as we have.

We have that there, and we achieved this level of effectiveness without material allocations, without wage controls, without price controls, and with the Defense budget which, in terms of gross national product, is lower today, lower in 1966, than it was in 4 of the past 5 years.

I hope we are doing it, and I believe we are doing it, without piling up the tremendous surpluses with which we have entered peace after World War II and Korea.

After Korea, for example, there was a surplus of over \$12 billion of military equipment on hand. That required an immediate termination of production, with very serious and adverse effects on employment in the areas in which defense production had been heavily concentrated.

This time we have planned both to hold to a minimum the burden on our society dur-

ing the period of military operations, and also soften the impact of the termination of such operations by providing for a continuation of production to build up inventories after the introduction of peace.

So the specific answer to your question is, I think, that you will not see a sharp, dramatic, drastic termination of defense production, with all the adverse effects that that has on individuals and localities.

#### EFFECTS OF BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

[7.] Q. Mr. Secretary, how effective has been the bombing of North Vietnam on the morale and on the military objectives?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. I think you have to, in answering that question, remember the three objectives that we had when we started bombing.

The first was to increase the morale of the South Vietnamese military forces and civilian population. The bombing started in February 1965. That nation was under intense pressure from the North at that time. This was a major act by the United States indicating to them that they could expect continued support from this country. Surely we have achieved that objective.

A second objective was to reduce the flow of men and equipment from the North to the South and/or to increase the cost of that infiltration of men and equipment from the North to the South.

Very clearly we have increased the cost. How much we have reduced the flow, we cannot say. But it is very clear that North Vietnam has diverted about 300,000 men from other activities in their society to the repair of the lines of communication over which they are infiltrating men and equipment from the North, and which lines of communication have been the primary targets of our bombing in the North.

The third objective, of course, was to make clear to the political leaders and the people of the North that as long as they continued to seek to subvert and destroy the independence of the people of the South, that they would pay a price in the North.

I think it is very clear they are paying a price.

We never intended, and we don't believe now, that the bombing of the North will, by itself, lead to a termination of the activity in the South.

#### LEVEL OF AIR ACTIVITY

[8.] Q. Mr. Secretary, on the same general subject, in your discussion of the level of air activity, you mentioned sorties, but you gave no estimate of the level of bombing activity in 1967. Could you do so? There have been some recent reports.

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Well, I mentioned that we have been flying somewhat more than 25,000 attack sorties a month, and that I didn't anticipate any significant increase in that level.

I think that that is a fair measure of the bombing activity. The attack sorties are the vehicles by which the bombing is carried out.

#### EFFECT OF ORDNANCE CUTBACKS

[9.] Q. Mr. Secretary, is it the administration's hope that the announcement of these cutbacks will have a diplomatic effect?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, it is simply a statement of reality. The cutbacks will take place and I think it is information that you and our public will find of interest.

It is particularly information that bears on the future of our economy and the transition from war to peace.

REPORTER. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

[10.] THE PRESIDENT. On this point, we will have these items costed out. In preparing our budget, it is necessary to review some of these matters that Secretary McNamara has reviewed with us this morning. We will have that taking place from now to January 1.

The latter part of November and December will be taken up mostly with the Budget people. But before that, we will have a series of proposals by Cabinet officers. Following these proposals, the President will pass on them and then the Budget will cost them out and they will go into the State of the Union Message.

Mr. McNamara's proposals this morning indicated a lower draft call, lower ammunition production, lower assignments overseas for next year. There will be other adjustments that will be made. When these are processed and costed out, we will arrive at the figure for the budget that will go up in January.

Arriving this afternoon will be Mr. Cater, of the White House staff, and Mr. John Gardner. They will review the education, health, and social security proposals that they care to have considered for next year.

Some of them we can afford, and some of them we cannot. We will look at them, analyze them, consider them, and have the Budget cost them out.

We expect Mr. Cater and Secretary Gard-

ner to stay overnight. They will be returning to Washington tomorrow.

[11.] Secretary McNamara talked to you about the reconstruction work that we are doing in the pacification field. We went into great detail with the South Vietnamese, General Westmoreland, and Ambassador Lodge, at the Manila Conference.

Following that Conference, my assistant, Mr. Komer, went with them back to South Vietnam. He spent several days there. He made a brief report yesterday morning on the plans that we have in that field for the days ahead. Secretary McNamara carried through on some of it today.

I will ask Mr. Komer to come down late Sunday or Monday to go over that entire proposal<sup>2</sup> and we will try to have that costed out for the next few months.

That is about as far as we can see ahead now. I do not know that Secretary Gardner's proposals or Mr. Komer's proposals will have any interest, or whether you want to come out here for them or not. They will come by *Jetstar* to the ranch. I will keep Mr. Christian<sup>3</sup> advised.

That is all. Thank you very much.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-third news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday, November 5, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> A summary of Robert W. Komer's report to the President was released on November 7 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1673). See also note to Item 521.

<sup>3</sup> George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

## 579 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. *November 5, 1966*

THE BILL to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been 50 years in the making. In 1916 the National Park Service first cited the need to preserve for public use

the strip of uninhabited, tree-covered dunes, and white sandy beaches stretching along the south shore of Lake Michigan from East Chicago to Michigan City.

Over the years many bills were introduced in the Congress. But it took the foresight and determination of the 89th Congress—and the tireless work of Senator Paul Douglas—to save the last remaining undeveloped portion of this lakeshore area. Thirteen miles of dunes and shorelines will be preserved for public use and enjoyment.

Its beaches and woodlands will provide a haven for the bird lover, the beachcomber, the botanist, the hiker, the camper, and the swimmer.

Within a 100-mile radius of the Indiana Dunes there are 9½ million people crowded into one of the greatest industrial areas of our country. For these people, as well as for millions of other visitors, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore offers ideal recreational opportunities. Here man can find solace and relief from the pressures of the industrial world.

The Members of the Congress who have

worked with dedication for so many years toward enactment of this bill deserve great credit. In addition to Senator Douglas, I particularly commend the diligence of Senators Hartke and Bayh, and Representatives Roush, Madden, and Udall.

During this administration more than 980,000 acres in 24 States have been added to the National Park System by the Congress. Twenty major conservation measures were passed by the 89th Congress. None gives me greater satisfaction than this bill to preserve the Indiana Dunes.

The great scenic and scientific attractions of the Dunes moved poet Carl Sandburg to say, "The Indiana Dunes are to the Midwest what the Grand Canyon is to Arizona and Yosemite is to California."

Our entire country is made richer by this act I have signed today.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (S. 360) is Public Law 89-761 (80 Stat. 1309).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 580 The President's News Conference of *November 6, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS

I have some announcements to make to you this morning. There will be other releases available through Mr. Christian<sup>1</sup> as a result of some of our labors yesterday and last evening.

We will be processing something like 100 bills in the next few days. We will give you information on them as soon as we can.

We have no desire to rush you or snow

<sup>1</sup>George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

you, but I guess you do want to know what is happening.

We do want to get through with the examination of these measures and take action on them as soon as we can.

[2.] I shall be seeing some of you in San Antonio tomorrow. I plan to come in during the afternoon and submit to some preparatory examinations prior to the surgery that will take place in the next few days.

We will also look at the facilities at Brooke Hospital and consult with the doctors while we're there, before we make a decision where the operations will take place.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>The final arrangements were announced by the President on November 13 (see Item 610 [1]).



We would like for them to take place here if that is possible, and we would like to advance the date as much as we can. Now that we know it is going to be necessary, I guess the quicker you get it over with the better.

I would hope that the doctors could agree to an operation somewhat earlier than we originally expected.

[3.] I am expecting Mr. Komer, my special assistant in connection with Vietnam, to arrive late today or early tomorrow morning.

He will follow through with the conversations and recommendations as a result of his most recent visit to Vietnam and the preliminary discussions we had with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense earlier in the week.

[4.] I expect Ambassador Goldberg to arrive at the ranch sometime before I leave for San Antonio tomorrow. I hope to have some extended discussions with him. Perhaps he will fly into San Antonio with me. If not, I will try to give you a summary of the results of our conversation.<sup>3</sup>

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

[5.] I have a statement in connection with the announcement of the appointment of the Secretary of Transportation, which I will present to you at the request of the radio and television people. I will read it and there will be copies available to all of you, from Mr. Christian's office.

On October 15, I signed the Department of Transportation bill, which established that Department. At that time, I remarked

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<sup>3</sup> On November 7, the White House made public a report to the President from U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1670).

that the problems of untangling, coordinating, and building a national transportation system worthy of America was a monumental task.

I said, "Because the job is great, I intend to appoint a strong man to fill it. The new Secretary will be my principal adviser and my strong right arm on all matters affecting transportation in the United States. I hope he will be the best equipped man in this country to give leadership to the country, to the President, to the Cabinet, and to the Congress."

Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to announce that I believe that man described above is Mr. Alan Boyd, the present Under Secretary of Commerce. It is my intention to nominate Mr. Boyd as Secretary of Transportation as soon as Congress convenes in January.

Mr. Boyd has broader experience in the field of transportation than any other individual that I have been able to observe within or without the Federal Government. He came to Washington to serve President Kennedy as Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board in 1961. In 1965 I appointed him Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Prior to his Federal service, Mr. Boyd was chairman of the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission. Before that, he was general counsel of the Florida Turnpike Authority. He is intimately familiar with all modes of transportation, at all levels of government.

As Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, Mr. Boyd has been charged with the overall responsibility for the basic transportation of the Federal Government.

He was a member of the task force which recommended to me the establishment of a Department of Transportation. He has worked with the Members of Congress on the legislation establishing the Department. It

was under his leadership and by his guidance that this legislation was enacted.

This will be the fourth largest department in the entire Federal Government. It brings together for the first time 31 agencies and their bureaus, nearly 100,000 employees, and almost \$6 billion in Federal funds now devoted to transportation. The activities of these transportation agencies, programs, and experts must now be consolidated, coordinated, and given imaginative, aggressive leadership.

To assist the Secretary of Transportation in this enormous undertaking, 25 Presidential appointees are provided for in the act establishing the Department. I have reviewed with Mr. Boyd overnight and this morning the selection of these 25 men. I have asked him to proceed to carefully comb the Federal Government to obtain the best qualified men available and to go outside the Government to enlist the services of any of those that he thinks would be particularly suited for this field. I have told him to use only one yardstick: that is, character, integrity, and competence. He will be doing that, I am sure, with due consideration to geographical areas and to people's particular background in the field of transportation.

Secretary Gardner reviewed with him some of the important decisions he had made in the field of personnel in the reorganization of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

I expect that Mr. Boyd and Mr. Macy<sup>4</sup> will submit to me at as early a date as possible, and hopefully before Congress gets back, an eligible list of the suitable candidates.

Transportation is this Nation's biggest industry. It accounts for \$1 out of every \$5 in the American economy. It employs

<sup>4</sup>John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, Civil Service Commission.

more than 2½ million people. To insure that this great industry serves the needs of our people, satisfies the demands of our expanding economy, we will look to the Secretary of Transportation.

The Congress has conferred upon him responsibility to provide leadership in transportation matters: in the development of national transportation policies and programs, in the advancement of transportation technology and the promotion of safety, in all modes of transportation.

The President looks to him, as does his country, for the leadership and guidance that are essential to build a nation and maintain the type of national transportation system that this country deserves and must have.

I want to introduce to you now Mr. Boyd and his charming wife.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR ADOPTED CHILDREN

[6.] This morning I signed some private bills which point to the need for amendments to the Social Security Act.

A copy of my signing statement will be made available by Mr. Christian.

#### DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

[7.] Secretary Gardner flew down to visit me yesterday afternoon and we spent some time reviewing various plans and proposals in the area of health, education, and welfare.

This is one of my favorite subjects and I asked the Secretary to join us here today.

As I have told you, other Cabinet officers will be coming prior to the operation this week.

As you know, the HEW is the second

largest department in the entire Federal Government.

Within the past 2 years, HEW has launched more than forty programs in education and health alone. This is a considerable number of new programs for any department.

At my request, Secretary Gardner has been reviewing ways to streamline the Department and to make it more modern and efficient, and economical in its operation.

Dr. Gardner has submitted to me some very far-reaching proposals for major reorganizations of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department. In general, I believe they are worthy of very serious consideration. I have asked Director Schultze of the Budget Bureau and members of my White House staff to join the Secretary in giving these most careful study.

Last Friday I met with members of Secretary Gardner's task force on nursing homes that I asked to be set up some time ago. I asked him to develop a radical new program for care of the elderly and to call on the best architects available in America to create designs for these homes.

The Secretary expects this task force to work out a plan involving Federal, State, and local participation, along with private enterprise, to provide much better care for our senior citizens.

We want the nursing home to be a place of comfort and not a prison for the old.

We reviewed my directive to give top priority in Federal programs for producing health workers.<sup>5</sup> The Secretary predicts that total training and retraining in these vital occupations will almost double during this coming year.

The Secretary gave me an excellent report on the launching of the teaching corps last night.

<sup>5</sup> See Item 490.

He believes it has already proven its value in getting dedicated young teachers to go into the slum schools. He recommends that we triple the size of the Teacher Corps in the next year.

The Secretary brought me some bad news as well as good. He estimates one million students will drop out of school this year; 3 out of 10 will not finish high school. Eleven million American adults have not completed sixth grade education. Three million are totally illiterate. It costs us about \$37 billion a year in lost earning capacity.

So I urge the parents of America to help us stop this. I urge the students to get more education and to stay in school. And I warn the educators and religious leaders of America of their need to modernize and improve programs to appeal to our young people. Otherwise, delinquency and crime will continue to increase.

Dr. Gardner reported that the United States ranks 11th among the nations in infant mortality. This is a record that we do not want to keep very long.

He also gave me some grim facts about the health hazards caused by the contamination of our environment.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF  
DIRECTOR OF THE HEART INSTITUTE

[8.] Finally, I reviewed with the Secretary his recommendation for the new Director of the Heart Institute. I told him I wanted an outstanding cardiologist who has not forgotten that the object of health research is to help people.

Dr. Gardner assured me that he has just that kind of a man.

I am happy this morning to announce the appointment of Dr. Donald S. Frederickson, who was formerly Clinical Director of the Heart Institute. His biography will be

made available to you through Mr. Christian.

Now I would like to present to you Secretary Gardner.

Since he is a Republican, maybe he can discuss some of his plans without being accused of playing politics.

I assure you the fact that the first two Cabinet officers are Republicans is purely coincidental.

#### REMARKS OF SECRETARY GARDNER

[9.] SECRETARY GARDNER. The President and I talked about a great many things. I will just touch on five of them that I think may be of particular interest to you.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

First, social security. On October 12th, the President announced, as a minimum program for improvements in social security cash benefits: an average increase of 10 percent, a minimum benefit of \$100 for those with 25 years coverage under the program, and changes in the retirement test to allow older persons who work to have more total income.

The President said at Baltimore<sup>6</sup> that the average increase might be even higher than 10 percent, perhaps 12 percent, perhaps 14 percent. That was really the basis of our conversation.

We discussed the various alternatives for reaching these figures; the means of financing them. And since we have not yet completed all of the staff work, we are not prepared to make any announcement today on that.

#### HEALTH MANPOWER

[10.] The second subject is health manpower. There isn't any other problem

<sup>6</sup> See Item 509.

which is a more serious barrier to the achievement of the health goals of the American people than the serious shortages in health manpower. This is not a new problem. We have had it for 20 years. The Government is already doing a great deal to train doctors, dentists, nurses.

One of the most serious shortages is in the nursing field. One of the most hopeful things that we can do is to bring back into the field people who have practiced, have been trained, and are now out of the field.

There are 300,000 nurses still licensed but not working today. We have set as this year's goal bringing back 10 percent of these, giving them refresher courses, which will enable them to practice.

Last year, we gave refresher courses to 1,000. This year we are shooting for 30,000. If we achieve that, it will be the equivalent of a whole year's graduating class of nurses. We hope to do the same with medical technologists on a smaller scale.

We have to train more subprofessionals in the health fields if we are going to do the job that the American people want us to do.

On September 29 the President wrote to the Department of Labor, the Veterans Administration, and HEW, and told us to get busy on this. We are getting busy.

Secretary Wirtz and I plan to produce twice as many health workers in these categories as last year. These are practical nurses, nurses aides, laboratory assistants, and workers at that level.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

[11.] Third, maternal and child health. The President already alluded to the shocking figures here. We think of ourselves as an enlightened nation. Most Americans, if asked, would surely say that we provide the best health care in the world, or very near

the best. You might think, then, that we would rank lowest in infant mortality. But, as the President pointed out, we rank 11th. By the standards of the most advanced country in terms of infant mortality, we lose 40,000 more babies each year than we should.

To me, and to the President, that is a shocking fact and we intend to do something about it.

Infant mortality is only the beginning of the problem. There are more than 1 million children who need eye glasses, who can't afford them. There is an urgent need for dental care among all children of low-income families. Many children suffer from chronic diseases or handicapping conditions of various sorts, which either go untreated altogether, or are treated so late that the condition is far worse and more irreparable than it might have been.

I am going to recommend legislation—and I have discussed this with the President—for a new program of grants to experiment with new ways of providing children with health services, new ways of training child health workers. At the same time, we are going to work toward a program of early case finding, early diagnosis, and early treatment which will get at these conditions before they do become irreparable.

#### THE TEACHER CORPS

[12.] Fourth, the Teacher Corps. One-fifth of the children of this Nation are not receiving the education that they should have. One of the reasons is clearly the teacher shortage. The Teacher Corps sends its members into those communities where the need is greatest. They work on the local level, under local control, and only where they have been invited. Many communities have invited them—far more than we can serve.

The Teacher Corps now has 1,250 members. I have recommended to the President that we triple that next summer.

There are great numbers of able young people across the country who are eager to serve. I said that we had filled 1,250 slots. We had 12,000 applications.

And the communities are eager to have them. In short, there is a grave need. They are a dedicated young people, eager to serve, and the Teacher Corps is an ideal device for bringing those two together.

#### THE REORGANIZATION OF HEW

[13.] Finally, I will mention the subject of reorganization. I have proposed to the President a major and far-reaching reorganization of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Specifically, I have proposed the establishment of three sub-Cabinet departments, each headed by a secretary and each responsible to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare: a Department of Health, a Department of Education, and a Department of Individual and Family Services, which would include both social security and welfare, and perhaps other programs.

This will reduce the number of line agencies reporting to the Secretary from eight to three. It will give each of the three primary program fields a stronger national voice and greater prominence, and, at the same time, it will keep the three fields closely related under one management and in a position where they can work very closely.

We have discovered there isn't any other way to get at the complex problems of poverty, the problems of the cities, and the other complex problems that face us today, without interrelation of these three fields.

We owe it to the taxpayers, and the President feels this very strongly, to adopt the

most efficient and effective forms of organization to do the job. Nothing has occupied my time more fully since I have been Secretary.

Only sound and modern management of this Department will insure that the taxpayers' dollar appropriated for education will finally bring about some improvement in the American schools.

Thank you very much.

#### QUESTIONS

[14.] **THE PRESIDENT.** If you have any questions of Mr. Gardner, I am sure he will be glad to answer them, or if you have anything on your mind that you would like for me to comment upon I will be glad to do it.

#### MR. BOYD'S APPOINTMENT

Q. Mr. President, do you intend to give Mr. Boyd a recess appointment?

**THE PRESIDENT.** I intend to nominate him when Congress gets back in January, as I did in the case of Secretary Weaver and others.

Q. You will wait until then for the Department to begin formally functioning?

**THE PRESIDENT.** Well, I think the statute provides that.

#### FACTOR OF THE BACKLASH IN THE CAMPAIGN

[15.] Q. Mr. President, with respect to the others, I hope you won't mind a question about the campaign.

**THE PRESIDENT.** No, not a bit.

Q. Could you give us your judgment on how big a factor the backlash is in the campaign?

**THE PRESIDENT.** Yes. I will give you a statement at the conclusion of these questions on the backlash, if that is agreeable.

If there are any other questions, I will take them first.

Q. That is agreeable, sir.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS ON MR. NIXON

[16.] Q. Mr. President, if I might also change the subject slightly, the Republicans are making or trying to make very much out of your comments on Mr. Nixon the other day. Do you think there is any need or desire for clarification of what you said?

**THE PRESIDENT.** No, I don't think so. I responded to your question the other day about the terms of the Manila Agreement.<sup>7</sup>

The response, I think, covered two points: One, the provisions of the Manila Agreement; and, second, my opinion that the person who prompted the question and the criticism of the leaders who participated in that agreement, particularly the leaders of South Vietnam who signed it, and the other signatories, did not base it upon knowledge and information from the diplomatic front, the Secretary of State, or any who participated in the Conference, or from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or from the National Security Council, but simply based it upon a political campaign speech.

I don't care—and I don't think the people would want us to—to involve their men or involve this question in the campaign.

I don't intend to.

I pointed out very clearly what the Conference provided: unanimous agreement by all nations. I thought that the criticism of it was not based upon fact but fantasy; not based upon merit but upon politics.

#### PLANS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SURGERY

[17.] Q. Mr. President, sir, if it turns out—

<sup>7</sup> See Item 577 [15].

THE PRESIDENT. That "sir" kind of disarms me. Go ahead. I hope it's a friendly question.

Q. It is.

If it turns out that the facilities at Brooke do prove adequate and you can have your operations there, could you be a little more specific? Would it come in the next few days?

THE PRESIDENT. That will depend upon the doctors. Mrs. Johnson and I have talked it over. And she is very persuasive. We want to get it over with as soon as we can. We see no reason to delay when you have this thing to face up to.

As soon as they can make the necessary tests, laboratory examinations and others, we hope we can do it.

I would like for it to occur certainly this week or the early part of next week. The doctors have indicated in their conference with you it would be 2 weeks, 15 days, something like that.

We are going to try to expedite them.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[18.] Q. Secondly, sir, since your health is in the news these days, I wonder if you would just tell us how you feel.

THE PRESIDENT. I feel fine. I have a huskiness in my voice which you can observe, as a result of this growth or polyp, or whatever they call it.

I have a little strain and pulling on my side. I don't want to get into too much detail about that for fear it might arouse your sensibilities, or it might not be considered in good taste. But it is enough that I am conscious of the fact that I have problems there.

I am not in any pain of a serious nature, but it is something that I want to get over. As long as you have a kind of curtain hang-

ing over you, not knowing what is in your throat, what is going to be the result of it, the best way to do is to just hit the cold water. And that is what I want to do, as soon as the doctors will let me.

That is why we are scheduling this afternoon a meeting tomorrow to make some preparatory examinations and have those results submitted to the Mayo Clinic people.

Dr. Burkley<sup>8</sup> came in last night.

Then we hope that their decision will be favorable and we can move ahead rather quickly.

I would say that I believe we will considerably advance the date, not through any emergency but just because I want to get the answer, get it behind me, and get on to my work.

It will be necessary to get some of these bills out of the way. I will try to do that today, tomorrow, and the next day. I hope you don't think we have a limited time to sign them and to analyze them. Each one has to be considered by the Budget and the various departments concerned. But we will be signing hundreds.

Those of you who are not in good physical condition better go back and rest up and be prepared for these announcements, or get some extra help in here.

I just observed the other morning on television that some of our associates on the trip, at least part of the trip, who visited one or two places with us spend most of their time talking about their physical condition instead of the Manila Conference. I don't want that to get involved here.

The people are interested in what happens to all of these bills, the legislation, and so forth. So I hope you all get your comforts taken care of and report what we hand to you.

<sup>8</sup> Vice Adm. George G. Burkley, Physician to the President.

## ELECTION FORECAST

[19.] Q. Mr. President, would you give us your forecast on the election Tuesday?

THE PRESIDENT. I really don't know much more than you do. I have asked the Postmaster General to come down. I don't know just when he will be here. I thought I would get him to bring me up to date on what the Members of Congress tell him.

I have the impression from what he briefly said to me, when we were in a signing ceremony the other morning, that he anticipates there will be no substantial change at all in the Senate.

We may actually gain, make a gain, in the Senate.

He anticipates that whatever loss there is in the House will be much smaller than the average loss. He thinks, because of the very fine record that the 89th Congress has made, that most of these political gestures made in the last few days of the campaign by people who are trying to gain some seats will not pay off at the polls on Tuesday.

But I don't know what they will show. I don't think it makes a great deal of difference whether you make a prediction of 5, 10, 15, or 20 in these matters, unless there is some change in overall policy, and I don't anticipate that. I think the Democrats will have a good, healthy, substantial majority in the House of Representatives because the American people approve of the fine work of this Congress.

I think we will change some Republican seats. Some of them are going to lose. But I don't think it will be because they supported our program; it will be because of other reasons and because they didn't support it.

And I think some Democrats will lose for the same reason.

But I don't expect any great swing. I expect us really to hold our own or pick up

seats in the Senate. If we do suffer any losses in the House they will be minimal and I think below the average since 1890. That is 40-some-odd—41, I think.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Does anyone have any questions of Secretary Gardner?

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE  
"WHITE BACKLASH"

[20.] Q. Mr. President, you won't forget that statement, will you?

THE PRESIDENT. I will do it right now. Thank you.

I can think of nothing more dangerous, more divisive, or more self-destructive than the effort to prey on what is called "white backlash."

I thought it was a mistake to pump this issue up in the 1964 campaign, and I do not think it served the purpose of those who did.

I think it is dangerous because it threatens to vest power in the hands of second-rate men whose only qualification is their ability to pander to other men's fears.

I think it divides this Nation at a very critical time—and therefore it weakens us as a united country.

I think that the so-called "white backlash" is destructive, not only of the interests of Negro Americans, but of all those who stand to gain from humane and far-sighted government. And those that stand to gain from humane and far-sighted government is everybody.

Nevertheless, there are those who try to stimulate suspicion into hatred, and to make fear and frustration their springboard into public office. Many of them do it openly. Some let their henchmen do it for them. Their responsibility is the same.

Americans are rightly concerned about the civil disorders that have taken place in



some of our cities. The leaders of those disorders are just as bigoted in their own way as those who now seek to exploit "white backlash." It is our public duty to prosecute them when they endanger the lives and the property of innocent people—Negro or white.

But the answer to their bigotry is not more bigotry in return. We will solve nothing by resorting to racism. Racism—whether it comes packaged in the Nazi's brown shirt or a three-button suit—destroys the moral fiber of a nation. It poisons public life.

So I would urge every American to ask himself before he goes to the polls on Tuesday: Do I want to cast my vote on the basis of fear? Do I want to follow the merchants of bigotry? Do I want to repudiate good

men—Democrats and Republicans alike—who have given us Medicare, a great education program, a higher minimum wage, new parks and playgrounds, protection for the consumer, the hope for cleaning out our slums and rivers and the air we breathe?

I don't believe our people will want to be misled from these important subjects, and will want to do that. I believe they want to move forward in confidence—not backward in fear, hate, and by prejudice and the night riders.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-fourth news conference was held in the Municipal Building at Fredericksburg, Texas, at 10:21 a.m. on Sunday, November 6, 1966.

## 581 Statement by the President Upon Signing Private Bills Relating to Social Security Benefits for Adopted Children.

*November 6, 1966*

AS A RULE, I am opposed to special legislation providing benefits to some people when others are being denied similar treatment. However, I am signing two private bills this morning because they show the need for a change in our Social Security Act.

Under that act a child can get social security benefits only if he has been legally adopted by the surviving spouse within 2 years after the worker's death.

Katherine M. Perakis was placed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Perakis on a conditional basis for the purpose of eventual adoption several months before Mr. Perakis' death. Because of factors beyond her control and through no fault of her own, Mrs. Perakis was not able to adopt Katherine

legally until more than 2 years after the date of the death.

Susan Jeanne Clynes has lived with her paternal grandmother since shortly after her birth. Her grandmother married Mr. George I. Clynes on June 28, 1958, and he supported Susan until his death on January 16, 1959. Mrs. Clynes legally adopted Susan on February 15, 1962, 13 months after the 2-year eligibility period provided by law had expired. The death of Mr. Clynes deprived Susan of support which she had been receiving from him in the same manner as though she had been his own child.

In both these cases, the strict enforcement of the law has defeated the purpose of the program. I have asked Secretary Gardner

to review these cases and to recommend an amendment to the Social Security Act so that similar hardships can be avoided in the future.

NOTE: The bill for the relief of Mrs. Perakis is Private Law 89-740 (80 Stat. 1713); the bill for the relief of Mrs. Clynes is Private Law 89-454 (80 Stat. 1707).

The statement was released at Fredericksburg, Texas.

## 582 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Small Business Investment Act Amendments. *November 6, 1966*

I AM HAPPY to sign into law a bill which will materially strengthen the regulatory authority of the Small Business Administration over small business investment companies.

The Congress in 1958 enacted the Small Business Investment Act, providing for the establishment of small business investment companies to stimulate the flow of private funds into small businesses.

The investment companies that have been formed as a result of that act occupy a special position under Federal law. Their honest and efficient management is essential if they are to fulfill their purpose successfully.

This bill will help assure the kind of sound management that will keep faith with the small business community and the public trust. It gives the Small Business Administration new regulatory powers, with proper

safeguards, to revoke the licenses of small business investment companies that knowingly breach the law, to remove officials of those companies for violations of the law or for personal dishonesty, and to issue cease and desist orders against those officials who violate the provisions of the act. It bars dishonest persons from participating in the management of these companies.

It is fitting that the 89th Congress passed both this bill and the Financial Institutions Supervisory Act, which gives to the Government's financial agencies similar regulatory authorities over banks and savings and loan associations. These new laws are significant steps forward in the protection of the public.

NOTE: As enacted, the Small Business Investment Act Amendments is Public Law 89-779 (80 Stat. 1359).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 583 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Relating to Vessel Safety and the Financial Responsibility of Owners. *November 6, 1966*

AMERICAN passenger ships built today are the safest the world has ever known. They are constructed and maintained to the highest standards of safety which American science and ingenuity can devise.

However, as the tragic burning and sinking of the *Yarmouth Castle* made grimly clear, this is not enough. The *Yarmouth Castle* was a foreign flag vessel built in 1927. Seventy-nine Americans were among the 90

human beings who lost their lives because this ship was exempt from compliance with modern construction standards.

In my transportation message to the Congress this year, I recommended that action be taken to correct this situation. In this bill, the Congress has acted to close loopholes in the current law. This new legislation:

—establishes higher minimum standards

- of safety which must be met within 2 years by passenger ships sailing from U.S. ports,
- requires disclosure of vessel safety standards in all advertising in the United States,
- requires vessel owners to submit evidence of their financial responsibility to meet passenger claims for injury, death, or sailing cancellations.

There is, however, a significant omission in the law. No action was taken to repeal the inadequate limitations on the liability of a shipowner for personal injury or death.

To protect the traveling public, we shall make another effort next year to repeal these outmoded limitations on a shipowner's liability.

We can no longer tolerate unnecessary loss of life at sea. Modern science has provided us with the technical know-how to prevent such losses. We must insist that this know-how be fully mobilized and employed to safeguard the lives and welfare of our traveling citizens.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 10327) is Public Law 89-777 (80 Stat. 1356).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 584 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Disaster Relief Act. *November 6, 1966*

I HAVE today signed S. 1861 which makes available additional disaster relief to American citizens and their communities in times of natural disaster.

The legislation augments existing Federal authorities in the disaster field in the following ways:

It establishes a single Federal agency—the Office of Emergency Planning—as the arm of Federal coordination for all disaster relief activities carried out by other Federal departments.

It provides additional assistance in rural areas by permitting the Farmers Home Administration to make loans and grants for public and quasi-public agencies and non-profit corporations for repair or replacement of waste disposal systems and other public facilities damaged or destroyed by major disasters.

It allows the Department of Education to assist in the repair and reconstruction of public universities and colleges stricken in major disasters and authorizes the Department to help maintain and operate the institutions

following a major disaster.

It authorizes the Small Business Administration to make loans to private universities and colleges, and waive interest payments or defer principal as might be required.

It permits the Office of Emergency Planning to share the costs of repair and reconstruction of public facilities under construction at the time of natural disaster.

It directs the Office of Emergency Planning to investigate the use of additional air operational facilities in minimizing the impact of forest and grass fires.

I have asked Director Farris Bryant of the Office of Emergency Planning to bring together all elements of the Federal establishment so that these new authorities are fully understood and utilized. Everything we can do to minimize the consequences of natural disaster and to streamline Federal procedures for dealing with them should be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 1861 is Public Law 89-769 (80 Stat. 1316).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

585 Statement by the President Calling Upon Citizens To Vote in the Forthcoming Elections. *November 7, 1966*

*My fellow Americans:*

Tomorrow we vote.

The long months of campaigning are over. The hour of decision has arrived.

This fall issues have been debated which bear deeply on the quality of life in America—on where we are, and where we want to go.

Personalities have been examined. Records have been studied. Charges and countercharges have been made. On television, in the press, on signboards, on street corners, and in smoky hotel ballrooms the candidates have presented their case.

Tomorrow—in every State in the Union—the polls will open. You—the citizens of America—will deliver your verdict.

In some States you will choose your Governor and State legislature and one of your United States Senators. In every State you will choose your Congressmen.

What has all the fanfare—all the charges and countercharges, all the slogans and serious talk—amounted to?

On Wednesday, when the results are in and the winners have celebrated and the losers have conceded, the issues will remain. We will still face the great questions of war and peace, of providing a better life for our people, of caring for those in need. We will not have provided any final answers to those questions when we vote on Tuesday.

What we will have done is decide who will try to answer those questions in the name of the people.

We will have entrusted to some men, and denied to other men, the authority and responsibility for the conduct of our public business.

The citizens of a democracy have no graver task than this—nor any prouder right.

Generations ago, Americans were willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to secure the vote. In our own time men have marched and prayed and sung to win it and exercise it—often at great risk to themselves.

It is precious—and powerful. It is our protection against tyranny and bad government. It is the instrument of peaceful change. It is the way we express our views on the most important questions we face as a people.

But it is not self-exercising. The right to vote is only an abstraction if it is not used. The man and woman who stay at home tomorrow will have the right to vote—but they will not have a part in choosing who shall lead them in the next few years. The wisest man who does not vote has less control over his destiny than one who, though he may lack understanding, does go to the polls.

Tomorrow we vote. The issues are important and complex. The choice of good men is critical. I urge you, my fellow Americans, to use the right that men have died for—and that is your own voice in the future of your country. Tomorrow—vote.

NOTE: The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

586 Statement by the President Upon Signing the District of  
Columbia Public Education Act. *November 7, 1966*

AT LAST, public higher education is coming to the Nation's Capital.

The District of Columbia Public Education Act, which I have signed today, is a landmark. No longer will District children be denied the opportunity, available to high school graduates in every State, to continue their education after high school in a publicly supported institution.

When the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute open their doors, a longstanding educational inequity will be eliminated.

Higher education is the key that unlocks many doors today; a high school diploma, too often, is not enough. Opportunities must be available at a minimum cost for every young person to continue his education to the limit of his capacity. Similar opportunities must be available for adults who seek to upgrade and update their skills.

The two new educational institutions will provide these educational opportunities. They will offer programs in the arts and sciences as well as vocational and technical training programs.

I pledge the full support of the Federal Government in making these institutions not only a success, but a model for the Nation.

I wish to commend Senator Morse and Representative Ancher Nelsen, as well as Congressmen McMillan, Dowdy, and Whitener, and the many others who devoted their time and talent to this bill. I wish also to thank the members of the Committee on Publicly Supported Higher Education in the District of Columbia, whose report to me provided the groundwork essential for this legislation.

NOTE: As enacted, the District of Columbia Public Education Act is Public Law 89-791 (80 Stat. 1426).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

587 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing for the  
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.  
*November 7, 1966*

ON MAY 17 of this year, a magnificent gift of art was offered the people of America by Joseph H. Hirshhorn and the Hirshhorn Foundation. At that time, I asked the Congress to approve legislation to authorize the acceptance of this extraordinary collection of paintings and sculpture and to pledge the faith of the United States to provide for its exhibition and maintenance in an appropriate gallery.

Today, I am approving legislation passed by the Congress to establish in the Smithsonian Institution the Joseph H. Hirshhorn

Museum and Sculpture Garden and to authorize the necessary appropriations for its construction and administration. Placed amid the existing museums and art galleries on the Mall, this museum and garden will be enjoyed and appreciated by millions of Americans each year, and will serve as an art center of major importance for all our citizens.

Joseph H. Hirshhorn assembled his collection of more than 1,500 works of sculpture and over 4,800 paintings during a period of 40 years. This unique collection is a living

assembly of modern art. It explores the vitality and the variety of the 20th century. To assure the collection of continued growth and vitality, Mr. Hirshhorn has donated one million dollars for the purchase of additional works of art.

I approve this legislation on behalf of a grateful Nation. History will record that Joseph H. Hirshhorn has now joined the select company of James Smithson, Charles Freer, and Andrew Mellon, whose earlier

contributions to the Smithsonian Institution have so enriched the cultural life of the Nation and its Capital City.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (S. 3389) is Public Law 89-788 (80 Stat. 1403).

On May 17 the President accepted on behalf of the Nation the Joseph H. Hirshhorn fine arts collection (see Item 226). For his letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House proposing establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, see Item 227.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 588 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Manpower Development and Training Amendments. *November 7, 1966*

THE RESHAPING by the 89th Congress of the Manpower Development and Training Act is an example of the highest form of legislative and executive cooperation in the pursuit of human and economic welfare.

This great 89th Congress has twice—once in its first session and again in its second—made significant improvements in this legislation.

These changes reflect the lessons of experience in the administration of a program, started in 1962, that has already become a key tool in our Nation's development of its human resources.

The program serves two purposes:

—To provide the opportunity for disadvantaged men and women and boys and girls to develop to the fullest of their capacity.

—To meet the manpower needs of a rapidly expanding economy.

Today, over 150,000 people are receiving training in MDTA programs.

More than twice that number have already had this training—in more than 1,300 different occupations.

The 1966 amendments, which I sign into law today, are marked especially by their

attention to particular human needs, to cases of remaining disadvantage that emerge in sharper and sharper contrast as economic conditions continue to improve:

—They give special attention to the long neglected problem of people who are 45 years of age or older, when a machine comes along to take the job for which they have been trained.

—They authorize training programs for men and women in correctional institutions, to insure their chances to become fruitful citizens.

—They provide medical treatment for the handicapped to put them back on their feet economically, as well as physically.

—They extend the pilot program designed to meet the problem faced by a person whose previous record prevents his getting employment because he cannot supply a bond.

The new amendments permit increasing concentration on the hard-core unemployment cases in our society:

—Where the individual needs "basic education and communication and employment skills" to prepare him for occupational training.

—Where he is so destitute that advance payment of part of his training allowance is necessary to meet immediate family needs while he starts his training.

—Where he has had little previous employment experience, or needs a second training period.

Two years ago—when the unemployment rate was 5½ percent—we concentrated our efforts on stimulating the economy so that it would produce the large number of additional jobs which were needed. Historic decisions were taken to make the economy a better servant of human purpose through bold fiscal and monetary policies.

At the same time, we began revolutionary manpower programs to upgrade workers' skills and improve the matching of workers to jobs. As a result of this total attack, unemployment is now below 4 percent.

Manpower policy is equally as important in periods of high employment. It is a flexible instrument which must be directed continually toward the changing manpower problems that attend changing economic conditions. In the present period of rising employment and tight job markets, measures to improve manpower development and utilization become steadily more important in easing and preventing labor shortages with consequent production bottlenecks and inflationary pressures. At the same time, manpower policy must be concentrated on

the residual pockets of hard-core unemployment even at low overall unemployment levels.

Today an increasing percentage of the trainees are from particularly disadvantaged groups—the non-white, those with little education, those who have been out of work a long time.

More and more of the MDTA programs involve on-the-job training. It costs less, helps employers as well as trainees, and provides immediate employment after the training.

Over 94 percent of the on-the-job trainees are now getting regular employment when their training is completed. The cost of the training is repaid in taxes within an average of 2 years' time.

The Manpower Development and Training Act is a living law—always responsive to the Nation's changing manpower problems. It serves our Nation's economy. It serves our Nation's people. It serves the purpose Thomas Carlyle recognized when he said that "the soul of man is composed of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work."

I take special pride in signing this act which reflects the common executive and congressional purpose to make even better something already very good.

NOTE: As enacted, the Manpower Development and Training Amendments of 1966 is Public Law 89-792 (80 Stat. 1434).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 589 Remarks at the Welhausen Elementary School, Cotulla, Texas.

*November 7, 1966*

*Mayor Cotulla, my friend Dan Garcia, all of my former students, boys and girls:*

I have come back to Cotulla this afternoon, not just because this school is part of my past, but because this school is a part of America's future.

Everything I want to work for, as your President, to achieve peace, to conquer poverty, to build a worthy civilization—all of these depend in a very large degree on what happens in this school and what happens in other schools throughout our land.

Thirty-eight years ago I came to Cotulla. I was still a student myself. I was working my way through the San Marcos Teachers College.

In those days, neither America nor her schools shared any abundance. We had only five teachers here in the Welhausen public school. We had no lunch facilities. We had no school buses. We had very little money for educating people of this community. We did not have money to buy our playground equipment, our volleyballs, our softball bat. I took my first month's salary and invested in those things for my children.

About the only thing we had an ample supply of was determination—determination to see it through.

I worked as a teacher for the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.

I worked as principal of five teachers.

I worked as a playground supervisor.

I coached the boys' baseball team.

I was a debate coach.

I was the song leader. You would not believe that, but I tried to be, anyway.

In my spare time sometimes I acted as assistant janitor.

In that year, I think I learned far more than I taught. And the greatest lesson was this one: Nothing—nothing at all—matters more than trained intelligence. It is the key not only to success in life, but it is the key to meaning in life.

And that is true for a nation, too.

Our greatest national resource probably is not even listed in your textbooks. Our greatest resource is the skill, the vision, and the wisdom of our people.

That is why we invest more in education than in any other enterprise in this country, except our national defense.

That is why last year your National Government pledged billions of new dollars to

help improve your school and schools all over America.

In the last 3 years, we have inaugurated more than 40 new programs for health and education for our children in this country.

The Welhausen School looks very much the way it did when I was here. It has not changed a lot in 38 years. But things are happening here and in other schools throughout this land.

We have new reading programs. We have new child nutrition programs. We have new health programs. We have after-hours education centers—all made possible because of the interest your Government has in educating its children.

That story is being repeated in 20,000 school districts in the United States today.

All the energy, the efforts, and the investment that goes into education is meant for one person—you, the American student. Judged by the resources put to use in your behalf, you are the most important person in America.

But it would help little for your Nation to put education first if you don't put education first.

Often young Americans write to ask their President, "What can we do to help our country?"

Well, this is my answer: If you want to help your country, stay in school as long as you can. Work to the limit of your ability and your ambition to get all the education you can absorb—all the education you can take.

What you are doing now is the most important work that you can possibly do for your country.

Once upon a time a boy or girl could go pretty far in life with only a smattering of formal education.

But to be a dropout of school today, to quit school today before you go as far as you



can, means to aim a loaded pistol at your life. It means playing the game of Russian roulette with your chances of success.

If your education falters or fails, everything else that we attempt as a Nation will fail. If you fail, America will fail. If our schools and our students succeed, we will succeed. If you succeed, America will succeed. It is just as simple and just as difficult as that.

I am so happy to be back where these memories are so strong.

Thirty-eight years have passed, but I still see the faces of the children who sat in my class. I still hear their eager voices speaking Spanish as I came in. I still see their excited eyes speaking friendship.

Right here I had my first lessons in poverty. I had my first lessons in the high price we pay for poverty and prejudice right here.

Thirty-eight years later our Nation is still paying that price.

Three out of every four Mexican-American children now in a Texas school will drop out before they get to the eighth grade.

One out of every three Mexican-Americans in Texas who are older than 14 have had less than 5 years of school.

How long can we pay that price?

In one school district alone, one out of every two children is of Mexican-American descent. But two out of every three graduating seniors this year will be Anglo.

How long can we pay that kind of a price?

In five of our Southwestern States, 19 percent of the total population has less than 8 years of school. Almost one-fifth of the population in five States has less than 8 years in school.

What is the percent of the Mexican-Americans with less than 8 years of school? How many Mexican-Americans have less than 8 years of school? Fifty-three percent. Over

half of all the Mexican-American children have less than 8 years of school.

How long can we pay that price?

I will give you that answer this afternoon. I will give that answer to America this afternoon. I will say: We can afford to pay that price no longer. No longer can we afford second-class education for children who know that they have a right to be first-class citizens.

No longer can we afford to say to one group of children: Your goal should be to climb as high as you can. And then say to another group: Your goal should be to get out as soon as you can.

For the conscience of America has slept long enough while the children of Mexican-Americans have been taught that the end of life is a beet row, a spinach field, or a cotton patch.

To their parents, throughout the land this afternoon, we say: Help us lift the eyes of our children to a greater vision of what they can do with their lives.

And to all Americans, we say this: Help us—please help us—lift the shame of indifference from the plight of our children.

I intend to have all of our experts explore practical programs that will encourage these children to stay in school and improve their chances of learning, to prepare themselves, and to equip themselves, to become lifelong taxpayers instead of tax eaters.

Delay is to disgrace an America that says education is the lodestar of life.

So the time for action is now.

We must, and we will, go forward. Delay is dead. The forward march is on.

Here in Cotulla, 38 years ago, under the leadership of Judge Welhausen, you provided this beautiful brick building, one of the most modern of its kind in its time. You provided the children with modern fa-

cilities—with free textbooks—with generally good teachers. You set the example and you gave the inspiration.

As I walked in today, I saw the faces of many who grew up in this area—many who grew up here who went on and went to college.

I rode in with one of my students whom I had paddled right here in this room—who now has two daughters in one of our senior schools.

To the people of Cotulla for the vision that you exercised many years ago in building this beautiful plant—almost 40 years ago—for the sacrifices that you made to provide good teachers, for the products that you have turned out as represented here on this platform today, we say: Thank you.

But we say to all the Nation that we have not yet done enough. The time for action is now.

And until every Mexican-American child has the right to go through grade school and high school and college, and get all the education that he can or will take, I shall not be satisfied.

Until the day comes when we no longer

hear the hum of the motor before daylight hauling the kids off in a truck to a beet patch or a cotton patch in the middle of the school year and give them only 2 or 3 months' schooling, I say we will not be satisfied with those conditions.

The citizenship of America today looks forward to the time in the near future when every boy and girl born in this country will have the right and the opportunity to get all the education that they can take.

And when they have that right, when they have that opportunity, from "Head Start" to a college Ph. D. degree, a great many of them will exercise it—they will profit from it—we will have a better and a stronger, and, what is very important, a more prosperous and happier America.

I have had such great pleasure in saying hello to you today, and I hope to visit with you just a little bit before I have to check in at the hospital.

Goodby.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2 p.m. at Welhausen Elementary School in Cotulla, Texas, following an introduction by George Hopkins, president of the Cotulla School Board. In his opening words the President referred to Mayor W. Paul Cotulla of Cotulla and Dan Garcia, a longtime friend.

## 590 The President's Remarks Upon Casting His Ballot in Johnson City, Texas. *November 8, 1966*

I AM DELIGHTED to see all of you here at such an early hour.

We had the first two ballots at Johnson City. Mrs. Johnson and I voted the Democratic ticket.

We have excellent weather here and we hope that everybody in Texas will find the opportunity to go and vote today for the candidate and the party of their choice.

We believe there will be a record turnout in the Nation for an off-year election. We

have had an exceptional group of men and women serve their country in the Congress.

Today the people will have to judge that record.

I just urge each person to go and consider what is best for his Nation. If he votes for what is best for his country, he will vote for what is best for himself.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:45 a.m. at the Pedernales Electric Cooperative headquarters building in Johnson City, Texas, where he voted.

591 Message to President Saragat on the Flood Disaster in Italy.  
*November 8, 1966*

*Dear Mr. President:*

I was deeply distressed to learn of the tragic loss of life and human suffering caused by the floods in central and northern Italy. All Americans join me in expressing heart-

felt sympathy and condolence. Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The message was read by George Christian, Acting Press Secretary, at his news conference at 4:05 p.m. on Tuesday, November 8, 1966, at San Antonio, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

592 Statement by the President Expressing Disapproval of  
Appropriation Act Provision Relating to Export of Hides,  
Skins, and Leather. *November 8, 1966*

I HAVE today signed H.R. 18119, the appropriation act for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and other agencies of the Government. This is a vital appropriations act which I felt compelled to sign. But I must express my disapproval of section 304 of the act which prohibits the use of any of the funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce to enforce any export control order on certain hides, skins, and leather.

In 1961, Congress enacted the Export Control Act, and gave the President explicit authority to impose such export controls as were necessary to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand. Precisely the situation contemplated by the act arose earlier this year. The rapidly increasing price of cattle hides and related products, caused in large part by increasing exports, threatened the stability of prices for shoes and other leather goods. Under these circumstances the Secretary of Commerce, to whom the President's authority has been delegated, imposed export control.

Since the export control order on hides was issued, conditions in the hide market

have changed, and the Secretary of Commerce has been considering suspension or modification of the export control. Therefore, no immediate economic problem is raised by the action of the Congress. However, there is no assurance that conditions in the hide market may not again change so that control would once more become necessary.

It is essential for the maintenance of our economic well-being that free enterprise and responsible Government be able to work together in a timely fashion. The Export Control Act recognizes this, as do numerous other laws passed by Congress.

But in this rider to the Commerce Department appropriation, Congress attempts to control the manner in which the Export Control Act is to be administered. I am directing the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Budget to prepare for submission to the next Congress a proposal removing this restriction upon the prompt and flexible response required to protect the public's economic interest.

In the meantime, I am requesting the Secretary of Commerce and the Council of

Economic Advisers to watch closely the volume of hide exports and the prices of hides, leather, and shoes. We must rely on the self-restraint and responsibility of hide exporters to avoid undue pressure on hide prices. I express my hope that manufac-

turers of leather and shoes will not use the removal of export controls as an invitation to increase prices.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 18119 is Public Law 89-797 (80 Stat. 1479).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 593 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing the International Conference on Water for Peace. *November 8, 1966*

LAST YEAR I announced that the United States would convene a great international conference to deal with the world's water problems.

Today I am signing into law a bill that authorizes the conference and funds to defray its cost.

Next May in Washington, experts from many nations will gather to examine a common necessity: providing adequate, clean, and dependable water supplies for their people.

In the past, many of man's efforts to solve his water problems failed because he did not possess the tools, the technology, or the understanding to do the job. That is no longer the case. The question now is whether the competence he possesses can be translated into action where it is needed.

I believe that question can be answered "yes"—if experts from throughout the world can meet and match skills with needs—and

if the nations join in a global effort to help one another.

The International Conference on Water for Peace will deal with some of the oldest water problems, and some that have been aggravated by modern life. It will study:

- relief from drought and protection from floods;
- the waterborne diseases that kill 5 million people every year;
- the pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams, a major problem for the developed and less developed nations alike.

I do not expect that simple answers to these problems will emerge from the conference. But I do believe that by sharing what we now know with each other, we shall take the necessary first step toward providing generations to come with the water they will need to exist.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (S.J. Res. 167) is Public Law 89-799 (80 Stat. 1507).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 594 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill To Provide for Continued Progress in the Nation's War on Poverty. *November 8, 1966*

TWENTY-SIX months ago, I signed into law this Nation's declaration of war against poverty, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. At that time I said:

"Our American answer to poverty is not to make the poor more secure in their poverty but to reach down and to help them lift themselves out of the ruts of poverty and

move with the large majority along the high road of hope and prosperity.”

On that August day, there were more than 34 million Americans living in acute want and deprivation. Even though they lived among us in our cities and our rural communities, they were largely ignored and unheard. Most Americans were unaware of their existence. Between them and the America of abundance known to most of us there were almost no bridges they could cross.

That was 2 years ago. So much has happened since then that it is almost impossible to believe so short a time has passed.

Now, the majority of Americans recognize the problem of poverty in our Nation and are determined to defeat it.

Now, local leadership in the cities, in the counties, and in the States is moving forward in partnership with the Federal Government, to design programs for fighting this national ill.

Now, some 1,000 communities are mobilized through Community Action to fight the hometown battle against conditions which keep people poor.

Now, just over 2 years after this declaration of war on poverty was signed, we have dynamic programs in action which have captured the imagination and the support of the largest volunteer army in our history:

—The Head Start program has over 1 million of our poor preschool children—and through them, their parents and families.

—There is the Job Corps in which more than 30,000 young men and women are being trained for more productive lives.

—There is the Neighborhood Youth Corps which has provided meaningful employment to more than 750,000 poor youth.

—There are more than 3,500 Vista Volunteers living and working among the poor in the finest spirit of American sharing and helping.

—We have legal services bringing justice to the poor, and neighborhood centers—more than 600 of them—focusing a variety of services in the areas where they are most needed.

—We have Upward Bound, the Foster Grandparents program, Neighborhood Health Centers, and new activity on our Indian reservations and in migrant camps.

—Special loan programs are helping our rural poor. Almost one-third of our poverty funds are going to rural America.

Still it is not enough. We cannot rest until every man and woman and child has been helped out of the abyss of poverty.

We will continue to move forward against this enemy. We will continue to mount an attack which has already helped bring more than 2 million people out of poverty over the past 2 years.

I am proud of what has been accomplished under the leadership of Sargent Shriver and this administration. We intend to continue the war against poverty with a determination strengthened by our progress over the past 2 years.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 15111) is Public Law 89-794 (80 Stat. 1451).

For the President's remarks upon signing the Economic Opportunity Act on August 20, 1964, see 1963-64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 528.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

595 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. *November 8, 1966*

I HAVE today signed S. 688, amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to

- permit rural renewal loans to be made to local nonprofit organizations;
- authorize these loans to be made for developing and protecting recreational facilities.

These are useful changes which should enhance the effectiveness of the rural renewal program, and I commend the Congress for enacting them.

I regret, however, that the Congress did not see fit to adopt an administration recommendation that an unconstitutional provision in the Bankhead-Jones Act be eliminated.

That provision prohibits any appropriation for a single rural renewal loan in excess of \$250,000 unless the loan has been approved by resolutions adopted by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees.

As I pointed out in my signing statement last year on S. 2300—the omnibus rivers and harbors bill—provisions requiring committee approval such as this are repugnant to the Constitution. They represent an improper encroachment by the Congress and its committees upon executive responsibilities, and dilute and diminish the authority and powers of the Presidency. I also indicated that I could not accept such an infringement on the Office of the Presidency.

At my instruction, the Departments of the Army, Agriculture, and the Interior, and the General Services Administration sub-

mitted draft legislation to the 89th Congress to repeal several committee veto provisions contained in existing law and affecting their agencies. Also at my instruction, the objectionable procedures will not be used to submit projects to future Congresses.

The provision involved in this program is substantially the same as those I have objected to before, and it should be treated in the same manner.

Accordingly, I am instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to submit legislation to the 90th Congress to repeal the committee approval provision in the Bankhead-Jones Act, and in the meantime to refrain from making any loans which would require committee approval. That provision has not been invoked in the past and it shall not be in the future.

I urge the Congress to take prompt action next session on this legislation, as well as on the other proposals for the repeal of similar provisions.

By this statement, I do not mean to imply that I would be opposed to a reasonable reporting provision, consistent with the legislative prerogatives of the Congress and the executive prerogatives of the Office of the Presidency.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 688 is Public Law 89-796 (80 Stat. 1478).

For the President's statement upon signing the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 587.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

596 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Suspending the Investment Tax Credit and Accelerated Depreciation Allowance. *November 8, 1966*

I HAVE today signed legislation which suspends temporarily the investment tax credit on machinery and equipment and accelerated depreciation on buildings. This legislation was submitted to the Congress on September 8, as a vital part of our effort to combat inflationary pressures and to preserve the strength of our dynamic economy.

This measure will help:

- restore more normal interest rates and ease tight money and credit conditions;
- free funds and resources for homebuilding and other essential uses;
- trim down excessive backlogs of machinery orders;
- curb upward pressures on prices and costs of capital goods;
- guard against a needless repetition of the old pattern of boom and bust in capital spending; and
- improve our current balance of payments position.

The great 89th Congress deserves to be commended by the American people for its prompt, vigorous, and responsible action on this legislation. The House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and the leadership and Members of the House and Senate all demonstrated decisiveness and responsibility in a difficult task. Once more the Congress and the administration have shown that they can and will work together for stable prosperity in our free economy.

Because of a unique combination of economic demands at home and pressures generated by our defense of freedom in Southeast Asia, it became necessary to suspend the

investment credit. But we look forward to its help once again to achieve our objective of a high investment, technologically dynamic, growth-oriented economy. As I have said before, "This is a firm, long-term plan that we intend to carry out. A high level of business investment is indispensable to our prosperity and our economic growth."

The legislation which I have signed provides for automatic restoration of these special tax provisions in January 1968. If, however, any earlier reinstatement would be appropriate, I shall recommend prompt legislative action to accomplish that result.

Meanwhile, our financial markets have already delivered a verdict on this measure. The rise in interest rates during the first 8 months of this year was reversed early in September. Today, long-term rates are down roughly  $\frac{1}{4}$  percentage point from their late summer peaks. Security markets are behaving with orderly confidence. It is clear that we are ready to use a two-way fiscal policy to promote the cause of stable prosperity—to stimulate a lagging economy or to restrain one threatened with excess demand.

At the time I proposed this measure, I also suspended for the time being the sales of Federal participation certificates to relieve financial market pressures. Finally, I announced that vigorous action would be taken to hold down and cut back Federal nondefense spending and that action is underway.

I can assure the Nation that our free and vigorous economy and responsible Government will work together to continue the

greatest prosperity in our history. I renew my pledge to the American people to take whatever action is necessary to maintain this unprecedented record.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 17607) is Public Law 89-800 (80 Stat. 1508).

For the President's September 8 message to Congress on fiscal policy, see Item 444.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 597 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing a Highway Along the Rio Grande in the Chamizal Boundary Area. *November 8, 1966*

THE Chamizal highway bill brings us one step further toward the goals we established concluding the treaty of 1963 with Mexico.

That historic agreement removed a 100-year-old source of contention between our two nations. The United States and Mexico transferred lands to one another, and agreed to a new boundary and relocation of the Rio Grande at El Paso.

By the act I shall sign today, a new highway is authorized parallel to the adjusted boundary and downstream along the Rio Grande. With the 40-acre Chamizal Memorial Park, it will symbolize the good faith that made the agreement possible.

The State of Texas or the city of El Paso will share with the United States in the costs of constructing the highway. This is right

and proper—for both the State and the city have helped to create and sustain the human relationships that form the real tie between our peoples.

We have no closer, nor any more meaningful bonds with any nation, than we have with Mexico. Each of our peoples travels frequently and in great numbers to the other's country; and the culture of each has become part of the other. I believe that coming decades will find us growing even closer together—proud, independent, yet mutually enriching friends. Chamizal, long the subject of dispute between us, now becomes the emblem of that friendship.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (H.R. 11555) is Public Law 89-795 (80 Stat. 1477).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 598 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bills To Aid in the Crusade Against Crime. *November 8, 1966*

I TODAY have signed three bills which will help us carry on our crusade against crime.

These measures flow from the recommendations I made in my message to Congress on crime earlier this year. Separately, each bill is important. Together they form a vital part of our national effort to bring new dimensions to law enforcement and the administration of justice.

The first is the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act—a pioneering measure. It recog-

nizes that treating addicts as criminals neither curtails addiction nor prevents crime.

Under this law, many addicts now can be committed for treatment instead of being committed to prison.

This new law will help reclaim lives. It will help end the chain reaction of misery, where addicts turn to crime to support their addiction.

The need is great. There are more than 50,000 narcotics addicts in our country.



Many of them can respond to treatment and become useful and productive citizens. At the same time, it is important to recognize that the law retains full criminal sanctions against those ruthless men who sell despair—the narcotics peddlers.

The second measure creates a national commission to recommend complete revisions of the Federal criminal statutes. Some of our criminal laws are obsolete. Others do not make the penalty fit the crime. All must be reviewed in light of the experience and the requirements of our complex and growing society.

This bill establishes a 12-member bipartisan commission which will include Members of each House of the Congress, Federal judges, and three appointees whom I will name shortly.

The task of this commission is to make a detailed and penetrating study of the Federal statutes and case law and recommend to the Congress the legislation necessary to improve the Federal system of criminal justice. Our goal is a modern, rational, criminal code that is fully consistent with our dedication to justice and the protection of our citizens. The commission will take us a long step closer to that goal.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 has stirred the imagination of everyone concerned with police work—from the academic criminologist to the prosecuting

attorney and the policeman on the beat. It has a simple and exciting premise: the Federal Government would award grants to local agencies and nonprofit groups for a variety of experimental approaches to all phases of the law enforcement field.

The response to the 1965 act has been overwhelming.

Now, in this third measure, the Congress has enlarged the promising start of the 1965 act by extending the program to 1970. Hundreds of imaginative proposals for new projects are presently under consideration. The program recognizes that the work of law enforcement is and must be primarily a local responsibility. But it also demonstrates that close partnership between the Federal Government and State and local governments in this area can bring substantial rewards.

The three measures I signed today stem from our deep commitment to justice and the rules of law. They will help us pursue our attack against crime with resolution and effective action.

NOTE: As enacted, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (H.R. 9167) is Public Law 89-793 (80 Stat. 1438); the act to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws (H.R. 15766) is Public Law 89-801 (80 Stat. 1516); and the act to amend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (H.R. 13551) is Public Law 89-798 (80 Stat. 1506).

For the President's message to Congress on crime and law enforcement, see Item 116.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 599 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *November 10, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. I will be glad to take some questions. I would like to ask the network people or the broadcasting people if they want to originate some back there in the back. Then I will meet with all of you for extended visits, such visits as you want.

### QUESTIONS

#### EFFECTS OF THE ELECTION

[1.] Q. Mr. President, now that you have had a chance to further evaluate the

election returns, how do you see the chances of keeping your Great Society legislation going forward in the Congress next year?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it will be more difficult for any new legislation we might propose.

I think it is very clear that a House with 295 to 300 Democrats is more likely to approve Democratic recommendations than a House with 245 to 250.

While I don't think it would make any great difference in the Senate, you do have a Senate that is reduced from 67 to 64.

I told Mr. Christian<sup>1</sup> when he asked me yesterday about the election, that I thought we lost more seats in the Senate than we had anticipated.

Very frankly, I don't like to ever recommend that we lose any, but I had anticipated a loss of not over one in the Senate, and we lost three, although only one was an incumbent—Senator Douglas.<sup>2</sup>

The Oregon seat was a replacement for Senator Neuberger. The Tennessee seat was a replacement for Senator Bass.<sup>3</sup>

We thought that we would lose one. We lost three. It is pretty difficult to guess when they are voting on 435 people in 50 States what the result will be. But the number of losses in the House somewhat exceeded what our better people who had reports on it would indicate, although I was clear to point out that they received the reports from the candidates themselves.

The margin was some 5 to 10 more than

the total amount that we had anticipated, as I told you in a press conference the other day and as I told you at Johnson City.

#### THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

[2.] There are some things that I think we ought to observe: First, as a good American, I think we are all glad to see a healthy and competent existence of the two-party system. I think there is no question but what the other party strengthened its position.

Second, I believe—as the leadership of the Republican Party, President Eisenhower, Senator Dirksen, and others believe—that it will not in any way change our course of action in connection with security matters.

I have had rather good cooperation from the opposition party, as I have stated on a good many occasions, on all matters affecting the security of this Nation, and I expect to continue to have that.

Third, while you regret to see some effective Congressmen—and certainly Senator Douglas, an effective Senator—leave Washington, not many Presidents have been President for very long with 248, 249, or 250 Members of the House, and 64 Members of the Senate.

As I said to Mrs. Johnson last night, it just looks like we will have to get by with a 248 margin, which will be some 63 margin, and in the Senate almost two to one.

I hope what we propose will be sufficiently meritorious to command a majority vote.

Now, the most effective Democratic operation that I experienced in the days I served there was when we only had a one man margin in the Senate. There were less absentees and more people there.

Of course, anyone would rather have 67

<sup>1</sup> George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

<sup>2</sup> Paul H. Douglas, Democratic Senator from Illinois.

<sup>3</sup> Senator Maurine B. Neuberger of Oregon, who did not enter the Oregon primary election, and Senator Ross Bass of Tennessee, who was defeated in the Tennessee primary election by Governor Frank Clement.

on his side than 64. But I would rather have 64 than 36. I would rather have 248 than 185.

I would be less than frank if I didn't tell you that I am sorry we lost any Democratic seats. But I would also tell you that over a period of years the American people have a way, I guess, of balancing things.

When the pendulum swings one way as it did in 1964 pretty strongly, it has a tendency to swing back and somewhat balance it, as it did in 1936 when we had an unprecedented majority of Democrats, and in 1938 it swung back.

So while we were disappointed to see some of our friends lose, I can't think a President should be too unhappy after he has had the results that we have had in 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966. We have had a reasonably good time to make our recommendations and to get most of them acted upon.

It may be pertinent to observe that when I became President in 1963 we had about 256 Members of the House. We will probably have five, six, or seven less now.

We had a reasonably good program, as you will remember, in 1963 and 1964.

I would expect that we will have our recommendations favorably acted upon in most instances, where they are deserving.

I would like to point out one other thing, that on most of the rollcalls on passage of what you would call Great Society bills, we had a good many members of the other party. I expect, if our recommendations are meritorious, that they will command support from some of them in the days ahead.

FACTOR OF THE BACKLASH IN THE  
ELECTION

[3.] Q. Mr. President, on Sunday you made an appeal for the voters to repudiate the "white backlash" in the election. Could

you tell us to what extent you think the backlash did play a part in the voting?

THE PRESIDENT. That is a little bit difficult to appraise. I don't think I am really in a position to be an authority on just what the result of my appeal was, or the expression of the voters were in each of the States.

I just don't have the answer to it. I don't know.

I would think that you could look at the States where you had some problems of that kind and see the actions taken. Without getting specific, I think it did play some part, but I wouldn't say that it was the only factor at all.

There were a good many factors, if you will look over the list. I think it is only fair to say that the substantial reductions of Democratic Congressmen occurred in States where they had a popular leader of the Republican Party.

In Ohio, Governor Rhodes had a great majority and has been a very effective leader of the Republican Party, a very popular one, and very cooperative with our administration and with me personally. He made the motion, you will remember, on Vietnam at the Governors' Conference, and things of that kind.

We lost five seats there because he ran hundreds of thousands ahead of his opponent.

The same thing was true in California where we lost, I believe, three seats because Governor Reagan had a substantial majority in his election.

In Michigan, Governor Romney got almost 60 percent of the votes.

What happened in the States this time was what happened in the Nation in 1964: When the head of the ticket has a commanding lead, the other men on the ticket sometimes benefit from it.

I am not commenting on the quality of the

five Republicans elected, but I don't think they were hurt by the fact that Governor Romney had a 59 or 60 percent vote.

So Reagan, Rhodes, and Romney account for 25 or 30 percent of the total.

In other instances you had vacancies and you had men dying before their election. You had men after they had gotten their nomination not running it out—things of that kind, one or two.

In our State we lost two; in Virginia we lost two; in Wisconsin we lost two.

But as I have observed to you before, the *Christian Science Monitor* was the first that made a study of this question.

Saville Davis<sup>4</sup> came to my office and brought me the results of some of their studies. He carried them back to 1890. They showed an average of 41 per year.

Some of the high years were with President Roosevelt, when he carried every State of the Union, except Maine and Vermont, in 1936. I believe he lost 86 seats in 1938. That was about the time I came into Congress. I remember that very clearly.

On other occasions they have lost 60. President Eisenhower served only 2 years before he lost the Congress entirely.

As a matter of fact, a fellow working for me the other morning, after listening the night before, thought we had lost the Congress entirely. As a matter of fact, he thought all Democrats were gone.

I asked him what he thought about the election, and he said, "I am sure sorry to see them take the House of Representatives and the Senate."

Well, we still have 248 or 250 Members. That is something to bear in mind. They may have to be a little closer knit. They may have to have fewer absentees and things.

But a President that can't lead with a 250—

<sup>4</sup> Saville R. Davis, chief of the Washington news bureau of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

85 would have his problems with 260 or 270. I am hopeful that most of our legislation that we recommended has been acted upon reasonably bipartisan. I have no reason to think it won't be next year.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SURGERY

[4.] Q. Mr. President, is there anything further you can tell us at this time about when and where your surgery will take place?

THE PRESIDENT. No. It will take place next week. So you don't have to worry about this week.

As to where, the doctors have not decided yet. We have several doctors living in various places who will need to be there. Dr. Burkley<sup>5</sup> is now conferring with them and talking to them, trying to get their schedules on a date that they can agree on, sometime, we hope, in less than the 15- to 20-day period that we originally thought. Just what day it will be, we don't know.

I think you can be comfortable over the weekend here, at least through Sunday. But we don't know whether you will be busy at a hospital in the early part of the week right now or not. Just as soon as we do, we will tell you. We will give you ample notice.<sup>6</sup>

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[5.] Q. Mr. President, could you tell us something about your physical comfort now? Are you feeling well?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I feel fine. I still have the same problems. This would just be a repeat. If you look at the last tran-

<sup>5</sup> Vice Adm. George G. Burkley, Physician to the President.

<sup>6</sup> The final arrangements were announced by the President on November 13 (see Item 610 [1]).

script, we have a little huskiness in the voice, as you may be able to observe, and we have a little pulling through the side—there's protrusion. It is actually a pull on the inner wall where the incision was made. It is like you have a little weight on your arm. In carrying it around, it pulls on you, and sometimes when you get up it bothers you.

I have not been wearing a back brace for the last 2 or 3 days. It is a little more comfortable. I forgot to put it on. If I had known you were going to be here on this occasion this morning, I would have dressed for it.

But it is more comfortable when you don't wear it.

#### FUTURE OF THE GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAM

[6.] Q. Mr. President, in terms of your Great Society program, when the 90th Congress meets, do you think you will have a lot of new programs, or are you looking to the future with plans of adding on and expanding the programs that you have had in the last couple of years?

THE PRESIDENT. We will have recommendations in our State of the Union Message that will expand and enlarge some of the recommendations we have previously made.

Unquestionably some of them will be new recommendations. I think my principal job right at the moment is to try to find a way to fund the programs we have authorized.

As I said to you in Fredericksburg the other day, we have authorized some 40 new health and education programs. We have quite a problem in funding that many.

We will not fund most of the programs at the amount authorized because we are very anxious to begin slowly and carefully, and form the proper kind of organization before

we go the limit, as already approved by the Congress.

I would think that the recommendations this year will be less than the ones last year, as the ones last year were less than the year before.

But we will have new recommendations. We will be briefing the Members of Congress on them from time to time.

I hope to have a chance to visit with most of the new Members in the early days of the session, certainly with the leadership of both parties.

I don't anticipate that we are going to have any great trouble. A 65 majority in the House and a 30 majority in the Senate is a reasonable working majority.

As I told you, in 6 of the 8 years the Republicans served, they had a minority in both Houses—the Speaker and all the organization and committee chairmen.

So while I must be frank, I would have liked to have seen every Democrat elected, but we only lost one incumbent in the Senate. I expect the Senate will get along reasonably well with 64 instead of 67.

I hope the House will be able to. We lost two committee chairmen. We will have a freshman Republican succeeding Judge Smith and a freshman Republican succeeding Mr. Cooley.<sup>7</sup>

But I believe with 250 Members, Speaker McCormack, Mr. Albert, and Mr. Boggs<sup>8</sup> will be able to get adequate and fair consideration for the President's recommendations.

I think they will be duly acted upon.

<sup>7</sup> Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia and Representative Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina.

<sup>8</sup> Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House, Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Majority Leader of the House, and Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Majority Whip of the House.

## AMERICAN FORCES AND THE MEKONG DELTA

[7.] Q. Mr. President, this is not a military question. Would you comment on the reports that American forces may move into the Delta?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't have anything to speculate on about when, what, or where our forces might move.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-fifth news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, November 10, 1966.

600 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Relating to the  
Importation of Watches from U.S. Insular Possessions.  
*November 10, 1966*

I HAVE today signed into law H.R. 8436, "To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the dutiable status of watches, clocks, and timing apparatus from the insular possessions of the United States."

This bill, among other things, imposes specified quotas on the number of watches and watch movements containing foreign components that can be imported duty-free into mainland United States from the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

A provision of existing law—headnote 3(a) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States—has resulted in the situation giving rise to the present bill. Headnote 3(a) permits articles to come into the United States duty-free through the three insular possessions if they do not contain more than 50 percent dutiable foreign materials by value.

Due to the way in which the formula in headnote 3(a) works, some articles, especially those subject to high duties, come into the United States duty-free with relatively little labor or materials added by the insular possessions. Thus, the large number of watches made of foreign parts and assemblies which are entering the United States under this provision has led to enactment of the present bill.

Watches are not the only articles that

have been imported in this way. A number of other articles requiring little or no processing are also involved. There is now pending before me a bill, H.R. 11216, designed in part to remove buttons altogether from duty-free treatment under headnote 3(a).

Duty-free imports from the United States insular possessions have been viewed both as spurs to the economies of these areas and as sources of unfair competition to mainland industry. Nevertheless, the situation is not as simple as either view would lead us to believe. Numerous unanswered and complicated questions dealing with both the contribution of such tariff treatment to the economy of the islands and the effects of that treatment on mainland industry must be answered.

Recognizing this, the executive branch now has well underway a study of the general problem highlighted by this bill—how can we assist the possessions while dealing fairly with mainland producers. When that is completed and its results assessed, the administration should be in a position to recommend to the Congress whatever changes in the law may be necessary.

In the meantime, I have approved H.R. 8436 as an interim measure designed to hold the watch industry in the insular possessions at approximately its present level and thereby

avoid further aggravation of the problems created by watches. I want to make it clear, however, that I do not regard the bill as being definitive or as prejudicing any corrective

legislation required in the long run.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 8436 is Public Law 89-805 (80 Stat. 1521). For the President's statement upon signing H.R. 11216, see Item 601.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 601 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing for Duty-Free Entry of Certain Scientific Instruments.

*November 10, 1966*

I HAVE today signed H.R. 11216, a bill which simplifies the requirements for qualifying imported articles for partial exemption from duty to the extent of the value of any U.S. components contained in the articles; denies duty-free entry of buttons transshipped to the United States from an insular possession; provides duty-free entry for certain teaching aids used in the Montessori method of education; provides duty-free entry for gifts from Canadian citizens to the International Peace Garden, Dunseith, N. Dak.; and provides duty-free entry for certain scientific instruments imported for the use of various universities in connection with their research work.

The amendments to H.R. 11216, contained in sections 4(a), (2), (3), and (4) and relating to mass spectrometers, were the subject of three separate bills on which the executive branch made its views known to the Congress. In this regard, the Department of Commerce objected to the enactment of these separate bills providing duty-free entry for these instruments. In making its recommendation regarding the duty-free entry of mass spectrometers imported for the use of the University of Hawaii, the University of Nebraska, and Utah State University, the executive branch followed its usual procedure for determining whether a scientifically equivalent instrument was available from a domestic manu-

facturer. With regard to the three cases, the Department of Commerce determined, and so reported to the Senate, that instruments of equivalent scientific value to those imported by each of the three universities were available from domestic manufacturers of mass spectrometers. Apparently this information did not become known to the House Committee in sufficient time to affect its deliberations on the conference report.

On November 8, 1965, I noted that enactment of legislation implementing the Florence Agreement would obviate the necessity for special legislation providing duty-free entry of scientific instruments and apparatus for particular educational institutions. Since that time the Congress has enacted H.R. 8664 (Public Law 89-651) to provide for United States implementation of the Florence Agreement. This law, which goes into effect next year, provides that scientific instruments should be accorded duty-free treatment only where there are no instruments of equivalent scientific value available from domestic sources. Those standards will govern the entry of all scientific instruments in the future and this administration will oppose any special legislation, such as that contained in sections 4(a), (2), (3), and (4) of this bill, which does not conform thereto. Accordingly, I do not regard approval of sections 4(a), (2), (3), and (4) of this bill as establishing a prece-

dent for future Presidential approval of similar special legislation providing for duty-free entry of scientific instruments.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 11216 is Public Law 89-806 (80 Stat. 1523).

On November 8, 1965, the President approved 14 private bills which implemented the Florence Agreement by providing for duty-free entry of scientific instruments (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 604).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 602 Statement by the President Upon Directing the Waiver of Permanent Resident Application Fees for Cuban Refugees. *November 10, 1966*

ON NOVEMBER 2, I signed into law legislation which authorizes adjustment of the status of Cuban refugees. This means that refugees who have been in this country for 2 years or more can become permanent U.S. residents.

Today I directed the Attorney General, on humanitarian grounds, to waive the \$25 fee that the Immigration and Naturalization Service normally requires for an adjustment of status under the Immigration and Naturalization Act. Cuba requires that the refugees coming to this country turn over to the Cuban Government any worldly assets they own before leaving the country. Most Cuban refugees are able to accumulate very few resources in a 2-year period.

The ability of Cuban refugees to become

permanent U.S. residents—without the imposition of any fees—makes individuals eligible for many benefits such as the right to seek a license to practice his or her profession. This new law also places Cuban refugees in a position where they can initiate the process of becoming eligible for U.S. citizenship.

It is estimated that there are currently 123,000 Cuban refugees who are eligible to apply for permanent resident status. More will become eligible at the rate of about 4,000 a month as long as the stream of refugees continues at its present rate.

NOTE: The bill to adjust the status of Cuban refugees to that of lawful permanent residents of the United States, and for other purposes, approved by the President on November 2, is Public Law 89-732 (80 Stat. 1161).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 603 Statement by the President on Cost Reduction by Federal Civilian Agencies. *November 10, 1966*

THE Director of the Bureau of the Budget has reported to me the results of a detailed review of the intensive cost reduction efforts in Federal civilian agencies during fiscal year 1966.

This report shows that we are winning our war on waste.

By practicing economy and finding more efficient ways of getting work done, the

civilian agencies produced savings of \$1,200 million in the past fiscal year. Last July the Secretary of Defense reported that his department has realized savings of \$4,500 million from the cost reduction program that has been underway over the past several years.

I speak for every taxpayer when I commend the officials and Government employ-



ees whose hard work and sense of responsibility made this possible.

I want every person in the executive branch to know that I expect them to work even harder from here on to improve upon this record.

The conflict in Vietnam and the necessity of combating inflation at home are two paramount reasons for holding Government spending to rock bottom.

I intend personally to go over the appropriations enacted during the past session of the Congress to see what we can postpone or cut down this year. I will shortly be reviewing in detail the recommendations of my Cabinet officers and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to 1967 expenditure cuts.

I also intend to use the strictest criteria in

formulating my budget recommendations for 1968 which will go to the Congress next January.

By operating with ever-great efficiency, and by proposing only those programs which meet severe tests of essentiality, we will continue to give the taxpayer full value for his dollar.

NOTE: On November 7, 1966, the White House made public a report to the President from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget following a review of civilian agency procurement conducted by the Bureau and the General Services Administration. The report announced the development of procedures to reduce Federal purchase of automobiles during fiscal year 1967 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1631).

The report of the Secretary of Defense, dated July 8, 1966, is entitled "Department of Defense Cost Reduction Program—Fourth Annual Progress Report" (14 pp., processed).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 604 Telephone Message to the Employees of HUD on the Occasion of the Department's First Anniversary. *November 10, 1966*

I CALLED to congratulate you today on your first anniversary.

It is a great birthday, and I think the whole country must be celebrating with you.

I want to thank each of you for the wonderful job that you have done to bring greater opportunity, hope, and beauty to our urban people. You must never lose sight of that goal.

The only legitimate function of Government is to help people. Your job is not just to run an efficient office. Your real job is to enrich the lives of the two out of three Americans who now live in our overcrowded cities.

I hope that you will always ask yourselves these questions:

—Is it right for an infant to come into the world in a rat-infested slum?

—Is it right to condemn a child to joyless

streets, where the sight of grass and trees and the smell of good, clean air are luxuries beyond his dreams?

—Is it right for a mother to lack the plumbing to wash her family's clothes?

Or a father to lack the skill to earn a decent living?

—Is it right for an old person to spend the last years of his life shut up in a dismal attic room, alone, enfeebled—and forgotten?

I think those of you who work for HUD know the answers to all of those questions.

I think you know that you are the people who must carry our cities from the dark ages of stagnation and neglect into the bright sunshine of the 21st century.

A great and compassionate Congress has followed our recommendations and given you many of the tools:

- open space land grants,
- urban mass transportation,
- family relocation grants,
- stricter code enforcement,
- rent supplements,
- and finally, our revolutionary new model cities program.

And I believe that I have given you the leadership to use these tools. In the appointment of your Secretary, Robert Weaver, and your Under Secretary, Robert Wood, I know that you have two of the ablest and most dedicated men in the United States.

You have already achieved much. But you have far to go. Your time is short, because in a very real sense, your agency was decades overdue. You know we tried for years to get it set up. You have not only to plan for the future, but also to make up

for the neglect and the failures of more than 50 years.

So this afternoon I want to pledge you my fullest support for your work in the years to come. And on behalf of your fellow Americans, I renew our plea that you carry on with the same courage and the same imagination with which you have so well begun.

I wish I could be there with you, but I want to congratulate you, in my absence, from here at the ranch.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke by telephone from the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City, Texas.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was established by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, approved by the President on August 10, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 415). The act became effective on November 9, 1965.

The text of the President's message was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 605 Message to President Franz Jonas on the Flood Disaster in Southern Austria. *November 11, 1966*

I WAS deeply distressed to learn of the suffering and loss of human life caused by the floods in Southern Austria. The American people join me in offering you and the courageous people of Austria our deepest sympathy during this difficult period. We

stand ready to assist you in any way we can.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The message was read by George Christian, Acting Press Secretary, at his news conference at 10:18 a.m. on Friday, November 11, 1966, at San Antonio, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 606 Memorandum on the Need for "Creative Federalism" Through Cooperation With State and Local Officials. *November 11, 1966*

*Memorandum from the President to: Secretary of Defense, Acting Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Director, Office of Economic*

*Opportunity, Director, Office of Emergency Planning.*

SUBJECT: Advice and Consultation with State and Local Officials

The basis of creative federalism is cooperation.

If Federal assistance programs to State

and local governments are to achieve their goals, more is needed than money alone. Effective organization, management and administration are required at each level of government. These programs must be carried out jointly; therefore, they should be worked out and planned in a cooperative spirit with those chief officials of State, county and local governments who are answerable to their citizens.

To the fullest practical extent I want you to take steps to afford representatives of the chief executives of State and local government the opportunity to advise and consult in the development and execution of programs which directly affect the conduct of

State and local affairs.

I believe these arrangements will greatly strengthen the Federal system at all levels. Our objective is to make certain that vital new Federal assistance programs are made *workable* at the point of impact.

I am asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to work with you, with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and with the public interest groups representing State and local government in developing useful and productive arrangements to help carry out this policy.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The memorandum was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 607 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *November 11, 1966*

### THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW OF HIS ACTIVITIES

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] George Christian will have for you later in the afternoon a memorandum that I signed, directed to the Secretary of Defense and the Acting Attorney General, the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, HEW, Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning.<sup>1</sup> The subjects are the basis of creative federalism and cooperation, asking them to work with the Bureau of the Budget and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Our objectives are to make certain that vital new Federal assistance programs are made workable, that we take steps to afford the representatives of the States and local governments the opportunity to advise and consult in the de-

velopment and execution of programs which vitally affect them.

This is in connection with Senator Muskie's commission<sup>2</sup> and my determination to try to see that each agency of Government consults with local officials, mayors, and State officials. We will coordinate this through the Vice President and Governor Bryant.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Bob Kintner<sup>4</sup> came down today and brought with him reports from various independent agencies of the Government: the OEO, the FAA, the Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve, Space Administration and Council, USIA, which I briefly reviewed;

<sup>2</sup> Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

<sup>3</sup> Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning and former Governor of Florida.

<sup>4</sup> Robert E. Kintner, Special Assistant to the President.

<sup>1</sup> See Item 606.

also a report from Mr. Bunker<sup>5</sup> on the preliminary conference he had had in connection with the desalting plans in Israel; also a review Mr. Bunker sent to me, a report, in connection with the Dominican Republic; a report from the Defense agency, the Veterans Administration, Commerce, and the Post Office, on their activities for the last several days.

I have also today gone over some of the subjects that various task forces and officials in the Federal Government are exploring preparatory to the State of the Union Message. These range over a very wide field, primarily the cities, education, intergovernment personnel, urban employment opportunities, older Americans, Government organization, child development, nursing homes for the elderly, career advancement, accident prevention, protection for the public, law enforcement, administration of justice, juvenile delinquency, narcotics, foreign aid, international cooperation, foreign trade, income maintenance, migratory and other farm workers, benefits for servicemen, electric power, natural resources, energy resources, resources and recreation, pipeline safety, meat and poultry inspection, District of Columbia programs, draft, oceanography, and so forth.

These are all at very tentative stages, but they are subjects being explored carefully with a view of submitting any recommendations that may develop to the Congress.

[2.] Ambassador Harriman went with me, as you know, to the Manila Conference. Following that Conference, I asked him to visit some dozen countries in the Pacific area and then come back by Europe, to report to those countries—the heads of the governments—the developments at Manila, the

success of that exchange; to ask them for their views; to urge them to make any suggestions or recommendations they have that they thought might lead to taking the differences from the battlefield to the conference table; asking them to give us any suggestions they might have for peace.

The Ambassador visited the Philippines, Ceylon, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Italy, France, Bonn, Britain, and Morocco.

He has come back and he has given me in the last hour or so a rather full report on the individual conversations he had with the various heads of state in each country, except Paris, where he saw Couve de Murville, the Foreign Minister.

In all others he saw the heads of state. He will give me a somewhat more detailed report in writing a little later.

The Secretary of State, Ambassador Goldberg, and I will review it at the appropriate time.

I think Mr. Christian has gone over with you today the conversations I have had on the phone—not any particular news value in them.

I was told you wanted to see Ambassador Harriman. I don't know what he has to tell you, but I will be glad for him to say anything to you that he said to me, that would be helpful, and answer any questions, as I will be glad to do after he talks to you.

#### AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN'S REPORT ON HIS TRIP

[3.] AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN. As the President said, I went to 11 countries since Manila. As the President requested me to, I reported on the developments in Manila, Vietnam, and other aspects of the situation in the Far East and also discussed the matters which interested each country the most.

I found a very general appreciation of the

<sup>5</sup> Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador at Large and former U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States.

value of the Manila Conference and new conceptions of the seven countries that sat down together. The President with six Asian countries sitting there as equals made a deep impression among the Asians.

Then the limited objectives were outlined—the willingness to come to a peaceful negotiation and the taking out of troops, with the mention of 6 months, although it was not clear when the period would begin.

It indicated definitely, and they all accepted, that the President intended to take out our troops and the other countries involved.

The fact that the seven countries spoke, although some of the statements had been made before, carried much more meaning because it was a commitment among the seven. The position of the South Vietnamese Government has been strengthened materially, I found, by the September 11 elections and also by their agreement to carry forward this process of constitutional elections.

Each one of the countries wants to see peace—a peaceful settlement. In almost every case, they recognize the need to stop aggression. There are different points of view on it, but I think it is fair to say that no country wants to see aggression succeed. They want to do everything they can. Some are able to do more than others.

In the Asian countries they were interested in the President speaking about the possibility of regional development and our assistance to Asian initiative after the end of hostilities.

In Europe they had been concerned that we were getting too interested in the Far East and would neglect our commitments to NATO.

I was able to reassure them—to the press particularly, and the television. The people are more concerned, I think, than the more

thoughtful ministers. In almost every case I saw the heads of governments and the principal ministers involved.

Each country had some idea about the development of some initiative on their part. Most of them are quiet. Most of them thought that the less said about their negotiations or their discussions, the better. Each one is trying in his own way to do something, whether it be directly to Hanoi or whether it be through some other channel.

The most promising or the most immediate discussion will take place when the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown, goes to the Soviet Union on November 21 to talk to the Soviet leaders, among other things, about Vietnam.

The British have a special responsibility with the Soviet Union as cochairs of the Geneva conference. The meeting of those two governments is a very important event. We are hopeful that something may come of it. It is impossible to predict, but at least the Soviet Union has considerable influence in Hanoi.

I found that in almost every case the leaders of the governments felt that the spectacle of the confusion that exists in Peking now and in Red China was reducing China's influence and it gave a better opportunity for a quieter attitude.

As the President has said, and I found it confirmed everywhere, every country in the world, with the exception of Red China and Hanoi, wants to see peace. That consensus, the pressure of world opinion, I think, gives us a right to have some encouragement.

Each of the individual countries, of course, has its problems, and they are naturally interested in talking about them. They are grateful for the position the United States is taking in almost every case, and are appreciative of the assistance that is given them, and are grateful for the initiative that President

Johnson on a number of occasions has taken.

Are there any questions any of you would like to ask?

#### QUESTIONS

##### THE POPE'S CALL FOR A CHRISTMAS TRUCE

[4.] Q. Mr. Ambassador, did you discuss the possibility of a Christmas truce and the possibility of suspending American bombing of North Vietnam as the Pope has suggested he might call for? What is the position on the Pope's call for a suspension of our bombing and a Christmas truce?

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN. I left out the fact that I had an audience with the Pope. He has since announced, today, that he is going to ask, as he did last year, for a cease-fire which, of course, would stop the fighting, which, of course, would include the end of the bombing. He hoped it would be longer than the 48 hours which was all that occurred last year. He naturally hopes the bombing, as well, will stop.

The subject of bombing did come up. Some of the countries believed it would be desirable for the United States to suggest that we stop, and they indicate some constructive action would be taken by the other side. I had to point out to them that the President stopped for twice as long last year as anyone had suggested. The only answer from Hanoi had been to push further supplies, to repair roads, to take advantage of the pause, in order to reinforce their troops. I made it also quite plain to the heads of governments and publicly that it was not of value to peace to propose, as General de Gaulle did at Phnom Penh, that the United States take unilateral action. I expressed the personal opinion that that put off the day of peace and added to Hanoi's intransigence, thinking that if they held out,

world opinion would force us to take action.

I believe that most of the countries thoroughly understand the President's position and would like to see Hanoi take some reciprocal steps, which, as the President indicated, could be done formally or informally, publicly or privately. In talking it out with the different governments and also with the public I think a more balanced impression has been given.

But the subject of bombing constantly comes up. It is one in which there is propaganda coming from the Communist side, particularly from the Eastern European countries, that if the United States would only stop bombing, something would happen. It is quite clear that it is essential that Hanoi indicate what that is in advance.

##### U.S. PRESTIGE IN EUROPE

[5.] Q. Mr. Harriman, shortly before the election the Republicans released a poll that they said showed our prestige in Europe was dropping considerably. Did you find that to be the case?

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN. No, I did not find that our prestige in Europe had dropped at all. I found there was some concern with De Gaulle's action in dropping out of the Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty that it would lead to a new situation.

They wanted to be quite sure that because of our involvement in Vietnam we had not lost interest.

But as far as the United States' prestige is concerned, there is no question about its prestige and the fact that President Johnson has taken such leadership in the development of a new sense of unity, not only in the defense, but also in the development through NATO of better relations between East and West, which is having a deep impression.

HANOI

[6.] Q. Mr. Ambassador, do you see or hear any new signals from Hanoi?

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN. There are no new signals from Hanoi. It is encouraging, as I said, that the Soviet Union is ready to talk about it.

They haven't indicated they are ready to do anything.

It is encouraging that all of the Eastern European countries indicate that they are talking to Hanoi. There are third-hand conversations which appear to indicate that Hanoi is willing to talk, provided we do certain things.

I am going to be quite frank in saying that there is no specific discussion going on at the present time.

PARIS DISCUSSIONS

[7.] Q. Sir, did you ask to see Mr. de Gaulle? Is there any significance in your not seeing him but all the others?

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN. I saw the heads of governments in all other countries. But I went to Paris primarily to meet with the NATO Council, whom I talked to as a group, the 15 members, including our own. I did not ask to see General de Gaulle. But I saw M. Couve de Murville, who is the foreign minister. I paid him a courtesy call.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS ON THE MISSION  
AND ON CABINET REPORTS

[8.] THE PRESIDENT. I want to express my very deep appreciation for the excellent job Ambassador Harriman has done. He is one of our most experienced and most astute diplomats.

He always turns in a most creditable per-

formance. I have enjoyed his oral report and I will look forward to reviewing his written position when it is developed.

I think I have nothing further to say, other than I am following the Government hour by hour here just as if I were in Washington.

I have now received either oral reports from each Cabinet officer or written reports in some detail.

Today I talked at length to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense.

I had met with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense before.

I had a rather full report from the Secretary of Labor. As you know, we had the Secretary of Transportation-designate down here.

We have also had a report from the Secretary of Commerce.

We have reviewed them.

We will have a quiet weekend and I will see you at church Sunday.

If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

QUESTIONS

[9.] Q. How are you feeling, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Fine.

Q. That covers that.

SENATOR MANSFIELD'S PROPOSAL FOR SECURITY  
COUNCIL ACTION

[10.] Q. Mr. President, when you talked to Senator Mansfield today, did you discuss his proposal relative to the Security Council?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I told him that I had heard his suggestion that the Security

Council should try to deal with this subject.

We have taken that position for some time. I would like for him to talk to Ambassador Goldberg.

I did talk to Ambassador Goldberg and the Secretary of State subsequently.

Senator Mansfield is going to Florida. At an appropriate time, I hope he can exchange viewpoints with Ambassador Goldberg.

We have recommended, as you know, on a number of occasions, that the Security Council give consideration to this subject.

Our adversaries in the matter are not very willing to come into the Security Council and discuss it.

I think it is very clear that while we do our recommending, we have to find some way to get them to come in there, and also to get the members of the Security Council to be willing to do it.

We are always glad to have Senator Mansfield's suggestions. They are generally very worthy ones. We will explore them in some detail.

#### AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN'S TRIP

[11.] Q. Ambassador Harriman described his trip as being somewhat encouraging. I am wondering if you, too, are encouraged by what he told you about the trip.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have heard what he said and have observed it. I will consider it. I think that is about the extent of it.

I have been with him for the last hour or so. I thought his discussions were very interesting.

#### MR. BUNDY'S REPORT

[12.] Q. Mr. President, you sent Mr. Bundy<sup>6</sup> to some other countries. Has he reported?

THE PRESIDENT. Only the cables that come in from day to day. I have not had an oral report. He is not ready for that yet. There is not anything I have to say on that.

#### LEGISLATION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[13.] Q. Mr. President, you mentioned a while ago, in speaking of reports, you had reviewed some concerning the District of Columbia. Could you give us any detail at all about those?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is just the recommendations that we will make in connection with legislation for the District in our State of the Union Message.

We do have some legislation affecting the District now on my desk, and various reports from various departments that I am evaluating, but I have not reached a decision on it yet.

#### FOREIGN INVESTOR'S TAX BILL

[14.] Q. Mr. President, have you reached a decision on the foreign investors' tax bill? There have been some reports that you might pocket veto it.

THE PRESIDENT. When we act on these bills, we simultaneously, with the signature, transmit it to George Christian. Does that answer your question?

<sup>6</sup> William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.



REACTION TO A CEASE-FIRE APPEAL FROM THE  
POPE

[15.] Q. Mr. President, based on Ambassador Harriman's report, can you give any idea of what our reaction to an appeal from the Pope for a cease-fire would be?

THE PRESIDENT. Without responding directly to your question, I think I indicated our general attitude in my press conference the other day.

We are very anxious to always give consideration, and as sympathetic as possible, to any suggestion that the Pope makes, as we did last year.

But we are also very anxious to have other people do likewise.

We will carefully scrutinize any suggestions His Holiness makes and take appro-

priate action. Whatever is in the best interests of this country we will do.

ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE SITUATION

[16.] Q. Mr. President, there seems to be some inconsistency in our hopes and the Soviet Union's hopes that we might be reaching some agreement in the nonproliferation area.

I wondered if there is any inconsistency with that optimism and Secretary McNamara's report yesterday about the antiballistic missile situation?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't think so.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-sixth news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, November 11, 1966.

## 608 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Food for Peace Act of 1966. *November 12, 1966*

ON February 10, I proposed to the Congress a Food for Freedom program, by which the United States might lead the world in a war against hunger. The act which I have signed today prepares us for this historic task.

Most of the developing world is now in crisis—one that is more serious than any ideological disagreement. Rapid population growth is putting relentless pressure on food supplies.

For 6 consecutive years world food consumption has exceeded production.

A precarious balance has been maintained through our surplus stocks. Seventy million tons of surplus grain have been used since 1961.

But today the surpluses are gone.

We have rationalized our domestic agriculture to eliminate unneeded surpluses.

During the past few months, we have acted to expand wheat and feed grain production. Half of our 60 million-acre cropland reserve will be returned to production.

But even the food-producing capability of U.S. farmers—unmatched in history—cannot suffice indefinitely in a world that must feed a million new human beings each week.

The only long-term solution is self-help. Our new Food for Freedom program will provide American food and fiber to stimulate greater productivity in the developing countries. I am instructing the appropriate officials to make sales agreements only after carefully considering what practicable self-help measures are being taken by the recipient country to improve their own capacity to provide food for their people.

We must be certain that our Food for Freedom grants are consistent with our pro-

gram to encourage the sound and rapid expansion of food production in the receiving countries. Food for Freedom grants will be made only where the country receiving the grant demonstrates its own willingness to help win its own war on hunger. We must also be certain that Food for Freedom grants are made, whenever possible, on a multilateral basis with the other countries of the world who have the resources to join us in food grant programs. We are all members of the family of man and as such we must band together if we are to be successful in the war on hunger.

This act will also permit us to deal with food problems beyond hunger in its starkest form.

Here at home, our farmers will continue a high level of production in the years immediately ahead to meet food needs. In the longer run, successful economic development abroad will build markets for U.S. products.

The sound population programs, encouraged in this measure, freely and voluntarily undertaken, are vital to meeting the food crisis, and to the broader efforts of the developing nations to attain higher standards of living for their people.

There are, however, other provisions which cause me concern. I am particularly troubled by the provision which, while giv-

ing some latitude for Presidential discretion, precludes food aid to countries that sell, furnish, or permit their ships or aircraft to transport any equipment, materials, or commodities to either North Vietnam or Cuba.

The position of this administration is quite clear as to free world trade and shipping to both North Vietnam and Cuba. We oppose it. We have conducted and will continue a very active effort against this trade. No free world countries now furnish arms or strategic items to either area.

However, I believe we should have the flexibility to use food aid to further the full range of our important national objectives. Restrictions on its use deprive us of this flexibility. They inhibit us in meeting objectives to which four administrations have dedicated themselves.

Accordingly, I hope that the Congress, in the next session, will reconsider those provisions of this bill, passed in the closing days of the session, which create major difficulties for our foreign policy.

In spite of these problems, the bill marks the beginning of one of the most important tasks of our time. I am proud to sign it.

NOTE: As enacted, the Food for Peace Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-808 (80 Stat. 1526).

For the President's February 10 message to Congress proposing a food for freedom program see Item 62.

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 609 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Governing Commercial Reproduction and Use of the Great Seal of the United States. *November 12, 1966*

I HAVE today signed S. 2770.

This law gives us for the first time in our history new and needed criminal sanctions against the unauthorized use and commercial exploitation of the Great Seal of the United States.

The Great Seal is the proud and enduring symbol of the dignity and honor of America.

It is as old as the history of our Republic.

One of the earliest concerns of our Founding Fathers was to develop a seal. Work on the Great Seal began on July 4, 1776, the

same day Congress agreed to the Declaration of Independence.

It took almost 6 years to perfect that Seal. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were among those great Americans whose genius and inspiration brought forth the Great Seal as we know it today.

But for many years there has been a need for legislation governing the commercial reproduction and use of our Great Seal.

Up to now we have had to use our powers of moral suasion to discourage uses of the Seal that were undignified or sought to convey the false impression that the Government was endorsing a particular book or activity.

Moral suasion has not always been sufficient. Now we have a new law to give the Great Seal of our country some of the protection it deserves.

I regard this law as a first step. It has fallen considerably short of our expectations and our recommendations. It just does not go far enough.

—By specifically listing the prohibited uses of the Great Seal, it narrows greatly the scope of protection under the law.

The bill, for example, may not control the use of Great Seal designs on objectionable salable souvenirs.

—It fails to provide for injunctive relief when that approach in certain cases may be preferable to criminal proceedings.

—And nowhere does it protect the Presidential Seal against unauthorized use and commercial exploitation. The symbol of the highest office in the land must surely deserve the protection of law.

The Great Seal of the United States together with the Presidential Seal are part of the priceless heritage of a free people and a free country. Their worth and their dignity must be preserved.

I have asked the Secretary of State and the Acting Attorney General to review the new law and to prepare a far broader proposal for submission to Congress next year.

I have asked them to develop a proposal that will give the full and fair protection of the law to the Great Seal of the United States and the Presidential and Vice Presidential Seals as well.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 2770 is Public Law 89-807 (80 Stat. 1525).

The statement was released at San Antonio, Texas.

## 610 The President's News Conference of *November 13, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS TO UNDERGO SURGERY

[1.] I told Mr. Christian<sup>1</sup> that I would be available to answer any problems you had or any questions that may have arisen since

<sup>1</sup> George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

I last saw you, and that we would try to have our plans more definite today than they had been in the recent week.

We will leave San Antonio tomorrow morning, midmorning, 9 or 10 o'clock. Mrs. Johnson has an engagement in Washington at 3 o'clock. We will be there ahead of that time.

We plan to go into Bethesda Naval Hospital Tuesday afternoon, will spend the

afternoon and evening there and will undergo surgery early Wednesday morning.

It is anticipated that we will have an anesthetic and the operations will take perhaps less than an hour. Within an hour we will be out from under the influence of the anesthetic.

I have talked to the Vice President. As you know from last October, the agreement that was in existence between President Kennedy and myself, and President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, will be in effect during that period.

We expect that we will be in the hospital for a very few days and then we will be returning to Texas. I am hopeful that I can spend a good portion of my time on the Budget between now and the first of the year, and the State of the Union Message. Except for some time in December when we have some previous engagements in Washington, we will spend a good deal of our time here.

So you and your families may make plans, if you care to.

#### ACTION ON CONGRESSIONAL BILLS

[2.] I have some veto messages and signature messages. I will ask—so it won't take time from the questions—I will ask Mr. Christian to give them to you at the end of the meeting.

We are vetoing the D.C. crime bill.

We are signing the police and teachers' increase bill.

We are signing the investment tax bill.

There are other bills that I now have under consideration that we will act on between now and tomorrow night.

That is one reason for our uncertainty about just the moment we would leave here and go into the hospital, because we are very anxious to get these things out of the way.

We do have a deadline on them—most of them are Sunday and Monday.

#### APPOINTMENTS

[3.] I have some appointments to announce; Mr. Christian will give them to you, such as the Deputy for the Small Business Administration.<sup>2</sup>

I will be glad for any questions now.

#### QUESTIONS

##### TRANSITION IN THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT

[4.] Q. Mr. President, perhaps it is too early to ask you this, but do you have any opinions at the moment on the forthcoming transition in the West German Government and how relations with the United States will be involved?

THE PRESIDENT. I would anticipate that we will continue to have very excellent relations with the German Government and with the German people.

They do have decisions to make, as do all countries, about the leadership and their government. We just finished making some decisions ourselves in the last few weeks. I trust that we will be patient and let them make their decisions.

I am sure whatever their decisions are, we will be able to maintain very good relations with the people of Germany.

##### INVESTORS' TAX CREDIT BILL

[5.] Q. Mr. President, on the investors' tax credit bill, what do you think, personally, sir, about the political provisions in that measure, the presidential campaign provision?

<sup>2</sup> See Item 613.

THE PRESIDENT. I have a statement in some detail on that matter. I will be glad to record it for you if you like at the conclusion of the conference.<sup>3</sup>

I agree with it. I made a statement on it. I think there is much work to be done in that field yet. I submitted my recommendations in the last session of Congress.<sup>4</sup>

But I think this is a step forward. I have approved the bill with that in mind.

EFFECT OF ELECTIONS ON GREAT SOCIETY  
PROGRAMS

[6.] Q. Mr. President, the other day you were asked whether you thought the outcome of the elections would have any deterrent effect on your plans for the Great Society. At that time, you said you weren't sure or you did not exactly know how it would go. Have you had any further chance to think that through?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think we are ever positive on any measure as to what is going to happen to it, but I have the feeling that the majority that the Democrats have in the House and Senate, together with the election of a good many moderate Republicans, would indicate that the program that we recommend will receive very fair and sympathetic consideration.

I have reviewed in the last few days the votes taken upon some of the substance of the Great Society programs since 1963, and our majority in the next Congress will not be unlike that one in 1963 and 1964.

We have about the same number in both the House and the Senate. I believe they had 256 and we will have 247 or 248.

In the Senate, it is 67 and 64.

So I would anticipate that we will be very careful in our preparation of our recom-

mendations and we will try to enlist the support of both parties.

I think they will be generally supported by both parties.

Of course, there will be members of both parties that will oppose them. I don't anticipate any great trouble.

I think there is a misconception in the country that all the bills that we have passed have been the sole product of just the President and the Democratic Party. That is not true.

Most of the key measures have received some support from progressive and moderate Republicans, and all Republicans in some instances.

I think, beginning with the Appalachia bill that we passed in the first session of the 89th, one of the early measures, we had 25 Republicans on that bill in the House.

On the water pollution bill we got 135 Republicans.

On the Medicare bill we got 65 Republicans.

On the Department of Housing and Urban Development we only got 9. That would give us a problem if our own people did not unite.

On the elementary and secondary education bill we got 35.

On the housing bill we got 26.

On higher education we got 113.

On the voting rights—the civil rights—bill we got 115.

On the poverty bill we got 24.

On regional development we got 31.

On manpower development we got 129.

On highway beauty we got 26.

On the Department of Transportation we got 101.

On truth-in-packaging, 103 Republicans.

On funds for rent supplements, 45 Republicans.

On water pollution, 81.

<sup>3</sup> See Item 612.

<sup>4</sup> See Item 241.

On minimum wage, 89; urban transit, 36; demonstration cities, 16; auto safety, 121 (I think I gave you urban mass transportation); allied health professions training, 120; the education funds, 47.

Those are some of the key measures. It shows you that, generally speaking, from 15 to maybe 115 Republicans in the House voted for our measures. We hope that there will not be any substantial defections.

Since 1890 the average President has had about 54 percent of the House and 55 percent of the Senate. Next year we will have 57 and 64. Compared to 54, 64 is a pretty good number and 55 compared to 57.

So we are not overly optimistic. We will have difficulty in preparing the new programs we have. I anticipate that our big problem is to get good administration, get the programs we have already passed funded, and try to get them organized and executed in the proper manner.

Any new program brings a lot of problems: personnel, funding, appropriations, and so forth. The bulk of our platform, as you know, has already been enacted. That is not to say that we will not have other measures. But it is to say that our principal effort will have to be in that field.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[7.] Q. Mr. President, on the inevitable health question, how are you feeling and what are your thoughts today about facing surgery this week?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wish I did not have to do it. I feel fine. I think that the operations are relatively minor. I think you never want to go to a hospital for any reason, but under the circumstances I can be very pleased that they are such as they are—have good doctors, good hospital, good staff, good people around me.

So I think if you have to be in the hospital, the circumstances are about as well as they could be.

The Congress is out of session and now is a good time for it.

I feel very good. I have had some rest and relaxation here this week. We have turned out a lot of work. We think by Monday morning we will be practically caught up.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

[8.] We are very happy and encouraged by our trip to Asia. I think it is a signal to the regional unity in that part of the world and of increased attention to that area which is populated by two-thirds of human life.

I have reviewed a report on Latin America and the Alliance for Progress and I think we are moving forward. There is increased growth taking place in that area and in our own hemisphere, which pleases us very much.

With the uncertainties that we faced in Europe, 14 of the NATO countries have come together in agreement. We are moving forward.

Mr. McCloy<sup>5</sup> is now meeting with the British and the Germans. Those talks are going very well.

We are increasingly interested in the the African Continent and the Middle East. Our reports give us a reason to believe that things are going as well as could be expected.

The economic conditions in our own country are always a matter of concern to the individual. We have more people working today than we have ever had in our history.

<sup>5</sup> John J. McCloy, U.S. Representative to the tri-lateral meetings held by the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom.

They are making more money. They are living better. They are eating better food, wearing more clothes and better clothes. They have better housing.

So as we approach the Thanksgiving period, I think domestically we have a great deal to be thankful for.

From the international standpoint, I think that we have very serious problems, but we are facing up to them. Our people are reasonably united in connection with them. A great deal of our thought and attention goes to our men in Vietnam and the success of their efforts there.

We have been heartened by their achievements of the last year. We hope, work, and pray for peace every day. We will continue to seek it and search for it in every possible way.

Ambassador Harriman's report<sup>6</sup> is not anything to be jubilant about, but I don't think we should be discouraged. We were encouraged by what he had to say.

From what we hear from Mr. Bundy<sup>7</sup> we are pleased, and we think that the people of the world understand what we are working toward.

I expect to ask Secretary Rusk to go back through Asia on his way to NATO, to follow up on Mr. Harriman's and Mr. Bundy's discussions, to meet with some of the leaders there again, so we can be sure we haven't lost interest in any part of the world.

He will be spending some time with the NATO representatives in early December. Before that, he will bring them a fresh report from Asia.

I know there are some who feel that may-

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<sup>6</sup>For Ambassador Harriman's review of his trip to 11 Asian countries, see Item 607.

<sup>7</sup>William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

be we are concentrating too much attention on Vietnam, or on the Pacific, or on the Asian area.

We don't think so. We have deep and genuine interest in the peoples of the world, wherever they may live.

Just as Mr. McCloy is working on our European problem now very diligently and effectively, I have spent some time in the Pacific-Asia theater. Secretary Rusk is now going to the NATO meeting, as Mr. Harriman has just returned from briefing all those countries.

I expect to be going to Europe in the spring, myself.

This is not going to be unbalanced. We are going to continue our concern with human beings wherever they are.

Most of our ancestors came from the European area and we feel very attached to them. We will never lose interest there. But that is not to say that that will be our sole interest.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

[9.] Q. Mr. President, could you tell us a little bit more about this European trip, such as what countries you might have in mind at the moment?

THE PRESIDENT. I announced some weeks ago that I would be going to Germany in the spring. I wouldn't go beyond that at this date.

That is not new. That is an old announcement.

#### ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS CONFERENCE

[10.] Q. Mr. President, at one time the White House said you might be going to Latin America before the end of this year. Is that still in the cards?

THE PRESIDENT. We expect to have a conference of the Presidents of the Alliance for Progress countries.

We are preparing the necessary work for that conference. I would anticipate it would be some time in the early part of the year.<sup>8</sup>

Of course, I will be going if that is agreed upon and if all the nations are able to arrange their affairs so the conference can come off.

Q. The thinking is Latin America rather than Washington, is it not, for the site of the conference?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

#### NEED FOR TAX INCREASE

[11.] Q. Mr. President, what are your current thoughts about whether or not a tax increase may be necessary next year?

THE PRESIDENT. Just what they have been. We are trying to carefully evaluate the picture, study it, see what is required. Whatever is required we will recommend.

But until we have our Defense figures in better shape than they are now, until we get a little better look at the economy, at the revenues that we can expect for the next 6 months, we don't want to fire in the dark or jump in the dark.

I don't think there is any decision that can be reached that would be prudent right now. We do expect one before the first of the year. That is, we expect a decision.

#### NORTH VIETNAMESE AND CHINESE VIEWS OF THE ELECTION

[12.] Q. Mr. President, have you had any reading, sir, on how the North Vietnamese and Chinese may have interpreted our election results?

<sup>8</sup> The American Chiefs of State met in Punta del Este, Uruguay, April 11-14, 1967.

THE PRESIDENT. None other than what you have seen.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT THE STATE LEVEL

[13.] Q. Mr. President, the Republicans, particularly Mr. Bliss,<sup>9</sup> seem as happy with how the Republicans did on the State level and in the State legislatures, the gubernatorial contests, as they were with their gains in the Congress.

I wonder if you could address yourself to the strength of the Democratic Party on the State level and to the fact that there is now an even split among the Governors of the States, Democrats and Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT. I think that will be a healthy situation and will bring out the best that is in both parties.

I think we all believe in the two-party system.

I always think that after an election our mettle is tested. We have to look at our weaknesses and try to patch them up, try to develop our strengths.

I think the Democratic Party in the period ahead will be more united. I think the Republican Party has received encouragement that will be good for it.

It ought to produce for the American people the best government of which we are capable. At least I hope it does.

I have generally believed throughout my political lifetime that the Democrats were a little better for the country than the Republicans. Most of the Republicans don't agree with that most of the time.

Some of these changes will bring into office new men. We will have to see how they perform under the circumstances confronting them.

But I am an optimist. I don't think the

<sup>9</sup> Ray Bliss, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.



country is going to the dogs. I think each year we become more mature and more experienced, perhaps more progressive.

We will move forward regardless of a change here or there.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-seventh news conference was held in the Municipal Building at Fredericksburg, Texas, at 10:15 a.m. on Sunday, November 13, 1966.

## 611 Memorandum of Disapproval of the District of Columbia Crime Bill. *November 13, 1966*

CRIME in the Nation's Capital affects every man, woman, and child who lives or visits here. Wealthy and poor, Negro and white, slum and suburban dweller—all suffer when our streets are not safe. For the sake of the whole community, we must do everything in our power to protect innocent people from those who seek to harm them.

I am acutely conscious of my responsibility as President to do all in my power to prevent crime. I mean to take any and all actions, within my power, which will help relieve today's unsatisfactory conditions.

I have before me the District of Columbia crime bill, passed in the closing hours of the Congress. It deals exclusively with rules for police and the courts. It does not touch the quality or quantity of law enforcement resources: more, better trained, better equipped, and better paid police and corrections workers.

In my opinion, the present bill would create problems instead of solving them.

If I thought that this bill would diminish crime in the District of Columbia, I would sign it. I believe, however, that this legislation would add endless complications and confusion to an already complex situation. It would provoke years of litigation. It would make the job of the policeman on the beat and of the public prosecutor much more difficult.

I cannot approve it.

This bill provides that a policeman may

pick up a person and question him for 4 hours without making an arrest—6 hours, exclusive of interrogation, after an arrest—perhaps 10 hours of questioning—without taking him before a judicial officer. No one doubts the necessity of the police questioning persons on the street with respect to criminal activities. The law has always permitted this. The law properly provides, however, that after a person is deprived of his freedom—after he is arrested—the police must take him before a magistrate who will determine whether his arrest is arbitrary or based on probable cause. This must be done without unnecessary delay.

I am advised that the periods of questioning provided in this bill go far beyond the necessities of interrogation in practically all cases.

In the case of a material witness, the bill contains provisions even more extreme than those applicable to suspects themselves.

Any citizen at the scene of a crime—including the victim—can be taken into custody as a material witness. It is not necessary either to obtain a subpoena, or to take the witness before a magistrate, until 6 hours after he is picked up. In effect, the person can disappear from sight merely on an individual policeman's judgment that he is a material witness, and that there is a reasonable probability that he will not be available to testify at the trial.

When the citizen is finally taken before a

magistrate, he can be released only by posting bond or collateral as security. He cannot be released on his own recognizance. If he were under arrest as a suspected criminal, however, the Bail Reform Act, passed by Congress this year, would permit his release on his own responsibility. These provisions are much more severe than existing law. The U.S. Attorney informs me that he can recall no case in which inability to detain material witnesses has resulted from the inadequacy of existing law.

The bill contains a provision intended to stop the taffic in obscene pictures and literature. No one can have sympathy for those who pander to degraded instincts in man. But this provision is phrased so broadly that it clearly threatens freedom of the press. It authorizes an official in the District of Columbia—the United States Attorney—to seek the prior restraint of publications. If he thinks that a newspaper, magazine, or book is indecent, he may go to court and obtain, without a full hearing on the merits, a preliminary injunction authorizing him to restrain its publication or sale.

This section also provides for a permanent injunction, prohibiting the future use of any real or personal property involved in the publication or sale of obscene material.

This language is imprecise and confusing but at the very least, it would empower a court, using its contempt authority, to imprison or fine a previously convicted publisher of a book, magazine, or newspaper, if the court concluded that one of his new publications was also offensive—even though it had never been judicially found obscene in a full trial on the merits.

The Acting Attorney General informs me that this sort of prior restraint has been condemned by the courts as unconstitutional—in violation of the First Amendment, upon which our freedom to spread, to publish, to

read, and to exchange ideas is dependent.

The bill also would establish mandatory minimum sentences on conviction of certain crimes. This is a step backward in judicial and correction policy. Indeed it is directly contrary to previous action taken by the Congress. Under the indeterminate sentencing laws, the Congress has recognized that the potential for rehabilitation is increased when courts and correction systems are given flexibility to determine sentences on case-by-case basis. Moreover, there is no need for such mandatory minimum sentences in the District of Columbia. Sentences now being imposed in the District are among the highest in the United States.

I have given long and careful thought to this legislation.

I recognize that its sponsors believed it would arm the police and the courts with more effective tools in combating crime. Yet all agencies of government asked to comment on the bill—as well as the two civilian District Commissioners who live in Washington, and a majority of the District of Columbia Bar Association—have urged me to veto it.

They are convinced that it does not strengthen law enforcement in the District and does not meet the needs of the fight against crime, but rather introduces confusion and uncertainties into police and judicial practices.

The Acting Attorney General advises me that fundamental constitutional questions pervade the bill—four of its six titles raise the most serious doubts.

We are engaged in a great national effort to lift the blight of bad housing, poor education, and unemployment from our cities. This effort is attacking the conditions that nourish high crime rates. But, in addition, State and local officials, and the Federal Government in its limited sphere, must devise

more effective ways of preventing crime and bringing criminals to account.

Better trained and better paid policemen are part of the answer to crime. Last year Congress enacted the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, to finance pilot projects in the most modern police techniques. Today, I am signing into law a substantial—and well deserved—pay increase for District policemen.

Better police organization is part of the answer. Last year I appointed a District of Columbia Crime Commission and asked its members to recommend better ways of reducing crime in Washington. Many of the Commission's recommendations are designed to make the organization of the District Police Department a model for the Nation. Most are already being carried out. And the District of Columbia Commissioners have informed me that they have signed and are putting into effect the reorganization plan for the Police Department recommended by the D.C. Crime Commission.

Better staffed courts are part of the answer. This year, five new judgeships were added to the Court of General Sessions. They will help eliminate the delays which have impeded swift and effective justice.

Each of these steps has the same goal: more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia.

The problem of crime outside of the District of Columbia must primarily be dealt with by local officials. I have promised them the complete cooperation of the Federal Government within its proper sphere. We have already begun that cooperation with the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. We are pre-

pared to expand our cooperative efforts. I will act promptly on the recommendations of the National Crime Commission, which I appointed in July of 1965, when they are received.

We know that criminal behavior, and the conditions out of which it springs, will not yield easily to our efforts. But we have given the highest priority to an intelligent, relentless fight to make the streets of the District of Columbia safe for law-abiding people—and we shall make them so.

I renew my pledge to pursue every avenue, use every tool, support any law that holds promise of advancing us in our drive against crime. In doing so I will need the cooperation of every man and woman whose commitment—as is mine—is to a Capital where civic order and social justice prevail.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

November 13, 1966

NOTE: The Bail Reform Act of 1966 was approved by the President on June 22, 1966 (see Item 286).

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 was enacted on September 22, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 526).

The District of Columbia Policemen and Firemen's Salary Act Amendments of 1966, approved on November 13, is Public Law 89-810 (80 Stat. 1591).

The President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was established July 16, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 366, 381). A statement by the President upon receiving the Commission's report was made public on July 23, 1966 (Item 354 above).

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was established July 23, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 382). The President received the Commission's final report on December 31, 1966 (Item 656 below).

The memorandum was released at Fredericksburg, Texas.

## 612 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Foreign Investors Tax Act and the Presidential Election Fund Act.

*November 13, 1966*

I HAVE today signed the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966.

This law ends the confusion and complexity that have long plagued our system of taxing the foreign investor. It makes our tax rules fairer and simpler, brings them up to date, and removes those tax roadblocks which have discouraged foreign investments in this country. The law will help to improve our balance of payments position and will thus strengthen our economy.

The act is the first major revision of the foreign investors tax structure in more than 30 years. It is the product of a task force of distinguished bankers and businessmen headed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler.

An important addition to this act breaks new ground in the financing of presidential election campaigns.

As a nation, we have long been concerned with the way presidential campaigns are financed. More than 60 years ago, Theodore Roosevelt observed that the Federal Government should help pay the expenses of a man running for the Presidency to eliminate the danger of undue influence by wealthy campaign contributors.

In recent years, soaring political campaign costs have intensified our concern and our search for solutions.

The approach adopted by this act allows the individual taxpayer—voluntarily—to have \$1 of his tax payment placed into a presidential campaign election fund.

Congress has wisely chosen the Comptroller General and a bipartisan advisory board to safeguard and supervise the fund,

which is held in trust for all Americans.

Presidential candidates will no longer have to rely on special interest groups and the rich to meet the heavy financial burden of a campaign.

Instead, they will rely on all Americans from every walk of life—the ideal way in a free country.

And thus our deeply rooted system of free elective government will benefit.

The new law is only a beginning. It underscores the pressing need to reform our antiquated Federal laws on the disclosure and regulation of campaign financing. Indeed, that task must be pursued with even greater urgency.

Last May I recommended that the Congress enact the Election Reform Act of 1966. That proposal was aimed at modernizing, correcting, and systematically overhauling our campaign financing laws—which are now more loophole than law. It sought full disclosure by Members of Congress of gifts and income.

Next year, I shall call upon Congress again to consider these positive and corrective measures to insure public confidence in the elective process. There is no higher duty of a democratic government than to insure that confidence.

I am also asking a bipartisan group of our very best political scientists and experts—headed by Prof. Richard Neustadt of Harvard—to see how the promise of the new presidential campaign fund law can be fully realized and to review the problems of election reforms and campaign financing in nonpresidential elections.

The Foreign Investors Tax Act contains a variety of other amendments. Many of these are minor technical changes usually dealt with by separate bills.

Others are more important. Several of these do not promote a fair and sound tax system. Instead they confer special tax windfalls and benefits upon certain groups. I deeply regret that these riders have been engrafted on this vital legislation.

However, the act's comprehensive and long overdue revision of our system of taxing foreign investors—thus helping our balance of payments position—and its prece-

dent-setting provision for financing presidential campaigns are far too important to all the people of America to be delayed until future years. It is because these provisions are of overriding significance to the public interest that I have signed the act into law today.

NOTE: As enacted, the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966 and Presidential Election Fund Act of 1966 is Public Law 89-809 (80 Stat. 1539).

For the President's May 26 letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting the proposed Election Reform Act of 1966, see Item 241.

The statement was released at Fredericksburg, Texas.

## 613 Statement by the President Announcing the Appointment of Robert C. Moot as Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration. *November 13, 1966*

I AM TODAY announcing the appointment of Robert C. Moot as Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration. Mr. Moot will serve under Bernard Boutin, who was appointed Administrator last May.

I am ever-mindful of the need for a dynamic, independent Federal agency to serve this Nation's 5 million small businesses. Under Mr. Boutin, the Small Business Administration is filling this need. Mr. Moot brings exceptional ability and broad experience to the Agency's top management team.

Until he came to SBA he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics Services in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He was responsible for policy planning and program management in the Defense Department for the logistics functions of transportation, warehousing, telecommunications, and food service.

In addition, he was responsible for Defense-wide management on the Defense cost reduction program, as well as the logistics

indices program, which measure progress against goals for all logistics programs.

In short, Mr. Moot is one of those vital cogs in sound, effective government—a professional manager. I have determined that each Federal dollar will be spent with maximum effectiveness, and that all Federal programs will be tightly run to achieve precise goals.

Mr. Moot has had a long and distinguished career of Federal service. He has been Comptroller of the Defense Supply Agency, which worked to standardize Defense procurement, and Staff Director for Material Management in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

He has also served as Comptroller of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

He served in the Army during World War II. A native of New Jersey, he attended public schools there, and Dana College. He has received the Department of

Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the DSA Exceptional Civilian Service Award, and the DSA Meritorious Civilian Service Award. Mr. Moot is mar-

ried and has three children. He lives in Annandale, Va.

NOTE: The announcement was released at Fredericksburg, Texas.

## 614 Memorandum of Disapproval of the Geothermal Steam Bill. *November 13, 1966*

I AM withholding my approval from the "Geothermal Steam Act of 1966."

I am taking this action because many of the principles embodied in the bill violate the public interest.

Geothermal steam is produced by the internal heat of the earth. It is well known to every school child in America under other names. Old Faithful at Yellowstone is one example of a geothermal steam spring.

We know very little about how extensive or valuable our geothermal resources are. They may be an inexhaustible supply of energy. Today, for example, the steam from a single geothermal spring is generating enough electricity to serve a community of 50,000 people. Geothermal springs may also hold untapped mineral wealth—such as gold, lithium, and silver.

These circumstances dictate a policy of prudence and reason in the leasing of federal lands to develop this resource.

S. 1674 does just the opposite.

It ignores the basic lessons we have learned much to our sorrow—that our natural resources are priceless treasures which must be developed with wisdom and foresight.

The bill is flawed by six major provisions which run counter to sound public policy:

First: It provides for unfair and unlimited "grandfather" rights. The holders of mineral or mining leases on Federal lands as of September 7, 1965, would be automatically entitled to convert them into geothermal leases. This amounts to a free gift

of valuable public property rights to these developers, and gives them an undue advantage over other prospective developers.

Second: It provides for maximum leases of 51,200 acres—an area four times greater than our experts say is needed for economical development. This could result in a single developer monopolizing the geothermal resources of entire states.

Third: It provides that royalties are payable only on steam "sold or utilized." This could encourage the wanton waste of a precious natural asset.

Fourth: It fails to provide specific and clear authority for the government to readjust the lease terms and conditions at suitable intervals. The public deserves this protection because we still know so little about our geothermal resources.

Fifth: It provides for perpetual leases to the developer if steam is produced in commercial quantities. As a result, future generations of Americans will have lost their stake in the formulation of policies for a natural resource which may be inexhaustible, and whose potential we are only beginning to appreciate.

Sixth: It gives the developer twenty years in which to begin production. Our scientists and engineers say that this is too long a period and will encourage speculation.

In short, I have withheld my approval because this bill does not sufficiently protect the interests of the American people.

If these were only technical flaws in a

measure providing for the necessary development of geothermal energy, I would gladly sign the bill. For I believe we must move vigorously to make use of this promising national asset.

But they are more than technical flaws. They represent a serious failure to protect the people's interest.

When we consider landmark legislation of this sort, dealing with a vast and little-known natural resource, we must remember that we are acting—not just for today or five years from today—but for decades to come. Once we have given away the people's interest in the wealth of their land, we cannot easily retrieve what has been lost. We must understand that we are trustees for two hundred million Americans. All that we do must protect their interest—and the interest of their children and grandchildren—in the rich legacy with which nature has endowed us.

This bill does not do that. And because it does not, I will not give it my approval.

This does not mean we should delay the development and use of these resources.

Wise and prudent trustees do not lose opportunities to increase the value of the estate they manage. But we must assure ourselves that we have first protected the people's interest before we make our geothermal springs available for productive development.

I have directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Attorney General to prepare a new proposal to accomplish our objectives—one that eliminates the pitfalls of the present bill.

Next year we will ask Congress for legislation to transform the potential of this national treasure into a reality. We will ask for legislation that will protect the public interest, encourage economic and efficient development with a fair and just return to the developer, and conserve the benefits of that development in coming generations. When that legislation comes before me, I shall sign it enthusiastically.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

November 14, 1966

## 615 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill Relating to the Ownership of Certain Lands Along the Colorado River. *November 14, 1966*

I HAVE withheld my approval from H.R. 13955, "Establishing the Past and Present Location of a Certain Portion of the Colorado River for Certain Purposes."

This bill would have the effect of conveying 2,100 acres of public lands to a group of 19 individuals and corporations without payment of compensation. This bill comes at a time when the United States District Court in Arizona has, under active consideration, the complex and legal factual issues involving the ownership of these very lands. The bill comes after the government's own-

ership has been established with respect to almost 1,000 other occupants of land in this area.

In the late 1950's investigation by the Department of the Interior disclosed that more than 1,000 persons were illegally occupying public lands along the Lower Colorado River. Subsequently, the Department initiated actions under which most of these occupants either vacated the land or explicitly recognized Federal ownership. Other occupants were removed following successful legal action by the Government. Litigation

in regard to others is still pending.

The courts are the traditional forum for determining legal questions relating to land ownership and I see no reason for making a special exception here and interfering with the orderly judicial process. If the case is resolved in favor of the claimants, they will receive title to the land without the present bill. If the case is resolved against the

claimants and the Congress believes that the equities were so compelling that relief should have been granted, the Congress can act after the factual issues have been fully litigated and a complete record has been assembled.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

November 14, 1966

## 616 Presidential Unit Citation Awarded to the Second Battalion, Vietnamese Marine Brigade, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. *November 15, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION  
TO  
SECOND BATTALION  
VIETNAMESE MARINE BRIGADE

for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:

For extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty during the Battle of Phung Du on 7, 8 and 9 April 1965. Surrounded by numerically superior Communist insurgent (Viet Cong) forces, the Second Battalion, Vietnamese Marine Brigade, with valiant and indomitable fighting spirit repulsed wave after wave of fanatical enemy assaults thrust at the Brigade defensive positions from multiple directions.

In the face of heavy and repeated infantry attacks, and under a hail of intense mortar and machine-gun fire hurled against their positions throughout the night and in the

early morning darkness, the men of the Second Battalion responded most courageously to their magnificent leadership and fought from foxhole to foxhole in hand-to-hand combat with fierce determination against overwhelming odds.

With inspiring individual bravery in the face of the enemy penetration of their defensive perimeter, they launched counterattacks which swept the advancing foe before them by bayonet and small-arms fire, decimating their ranks and driving them into a general rout leaving the battlefield littered with hundreds of enemy dead.

Their valor, teamwork, and aggressive fighting spirit transformed a defensive battle into a crushing defeat of the Viet Cong, who were forced into disorganized retreat.

The conduct of the Second Battalion, Vietnamese Marine Brigade throughout the battle was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON



617 Presidential Unit Citation Awarded to the 37th Ranger Battalion,  
Army of the Republic of Vietnam, and Attached Units.

*November 15, 1966*

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION  
TO  
THE 37TH RANGER BATTALION, ARMY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM AND ATTACHED UNITS  
934TH REGIONAL FORCE COMPANY, QUANG  
NGAI PROVINCE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
AND  
2D PLATOON, BATTERY "B", 21ST ARTILLERY  
BATTALION, 2D INFANTRY DIVISION ARTIL-  
LERY, ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

The 37th Ranger Battalion and attached units distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in action against hostile forces in the Republic of Vietnam on 22 November 1965.

While the 37th Ranger Battalion and attached units were occupying a 2d Infantry

Division outpost in the vicinity of Thach Tru, Quang Ngai Province, a Viet Cong force, estimated to be a reinforced regular regiment, supported by 75mm recoilless rifles and 81mm mortars, launched a pre-dawn multi-pronged attack against the friendly positions. Although greatly outnumbered, the 37th Ranger Battalion and attached units, in an extraordinary display of gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps, were successful in driving back three communist human wave onslaughts. After suffering staggering casualties and heavy losses of weapons and equipment, the Viet Cong were forced to withdraw from the battlefield and abandon their operation.

The devotion to duty, perseverance, and extraordinary heroism demonstrated by the members of the 37th Ranger Battalion and attached units in defending their homeland are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon themselves and the Republic of Vietnam.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

618 Statement by the President Following the Completion of the  
Final Flight in the Gemini Program. *November 15, 1966*

TODAY is another proud day in the history of man's peaceful conquest of space.

With the safe recovery of Astronauts Lovell and Aldrin, we have successfully completed the last of the 12 flights planned for the Gemini program. We can be proud that every flight, from countdown to splash-down, was open to the eyes and ears of the world.

Ten times in this program of the last 20 months we have placed two men in orbit about the earth in the world's most advanced manned spacecraft. Ten times we have brought them safely home.

Today's flight was the culmination of a great team effort, stretching back to 1961, and directly involving more than 25,000 people in the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration, the Department of Defense, and other Government agencies; in the universities and other research centers; and in American industry.

Early in 1962, John Glenn made his historic orbital flight and America was in space. Now, nearly 5 years later, we have completed Gemini and we know that America is in space to stay.

NOTE: The statement was read by Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, at his news conference at 7:45 p.m., Tuesday, November 15, 1966, at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Moyers also announced that upon completion of Gemini 12 the President had approved the promotion of Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Air Force, and that Astronaut James A. Lovell, Jr., had been promoted to Navy captain, after his successful orbital flight as copilot of Gemini 7 in December 1965.

The statement and announcement were not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 619 Statement by the President Upon Signing Order Establishing an Executive Assignment System for High-Level Civil Servants.

*November 17, 1966*

I HAVE today signed an Executive order that will enlist the best talent available—in and out of Government—to help achieve the goals of the Great Society.

The 89th Congress enacted more than 180 major bills to enrich the life of every American citizen. These bills have already begun to make their mark:

- More than a million elderly citizens have already received hospital treatment under Medicare.
- More than a half million returning servicemen have been promised a fresh start through the GI bill.
- More than 6 million men, women, and children have been reached through poverty programs.
- More than 50 million young Americans—from kindergarten through graduate school—have been reached through the greatest commitment to education we have ever made.

But the momentum which these laws have achieved must not only be sustained; it must be accelerated. This must be the number one priority of the executive branch today.

I have said many times before that laws

are only as good as the people who are assigned to carry them out. And nowhere is this responsibility greater than in the upper levels of the civil service.

I believe we have the finest civil service system in the world. But in these complex times, we see the need for improvement. We see this need:

- When talented executives must remain tied to their old jobs even though a more pressing need for their skill exists in other parts of the Government.
- When Cabinet officers and agency heads lack a Government-wide view of the talent that is available.
- When experienced men and women would like to serve their Government in some challenging capacity but do not know where they are needed.
- When promising young civil servants leave the Government because their talents are not being used.

Let us be clear about one thing: We need, in the upper echelons of Government, all the talent, all the dedication, and all the experience we can find. It was in recognition of this that I promised in my State of the

Union address last January to "restructure our civil service is in the top grades so that men and women can easily be assigned to jobs where they are most needed, and ability will be both required as well as rewarded."

Today's Executive order establishes Operation TAP—Talent for America's Progress—as a major step toward the fulfillment of that pledge.

This new system will tell us whom we need and where they are. It will provide us with the flexibility to bring the right talent to the right job at the right time.

Our Government will benefit from a more

efficient use of its top management.

Our public servants will benefit from the increased opportunities for their career development and personal satisfaction.

Our citizens will benefit from better administered programs which will provide them full value for their tax dollar.

NOTE: The Executive order (No. 11315) is entitled "Amending the Civil Service Rules to Authorize an Executive Assignment System for Positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1702; 31 F.R. 14729; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 165).

The statement was released at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

## 620 Memorandum on the Operation of the Government-Wide Planning, Programing, and Budgeting Systems.

November 17, 1966

*Memorandum for Heads of All Executive Departments and Agencies:*

There is no subject of greater importance to the people of this country and to me than the efficient and effective operation and evaluation of our programs. At my recommendation, the Congress has entrusted the Executive Branch of the Government with a wide variety of far-reaching social programs of unparalleled significance in the history of this country. It is essential that we in the Executive Branch, as the trustees of the public's funds appropriated for these programs, make certain that they are operated at a maximum level of efficiency and effectiveness for all Americans, and particularly for the people they are designed to reach. This can only be accomplished by bringing into the Federal Government the most modern management techniques available through our free enterprise system in American business.

My deep concern to make certain that this be done was the basis for my memorandum

of August 25, 1965. That memorandum directed the institution of a Government-wide planning-programing-and budgeting system of the type that has proven successful in so many wide-ranging, large corporate and defense and space activities. We now are receiving the benefits of the first year's experience with this system. Some agencies have put it into effect even more rapidly than we anticipated. Too many agencies, however, have been slow in establishing effective planning-programing-and budgeting systems. And, even when established, they have often not been used in making top management decisions. It is my desire that every agency of the Federal Government have such a system, and use it effectively.

For through this system, as I stated at the outset, we will have the ability to

- Identify our national goals with greater precision.
- Determine which of those goals are the most urgent.
- Develop and analyze alternative means

- of reaching those goals most effectively.
- Inform ourselves accurately of the probable costs of our programs.
- Improve the performance of the Federal Government to insure the American taxpayer a dollar's worth of service for each dollar spent.

It is clear that these are not easy tasks. In too many cases the quality of analysis needs substantial improvement. I recognize that it takes time to develop the personnel, the skills, the data, and the understanding of what needs to be done. But it is essential that all of us work to reduce this time to a minimum. This means that you must:

- Train and recruit the necessary staff.
- Subject your objectives, programs, costs, and accomplishments to systematic and continuous review.
- Search for new and more effective ways of accomplishing their objectives.
- Relate analysis explicitly to budget requests so that those requests follow from and support comprehensive and well-thought-out agency plans.

Most important, this effort requires your personal interest and participation. Objectives will not be questioned unless you make it clear you want them questioned. Existing programs will not be evaluated critically unless you insist upon it. Alternatives will

not be presented unless you demand them. The hard choices will not be made well unless you make them, and do so on the basis of critiques and analyses prepared by your own staffs. Getting these things done is up to you.

I intend, on a Government-wide basis, to question objectives, evaluate progress, seek alternatives, and make the hard choices on the basis of careful analyses. And I want you to do the same thing within your agencies. I have, therefore, asked the Budget Director to sit down with each of you to review your Planning-Programing-Budgeting Systems and give you his objective analysis of its effectiveness.

He will then report to me on a quarterly basis, beginning with the first quarter of calendar 1967, on the progress of your implementation of my directive.

As I make my budget and legislative decisions in the period ahead, I will look to the materials you have produced in the Planning-Programing-Budgeting System process for your appraisal of priority needs and the most effective ways of meeting them.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The memorandum was released at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

For the President's memorandum of August 25, 1965, see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Item 447.

621 Presidential Unit Citation Awarded to the 52d Ranger Battalion,  
Army of the Republic of Vietnam, and Attached Units.  
*November 18, 1966*

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION  
TO  
THE 52D RANGER BATTALION,  
ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
AND ATTACHED UNITS

THE 701ST REGIONAL FORCE COMPANY

THE 361ST MECHANIZED PLATOON,  
REGIONAL FORCES  
FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

The 52d Ranger Battalion and the above attached units, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in action against hostile forces in the vicinity of Phu Hai, Phuoc Tuy Province, Republic of Vietnam on 11 November 1965.

After providing relief for an outpost that had been under attack, the Rangers were returning to their home station and engaged in a road clearing operation when information was received that a large force of Vietcong planned an ambush along the return route. Without hesitation, the Rangers

deployed to advantageous positions and used sound counter-ambush techniques. When contact was made with the numerically superior force, the friendly troops launched an assault on the Vietcong which drove them toward the northeast. Having regrouped, the Rangers again assaulted the Vietcong positions just as hostile reinforcements began moving toward them from the north.

In close, fierce fighting, the Rangers forced the insurgents from their positions in the northeast into the path of their reinforcements approaching from the north, causing both the advancing and retreating hostile elements to be caught in the open and become the target of accurate air strikes. Then as an insurgent unit, moving to the west, attacked a small force of Rangers left to guard vehicles near Kim Hai, a Ranger Company quickly moved back to the ambush site, drove off the Vietcong, and retrieved all but three of their vehicles.

The determination, devotion to duty, indomitable courage, and extraordinary heroism demonstrated by the members of the 52d Ranger Battalion and its attached units in defending their homeland are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon themselves and the Republic of Vietnam.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

## 622 The President's Meeting With the Press on His Departure From the Hospital. *November 19, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT [replying to the question, "How are you?"]. I am glad to be going home.

Q. What do you look forward to doing out at the ranch, sir, in the next few weeks?

THE PRESIDENT. Working.

Q. How do you feel, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I feel pretty good.

Q. Do you still have aches and pains?

THE PRESIDENT. Some. Not as much as the first day or two.

Q. Mr. President, you have surely boomed the sale of tapioca. How do you feel about that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I like it.

Q. Mr. President, how is your voice? Do you feel more comfortable?

THE PRESIDENT. It is hoarse. It has some ache. It will have for several weeks, but I think it is going to be all right.

Q. Mr. President, some of the doctors said they thought the tonal quality of your voice might be a bit different. Do you think it is different?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't tell. You will be a better judge than I.

Q. Mr. President, how do you plan to spend the rest of the year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I just finished up the work that was rather important here. I cleared my desk with Mr. Rostow. I had a rather nice conversation with Secretary McNamara. I visited with Secretary Rusk yesterday. I expect Mr. Rostow, Secretary Rusk, Mr. McCloy, and others to be visiting us next week.<sup>1</sup>

I spent some time this morning on the budget. So from now until January we will have a rather full workload, but we

<sup>1</sup> See Item 626.

will try to get some sun and some relaxation. And we will at least be in the surroundings that we like most.

Q. How long do you think you will be at the ranch, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I expect we will be in and out. But I would think we will be there until just before Congress resumes.

Q. So we may not see you until January?

THE PRESIDENT. I thought you were going with me.

Q. We will be down.

THE PRESIDENT. Sorry about the football game, Frank.<sup>2</sup> They called me, though, from Austin last night and said they were having a special show for you this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Q. That's very kind—thank you very much, sir.

Q. Mr. President, do you have any special instructions from Mrs. Johnson?

THE PRESIDENT. She is never short of instructions.

Q. The doctors have said they want you to take it easy. Are the doctors going to be successful?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Does she think you talk too much these days, Mr. President?

MRS. JOHNSON. No. I think he is behaving very well.

Q. Mrs. Johnson, what are these here? What is in this basket?

MRS. JOHNSON. These are a gift to me for our wedding anniversary. They are daffo-

<sup>2</sup> Frank Reynolds, ABC News. Mr. Reynolds in a television broadcast the evening before had stated that the President would be returning to Texas "followed by a planeload of weeping reporters" who because of the trip would miss seeing a major collegiate football game.

dils. I am going to take them home to the ranch and plant them by the front gate so they will say "hello" in March.

Q. We wish you all a Happy Thanksgiving.

THE PRESIDENT. I have reviewed all of the messages I have received from the heads of state and even little children. We have a heart full of gratitude to our country and to the people of the world as we leave this great

institution, the doctors, the nurses, and all of those who worked with us and prayed for us, and particularly the humanitarians around the world who were concerned about our indisposition.

We thank all of you for your interest and we think that we are mighty lucky that everything is all right.

Reporter: Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:37 p.m. on the grounds of the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md.

## 623 Statement by the President on the Death of David L. Lawrence. *November 21, 1966*

I MOURN the death of Governor David L. Lawrence. I mourn the passing of an able and dedicated public servant, and the loss of a personal friend and a trusted adviser.

David Lawrence's life was spent in the service of his fellow man. He brought skill and compassion to every task he undertook and every office he held.

—In Pittsburgh as mayor.

—In Pennsylvania as Governor.

—And in the Nation as the President's advocate and spokesman for fair housing practices.

A generation does not produce many such leaders as Governor Lawrence and with the

passing of each goes something important in our national lives.

That is the void and the sense of loss we all feel with the death of a man who knew that politics has a high purpose, and that purpose is to improve the lives of our fellow citizens. David Lawrence served that purpose well.

NOTE: At the time of his death, Mr. Lawrence was serving as Special Assistant to the President and as Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

The text of the statement was posted on the bulletin board in the White House Press Office at Austin, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 624 Birthday Telegram to Former Vice President John Nance Garner. *November 22, 1966*

MRS. JOHNSON and I send our best wishes and warm regards and wish you a happy birthday and good health and comfort.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable John Nance Garner, Uvalde, Texas]

NOTE: Mr. Garner was born on November 22, 1868. He served as Vice President from March 4, 1933, to January 20, 1941.

The text of the telegram was posted on the bulletin board in the White House Press Office at Austin, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

## 625 Remarks at an Award Ceremony at the LBJ Ranch Marking the Conclusion of the Gemini Space Program.

*November 23, 1966*

*Mr. Webb, Dr. Seamans, Dr. Mueller, Dr. Debus, Dr. Gilruth, Captain Lovell, Colonel Aldrin, distinguished guests:*

I welcome this opportunity this morning to express the gratitude of the Nation to the more than 25,000 men and women in government, industry, and the universities who have directly participated in the Gemini program.

The splendid performance of man and machine in Gemini has been a product of the American system at its best.

We are especially proud that our program has been carried out openly. Millions of people around the world have watched on television as the Titan rockets took the Gemini astronauts skyward.

People around the world have heard the astronauts talk from space to their home base here in Texas. They have heard of difficulties overcome and dangers averted by skill, courage, sound planning, and the miracles of modern technology.

In 10 Gemini flights we acquired 1,940 man-hours of pioneering and pace-setting flight experience—1,940 man-hours of experience compared with the 53 gained in the Mercury program.

We proved that men can live and work well in space for twice as long as it takes us to fly to the moon and back.

We mastered the techniques of rendezvous and docking a manned spacecraft during orbital flight.

For the first time anywhere in space we assembled a new vehicle from two orbiting components, the Gemini and the Agena—and we used the power of the Agena to fly this space-built vehicle higher and faster

than man has ever flown before.

Gemini has prepared, and prepared well, for the more ambitious Apollo flights that are to come.

I might also take this opportunity in this hour of success to add a word of caution and a word of promise. The Gemini spacecraft was an outgrowth of Mercury. Both Mercury and Gemini were projects of our civilian space efforts, but they utilized the Agena, the Titan, and the Atlas boosters developed by the Department of Defense.

The Apollo program which follows is much more complicated. It has more elements of a yet unproven capability, and will use the larger Saturn boosters developed especially for civilian manned flight programs.

The months ahead will not be easy, as we reach toward the moon. We must broaden and extend our knowledge, based on the increased power of these mighty new boosters. But with Gemini as the forerunner, I am confident that we will overcome the difficulties and achieve another success.

Apollo will make America truly a space-faring Nation. The three-man Apollo is the certain forerunner of the multimanned spaceships of the not too distant future—ships that will bear the experiments and some day the experimenters of many nations—ships that will bear the hopes of all men.

On the way to the moon, we are also finding a way to a better world.

These are stirring times. All of you who have contributed to the brilliant success of Gemini have left your mark of excellence on this age in which we live. You have helped to steer the course of history in the direction that we want it to go.



Your President and your country for whom he speaks thank you this morning very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas. In his opening words, he referred to James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Manned Space Flight, Dr. Kurt H. Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Fla., Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, Director, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas, and to Maj. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., and Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr., astronauts on the Gemini 12 space flight.

On the same day, the White House made public the names of the recipients of the NASA awards as follows:

Exceptional Service Awards were presented to Capt. James A. Lovell, Jr., USN, for "outstanding contributions to space flight and engineering as command pilot of Gemini 12, the final flight of the highly successful Gemini program," and to Lt. Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, for "outstanding contributions to space flight and engineering as pilot of Gemini 12."

Distinguished Service Medals were awarded to Dr. George E. Mueller for "outstanding contributions to United States Manned Space Flight as Director of the Gemini program in addition to directing the entire manned space flight program," and to Charles W. Mathews for "outstanding contribu-

tions to United States Manned Space Flight as manager of the Gemini program."

Maj. Gen. Vincent G. Huston, USAF, was awarded the Outstanding Leadership Medal for "significant contributions in directing the efforts of the Eastern Test Range of the United States Air Force in providing the critical launch and range operations support and in coordinating and directing the total efforts of the Department of Defense Operational Support Forces for the Gemini Program."

Recipients of Public Service Awards were William B. Bergen, president of the Martin Company, Division of the Martin-Marietta Corp., Daniel J. Houghton, president, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Roger Lewis, president and chairman of General Dynamics Corp., and James Smith McDonnell, Jr., chairman, chief executive officer, founder, and director of McDonnell Aircraft Corp., all cited for outstanding contributions as key leaders of the "government-industry team responsible for the exceptional success of the Gemini program;" Walter F. Burke, vice president-general manager, Spacecraft and Missiles, McDonnell Aircraft Corp., cited for "outstanding contributions to the Gemini Program in managing and directing the industrial team that developed and produced the Gemini spacecraft, and for suggesting the use of a dual spacecraft rendezvous as a means for initial demonstration of rendezvous capability;" Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, who "was responsible for technical direction of Research and Development of the Gemini and Apollo spacecraft;" and Dr. Kurt H. Debus, for supervision of the "successful launching of more than 150 missiles and space vehicles" and the successful testing, readying, and launching of 12 Gemini missions.

## 626 Remarks at a Press Briefing at the LBJ Ranch.

*November 23, 1966*

MRS. JOHNSON is going to accompany some of the people of the space program into the living room to have their coffee. I thought instead of suggesting that you come back later in the day, I would tell you of our conferences with the other departmental people this morning and give you an opportunity, as one of you very discreetly put it yesterday, to take a whack at them while they are here.

At about 9:25 this morning Mr. McCloy, Secretary Rusk, Mr. McNamara, and Mr. Rostow arrived at the ranch and we spent

until almost 12 o'clock discussing the tripartite talks that Mr. McCloy had been representing our Government in, and reviewing the results of his conversations.

Subsequently, I conferred briefly with Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara about matters relating to our other problems in other parts of the world, South Vietnam, our defense structure, our appropriation budget plans, and so forth.

There are really not any hard announcements to come out of these meetings. They will be continuing, as you know, until the

first of the year. However, I thought, consistent with our general policy, where we can, that I would like to ask Secretary Rusk to make a brief statement, at the conclusion of which he will take any questions you may want to ask to clarify what he says, or any others you may want to present to him.

Then Secretary McNamara and Mr. McCloy will speak before you go to the Press Center and before we go to lunch.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:20 p.m. at the LBJ Ranch in Johnson City, Texas. In the course of his remarks he referred to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Walt W. Rostow, Special Assistant to the President, and John J. McCloy, U.S. Representative to the trilateral meetings held by the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Following the President's remarks, Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, and Mr. McCloy spoke with the newsmen and responded to questions. The text of their remarks is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1719).

## 627 Letter to Dr. James Perkins on Preparations for an International Conference on Education. *November 25, 1966*

*Dear Dr. Perkins:*

As you know, we are deeply concerned about the role of education in fostering social and economic development throughout the world. That concern underlies the new International Education Act of 1966. It is the reason for the Center for Educational Cooperation which we are planning to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I believe it is highly important to stimulate deeper mutual understanding among nations of the major education problems facing the world. For this reason, I have asked you and Secretary Gardner to serve as hosts to an International Conference on

Education to be held in 1967. It should provide a forum for lively discussion of future goals of educational policy in the participating countries.

Prior to this conference, I hope you will bring together the most knowledgeable educators and administrators from the United States and from other nations to develop a meaningful agenda.

I am grateful to you for undertaking this important project.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Dr. James Perkins, President, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.]

NOTE: The text of the letter was released at Austin, Texas.

## 628 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *November 25, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEW OF HIS MEETING  
WITH THE LEADERSHIP

THE PRESIDENT. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

[1.] I have had the pleasure the latter part of this afternoon of visiting with these

gentlemen here with me this evening, the Vice President and the leadership of the Congress.

Earlier today I met with Secretary Weaver and Mr. Schultze. I think Mr. Moyers<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

gave you a report on that, but we would be glad to take any questions you may have if you care to make any inquiries in connection with their presence here.

Today I reviewed with the leadership the military situation in Vietnam and the most recent reports from General Westmoreland and General Wheeler.

I reviewed the diplomatic situation as reported in the weekly report from Ambassador Lodge.

I presented a report from the economic advisers to the leadership. We had a general discussion about the economy.

We reviewed the congressional increases in the 1967 budget recommendation. The NOA is about \$3 billion 202 million and the expenditures are between \$2½ and \$3 billion.

I discussed in very general terms with the Director of the Budget this morning the possibilities of certain deferrals, postponements, stretchouts, and reductions in both program reductions and expenditure reductions for this fiscal year which ends June 30, 1967.

As you recall, back in early September I stated it would be our purpose to effect Federal program reductions in the area of \$3 billion. I outlined what some of our hopes were in the field of housing and urban development, health, education, and welfare, the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the General Services Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, AID, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Aviation Agency, Small Business, the Department of Labor, the Department of the Treasury, Veterans Administration, NASA, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and others with the leadership, and discussed the specific possibilities of program reduction with them.

The exact amounts of the funds authorized

by Congress for which we do not plan to request appropriations this year was also reviewed in some detail. The Congress authorized almost \$1 billion that we planned to have a program deferral on. We will have an expenditure reduction on that congressional authorization in excess of probably half a billion dollars. Our goal is to have in excess of \$3 billion of program reductions.

Mr. Schultze is returning to Washington tonight after reviewing this matter with me in some detail today. He will meet with the individual Cabinet members and perhaps collectively with them the early part of the week, and will submit to me further recommendations. At that time I will take prompt action.

I think that pretty well covers it.

We also reviewed with the leadership some specific items, such as impacted areas in the education appropriations, school lunch and milk increases that were put in over the President's recommendations. I received their advice and suggestions in connection with some of these matters.

Generally, I thought it was a very pleasant afternoon. I believe it was a fruitful one.

Because some of the gentlemen concerned felt that they had to return to Washington this evening, we thought that if you were to see them, we would have to ask your presence here even at this late hour.

Secretary Weaver has talked to me today about the possibility of providing some special assistance funds to help the homebuilding industry. He is going to return and make certain studies and report back to me over the weekend. We will take some action probably early in the week in that connection.

I think that is all that has happened today. I will be glad to take your questions, or if you prefer, I will give you a chance to

hear from each individual present and let them make any comments they want to. Then you can ask questions of anybody you choose.

Senator Dirksen or Senator Mansfield, would you like to say something?

SENATOR MANSFIELD. You have covered it pretty well.

SENATOR DIRKSEN. I have nothing to add.

#### QUESTIONS

##### REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

[2.] Q. Did you ask the Republican leadership to support your Great Society program next year?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not as such. I discussed with them primarily today not what we would recommend in the State of the Union Message next year, but what we would recommend in the way of reductions as promised in our September message.

##### EFFECT OF THE TIGHT MONEY SITUATION

[3.] Q. Mr. President, Mr. Schultze mentioned earlier today a prospective increase of \$4½ billion to \$5 billion as the level of Federal expenditures due to this tight money situation. I had understood you mentioned that before, but how does this figure in now with your \$3 billion? Wouldn't that throw things out of whack, so to speak?

THE PRESIDENT. They are two different items—just as Vietnam is different from the AID bill. What we are doing now is reviewing the entire budget to see what we can defer. We cannot defer our interest payments. We are having to defer some of our sales of Government securities. We do not know to what extent we will have to defer them. If the money market indicates

that we can sell some of them, of course, we will do that.

Up to the moment, because of anticipated sales that we have not made due to the monetary situation, and because of rising interest costs on the Federal debt, there will be an item of \$4½ billion or \$5 billion that has occurred since the monetary change.

What we are doing here is to comb every item we can to see what we can postpone, what we can defer, what we can reduce, what we can set back. Those are not only the items we listed today, but there are many other items that may come up. We will be constantly reviewing them. We will set them aside if we think they can be done better tomorrow than they can today in the light of the war situation and in the light of the other demands being made on the Government.

##### BIPARTISAN LEADERSHIP AT THE RANCH

[4.] Q. Mr. President, is this the first time you have had bipartisan leadership of the Congress here at the ranch?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

##### POSSIBILITY OF A TAX INCREASE

[5.] Q. In the review of the economic situation, did you discuss the possibility of a tax increase with the congressional leadership?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. I think we know what your views are. I was wondering if you could summarize or they could tell us what their views were on it, the Republicans and the Democrats?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe they expressed their views. It was not the basis of the meeting today at all. It is purely a matter incidental to this.

As we have told you, and as you observed,

there will be a lot of discussion about it. But there won't be any decisions until the facts are in and we have the figures upon which decisions can be made. They can't be made in November.

#### BUDGET GOAL

[6.] Q. Mr. President, do you have a budget goal at this stage of the game?

THE PRESIDENT. No. There is the \$3 billion reduction. That is all.

Q. I mean for the coming budget recommendation. Is it under \$100 billion? You aren't going back to that?

THE PRESIDENT. We never did go back to that. I don't want to claim credit for some of your thoughts.

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us how close you are to this goal of the \$3 billion reduction?

THE PRESIDENT. We think we are going to make it.

Q. Will you be over or under?

THE PRESIDENT. We think it will be decided the early part of the week. It is our judgment that the program reductions will be \$3 billion or better, and I think probably substantially more. We hope so. The expenditures will be a lesser figure, of course.

#### CONGRESSMAN FORD'S VIEWS ON A TAX INCREASE

[7.] Q. Mr. President, could we ask Mr. Ford if he still feels, after this meeting, and hearing the reports from your economic advisers, that a tax boost in January would push the country into a recession?

THE PRESIDENT. If Mr. Ford desires to answer that question, or comment on it, he can.

CONGRESSMAN FORD. I think my views

are still much the same as they were. Until we have an opportunity to get more information, there is still no firm decision.

#### THE BUDGET OUTLOOK FOR 1968

[8.] Q. Mr. President, would you say that at this point, all things considered, a bigger budget and a deficit are inescapable for fiscal 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I wouldn't say that you could be that prophetic unless you have considered the requests of the departments. They haven't come to us yet. We know generally the military requests, or the range in which they are being considered. But they haven't been decided.

I will meet with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the other Chiefs of Staff probably the first 10 or 12 days in December. That is half of the budget. Until that is decided, you can't determine what the whole goal will be.

We do know that we estimated early in the year, before we had the monetary change, with its increases, that we would have expenditures of approximately \$113 billion this year. We do know that we will have a supplemental. We don't have that figure. We won't have it for several weeks. It will be in the neighborhood of somewhere between \$5 billion and \$15 billion.

When you take the monetary change, you take the supplemental, and you take the \$113 billion, you can have a general idea that the budget is going to be much more than it was in January.

We also know our revenues are more, but I have reviewed all of that with you before. Until we get the departmental recommendations, we just don't know. We don't have them. They are going over them. I have

had four meetings with Mr. McNamara, but they haven't gotten down to finalizing them. We will be doing that right up to the State of the Union Message.

#### THE MILITARY SITUATION IN VIETNAM

[9.] Q. Mr. President, could you give us the high points of your appraisal of the military situation in Vietnam?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think there is nothing startling. It is just an up-to-date report. I think generally it is classified information that we review with the leadership from time to time. I think some of the conclusions can be given to you.

The summary is that the military operations continue to be successful. Our forces maintain the initiative. Our losses are light. U.S. forces are now engaged in a number of operations of battalion or larger size. There were contacts yesterday. The enemy made certain attacks.

First you analyze where our forces are engaged, what they are doing, what the enemy is doing, what the results have been, what the losses have been. The summary is that the operation generally continues to be successful. Our forces maintain the initiative. The losses as of this report are light.

#### EXTENT OF REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

[10.] Q. Mr. President, is one of the reasons that you asked the Republican leadership to come here today because you will need Republican support in your next Congress to get some of your program through?

THE PRESIDENT. That is one reason why I meet with the leadership at all times.

Q. Excuse me, sir, but did you ask the Republican leaders?

THE PRESIDENT. The first day I met them, and I am very appreciative for such support

as I have received. I think, generally speaking, they have always given it to me when they could in good conscience. I expect them to do it in the future.

It is not a matter of personal support for me, or individual support. If it were, I am sure I would have it more than I do, because we have been good friends through the years.

But this is a question of what best serves the Nation. Men differ about that sometimes. The purpose of this meeting is to try to bring those differences to a minimum and to get their suggestions before decisions are made.

You have heard a lot about folks saying, "If they want me in on the landing, I want to be in on the takeoff." Well, this is the takeoff.

#### VALUE OF THE MEETING WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

[11.] Q. Mr. President, could you explain why you think this meeting was fruitful?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, because we discussed with them the whole area of the subject that all of the leadership has been very insistent that the administration consider all year; namely, the reduction of all possible nonessential expenditures and the deferring and postponing of any expenditures that could await the settlement of the conflict in Vietnam.

Senator Mansfield, the Speaker, Congressman Albert, and Mr. Boggs have in many meetings said that they hoped we would review each appropriation bill as it came to us. Senator Dirksen offered amendments throughout the year. Congressman Ford offered a number of motions that would put his views into effect on reducing expenditures they thought could be reduced.

Before I took this action, I asked them to

come here. I told them certain plans that we had in connection with the \$3 billion program and asked for their suggestions or their criticisms. We have exchanged viewpoints back and forth since 12:30.

TOUR OF THE RANCH

[12.] Q. In your discussions, sir, did you break away long enough to take the leadership on a tour of your ranch?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. We didn't break away. We took the two together.

SENATOR DIRKSEN'S IMPRESSIONS

[13.] Q. Since this is Mr. Dirksen's first trip to the ranch, I believe, I wonder if it would be possible for him to give us some of his impressions?

THE PRESIDENT. They are going to insist upon a performance of Senator Dirksen. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

SENATOR DIRKSEN. Well, long ago our distinguished President invited me to come here. On that occasion, he said, "If you will come, I will give you a bull calf." Perhaps I should not tell this.

But on other occasions he invited me, and I said, "You never did give me that bull calf."

He said, "You come, and I will give him to you."

I said, "I have no place to keep him; so you slaughter him, get the best butcher in Johnson City to do the job, and when I get him in my refrigerator, I will come down and see you."

I still haven't gotten the calf, either iced or hot. But I am here, and I am delighted. So maybe I will modify that request a little bit. If he will get me that ten-prong buck Clarence that eats cigarettes and does not care whether they are filtered or not, and

cuts him up so that I get him in my freezer, I will call it square.

It has been a delightful occasion to be here and to enjoy the clean, cool air, to see such a sample of wildlife in Texas—buffalo and deer, and some kind of goat or sheep, and wild turkeys that look for all of the world as if they would qualify for any store on Thanksgiving Day.

So for me it has been a most enjoyable outdoor occasion. I have enjoyed it to the full, and I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to come and see this section of Texas—but, very particularly, to see the LBJ Ranch; and more especially, to see the distinguished President and his very gracious and very lovable spouse, Lady Bird.

Q. Senator Dirksen, you announced a few days ago that you might submit an alternative budget if the President's did not meet your satisfaction. What are your thoughts on that right now?

SENATOR DIRKSEN. If you did not know, that is John Averell of the Los Angeles Times. You probably know it. He is one of my nemeses in Washington. [Laughter]

Well, the fact of the matter is, John, if you listened very carefully to the President, you would have heard him say that in addition to the things that we discussed today, and the nonfinalized conclusions that we reached, the matter was open for any other suggestions that anyone might make.

So it could well be that somebody, when the time comes, would in the Congress make other suggestions. That does not come particularly as a legislative budget, but as a postscript to what we discussed today.

When I discussed this question of the legislative budget, I think that I was careful to cite the fact that we could not quite make that operate because at the first meeting we had of the 107 Members of the House and Senate, representing both the money com-

mittees and the appropriations committees, it was unwieldy.

As I recall, we made Senator Taft<sup>2</sup> the chairman of the meeting, but we were up against a peculiar deadline in the statute itself that you simply could not meet. I am not so sure that the eye difficulty I developed in those days did not stem from the 18 or 20 hours a day I spent on the fine print of the budget.

It is still a very enticing thing to think about. I am not so sure but that perhaps the language of the statute can be dressed up, and made practical, and to that I will give some attention.

Q. Senator Dirksen, could you or Mr. Ford tell us if you are now generally happy with the effort the President is making to cut non-essential spending?

SENATOR DIRKSEN. Any effort in that direction, and particularly when it is substantial, ought to make anybody who embraces a reasonably moderate or conservative view quite happy, as you know. Now, we are not precluded one moment from looking at others items in the budget. There might be as many as 2,500, but I am not insensible to the fact that you can take literally hundreds of those and never quite effectuate a real economy or a real saving. But moving in that direction certainly does make us happy. It will have a very definite impact on the inflationary picture that obtains to some extent in the country.

Now, my good friend and associate, Congressman Ford, can speak for himself on that subject, so I will ask him to come up on the podium.

#### CONGRESSMAN FORD'S COMMENTS

[14.] CONGRESSMAN FORD. Well, I have found that the meeting here today was

<sup>2</sup> Robert A. Taft, Senator from Ohio 1939-1953.

extremely productive. It was extremely pleasant. I am in accord with the aims and objectives that were discussed, that will be finalized between now and the first part of the week. It seems to me that we are moving exactly in the right direction.

#### SENATOR MANSFIELD'S COMMENTS

[15.] SENATOR MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may, I would like to go on record as being in accord with what you have said, with what the distinguished Minority Leader has said, and what the distinguished Minority Leader of the House, Mr. Ford, has said.

This is about the 57th or 58th meeting of the bipartisan leadership with the President in his 3 years in office. So it is nothing unusual to meet and discuss matters, as we did this time, having to do with reduction in nonessential expenditures.

I agree with the President and my colleagues that the meeting was most worthwhile. It was a give-and-take meeting. We advanced our ideas, the President advanced his, and we hope out of this meeting will come, with bipartisan support, a substantial reduction in nonessential expenditures to the end that those expenditures which are necessary will be forthcoming, and those which can be postponed, canceled, or set aside for the time being can be so put into effect.

Q. Senator Mansfield, would you take a question, please?

SENATOR MANSFIELD. Yes.

Q. We were told earlier today by the White House Press Secretary that you were coming down here to discuss in addition to these reductions, the talks on the legislative program for next year, and also the legislative outlook. Was that discussed?

SENATOR MANSFIELD. Just briefly. And incidentally, we became so interested in try-



ing to bring about ideas, or to advance ideas relative to reductions in expenditures, that we just touched on that in passing.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON BUDGET PREPARATIONS

[16.] THE PRESIDENT. Are there any other questions?

We will not be able to review next year's program, except as it pertains to these items I reviewed with you, until we make it up. We will be doing that right up to the hour when we deliver the State of the Union Message.

Between now and January here—and if I am in Washington any, in Washington, too—most of my time will be spent in making up the budget. In making that up, you make up your program, which will be outlined in the State of the Union Message.

So far as the budget this year is concerned, and the effect it will have on next year's budget, we went into it in discussions which ranged, I would say, 3 or 4 hours. Actually we spent the entire day on it. We are in general agreement.

All of these expenditures are very essential to some groups, and very desirable to some groups. What we have done is try to take the items that we think are in the lower priority group and hold them back and defer them and postpone them until other higher priority items are taken care of.

That has been the desire of the administration, and the desire of both sides of the aisle, as expressed many, many times.

I committed myself in September to do that if they would give me the tax bill, the investment credit bill, just as soon as the appropriation bills came to me and we could conclude our study. We are about to conclude it. We expect to have an announcement for you after Mr. Schultze returns in the next few days.<sup>3</sup>

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[17.] Q. Mr. President, how do you feel today? Does talking make your throat hurt very much?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I feel fine.

Reporter: Thank you, sir.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-eighth news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 6 p.m. on Friday, November 25, 1966.

The official White House transcript noted that the news conference was held with the following persons present: Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Charles L. Schultze, Director, Bureau of the Budget, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Majority Leader, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Minority Leader, Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, House Majority Leader, Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, House Minority Leader, Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, House Majority Whip, and Representative George H. Mahon of Texas, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee.

<sup>3</sup> See Item 631.

## 629 Memorandum on Appointing a Task Force To Study the Role of Educational Television in the Less-Developed Countries.

*November 26, 1966*

DURING my recent trip to the Far East, I visited the educational television station in Pago Pago, American Samoa, and saw how television is being used to improve the level

of learning in elementary and secondary schools.

I believe that educational television can play a vital role in assisting less-developed

countries in their educational effort. These stations can be used for adult education and information programs during evening hours. Community leaders can use these channels for discussion of important public issues.

For these reasons, I am appointing a Task Force with the following assignment:

1. Assess the value of educational television broadcasting for primary and secondary schools in less-developed countries.
2. Report on plans being made for educational television outside the United States and how the United States may participate most effectively in this effort.
3. Advise whether AID education programs and other foreign assistance can be better concentrated on this effort within their present limits.

Representatives of the Agency for International Development, the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Peace Corps are designated as members of the Task Force. Leonard H. Marks, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, is to act as Chairman of the Task Force and Douglass Cater of my staff as liaison with the various departments or governmental agencies involved.

This Task Force should commence its work immediately and submit a preliminary report within 90 days and a final report on or before July 1, 1967.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The memorandum was released at Austin, Texas.

## 630 The President's News Conference of *November 29, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] There are two statements that will be made available to you. We won't take all of your time by going through both of them. You can consider that I read each line and each word, it is mine, and I stated it at the press conference, if you choose.

They involve, first, the budget cutbacks, postponements, deferments, et cetera, and a proposed visit to Mexico on Saturday of this week.

### FEDERAL BUDGET CUTBACKS <sup>1</sup>

[2.] On the budget cutbacks, I have told you heretofore that in the last month, since returning from Asia and since Congress sent me the appropriation bills in the last 4 weeks, my advisers and I have analyzed the 1,250 appropriations and the 2,500 programs.

<sup>1</sup>For complete text, see Item 631.

We have now concluded the first review.

There will be periodic reviews from time to time, and continuing ones. I emphasize that, not only for your benefit and the country's, but for the Cabinet members and agency heads.

On the basis of this review, I have approved the recommendations of the Cabinet and the agency heads for a fiscal 1967 budgetary cutback of \$5 billion 300 million in Federal programs—emphasizing and capitalizing "Programs."

With this approved reduction, we then plan to achieve a \$3 billion-plus cut in Federal spending for the next 7 months of this fiscal year.

I reviewed yesterday some 25 separate statements that I made last year, since the first of the year, stressing the need for reducing low-priority items and less essential Federal spending.

I met innumerable times with Members of the House and Senate and the leadership, the members of the Appropriations Committees, and had Cabinet officers such as the Secretary of the Treasury do likewise.

The Congress was urged, as you will remember, to keep its appropriations within the limits of the administration's budget, which was a little under \$113 billion. Despite these urgings, Congress added \$3 billion 200 million in new obligational authority, and something over \$2 billion 500 million in expenditures this year.

These increases have been a major factor in the decision approved today. We have taken this action only after careful deliberation and discussion with the wisest and the most experienced advisers that are available to a President.

My economic advisers—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the President's Council and the other members of the Council, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget—recommend these reductions that are being made. These reductions generally are fully endorsed by the Cabinet and the agency heads involved. From time to time they will be adjusting their expenditures within the department to cover their overall target goal and their commitment to us.

In addition, we have discussed this with 34 key members of the House and Senate, including the leaders of both parties, and the Members of the Appropriations Committees.

They, too, believe that reductions are prudent and are necessary for our national well-being. We took a chart of something with 34 names on it, with all of the principal members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and got their suggestions on specific reductions and they were considered.

The largest portion of the Federal budget involves national defense and expenditures over which we have little control, such as interest on the public debt, veterans' assistance payments, agricultural price supports, and payments on prior contracts entered into. These reductions that we are making, therefore, come from the \$29 billion of the 1967 Federal budget over which we have some control and from the highway construction program.

There will be some adjustments, some additions, and some deletions of individual items that we anticipate cutting as we get down to it, and issue the order.

You are probably familiar generally with the \$1 billion 100 million order already on highway construction. I will give you a general list of other items and amounts as I reviewed it the other night. I will give you the amounts today.

Our economy, we believe, is strong. In the last 5½ years our economic growth has brought us abundance far beyond our expectations.

But there are pressures in the economy which burden our continued growth. Inflation is the cruelest and most capricious burden of all. It strikes hardest at the poor, the old, and the middle-class families. It erodes the hard-earned savings of every citizen. It saps the strength of American industry and its competitiveness.

Last January 19th I recommended a special program to take several billion dollars out of our economy through a series of revenue measures. On March 15, the deadline I had stated, the Congress responded by enacting these proposals.

Some 6 months later, on September 8, 1966, I again outlined a further program to help fight inflation. Within 6 weeks the Congress responded by suspending the 7 percent investment tax credit and the use

of accelerated depreciation on buildings. Our proposals were approved by the overwhelming votes of members of both parties.

Today, with the \$5.3 billion reduction in Federal programs, we have taken another step to protect and to preserve our prosperity. By that action, we will stretch out and postpone, withhold and defer the less essential items of our programs—the low-priority ones. Nor will we stop there.

We are going to continue from day to day, week to week, to review and study all of our programs and to make further reductions where possible. I welcome suggestions for additional reductions from the Cabinet, from the Congress, the country—and you, if you have any.

I have asked the Cabinet officers to continue to comb through their budgets and to eliminate any further unnecessary items that they can detect in the days ahead.

I have asked Secretary McNamara to review again every aspect of the Defense budget to see where expenditures might be reduced.

Let me make clear one point: We have not forgotten that behind all of the dollar signs and behind all of the contracts, and all of the project grants, there are people. It would be shortsighted to shortchange the young or the needy, the ill or the old. We have not done that.

We would rather postpone the construction of some office buildings and stretch out the completion of some modern highways than to bring to a stop the momentum of our great programs for the people that hold out a promise of hope and opportunity, education and health, to so many.

Our economy at its root is people. When our people are at work and purposeful, our economy is healthy and stable. When our dollar is sound, our Nation is strong.

We have strengthened our Nation today.

We appeal to every good American to do all that he can to help us.

#### INSPECTION OF AMISTAD DAM SITE WITH PRESIDENT DIAZ ORDÁZ<sup>2</sup>

[3.] On another subject, President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico has asked me to join him on Saturday for a joint inspection of the Amistad Dam construction site on the Rio Grande.

I will be accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Lincoln Gordon, Ambassador Fulton Freeman, Joseph Friedkin, Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Governor and Mrs. John Connally, members of the Texas delegation who are able to accept, and other appropriate officials.

Some of you may know that Amistad Dam is the second major international storage dam to be built by our two Governments on the Rio Grande pursuant to the 1944 water treaty.

I had an extensive discussion with President López Mateos in 1958 when I was Senate majority leader, involving this dam and the recreational grounds in that area at about the time we received our first appropriation for it.

The dam will prevent floods that originate in rivers on both sides of the boundary from causing loss of life and property damage such as occurred in 1954 and 1958. It will also assist in water conservation over potential power generation. It will enable the two Governments for the first time to control the waters of the Rio Grande throughout its international section.

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<sup>2</sup>The President read the full text of this statement as released by the White House Press Office.

QUESTIONS

BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAM CUTS

[4.] Q. Are we going to get a breakdown of where the program cuts are?

THE PRESIDENT. You have been given the total. We will give you a general summary. There will be adjustments, as I said, from time to time. I will give you the present decision. We hope that we can increase them. There may be transfers or changes within the departments, depending on what the States spend and what they don't, the reallocations, and so forth.

I will give you the program reduction first and the consequent expenditures second.

In highway construction it will be \$1.1 billion in the Federal program.

In housing and urban development it will be in the neighborhood of \$1 billion.

We have \$987 million in Federal programs. We believe we can produce an expenditure reduction of about \$546 million. That will mostly be in the field of the add-ons of the Congress. We released \$250 million but we had \$1 billion.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we will have about \$530 million in programs, and about \$275 million in expenditure reductions. That will be in the delayed start of a good deal of construction and the transfer of certain allocations that are unspent in certain areas.

We don't want to stimulate them to spending in order to be sure that they are not transferred. For that reason, I do not want to go into any great detail on that.

We are going to meet this goal of \$530 million. You can say that.

Q. Is that school construction that you referred to?

THE PRESIDENT. No. This is health, education, and welfare. It may involve some

of the funds that are not used. It will involve construction of certain buildings in certain areas.

In the Corps of Engineers we will have a \$436 million reduction, with \$60 million in expenditures. That will be deferring some contracts and program reductions. Some of them are not really ready to advertise, where funds have been provided, and there are some that we will postpone advertising. It will effect a small reduction of \$60 million.

In the Department of Agriculture program reductions will be in excess of \$400 million and about \$350 million in expenditure reduction.

That will involve some of the add-ons the Congress made, on loans to farmers and farm areas.

The Department of the Interior will have an across-the-board \$206 million in program reduction and \$110 million in expenditure reduction.

In the General Services Administration it will be a little over \$100 million in program reduction, and there will be a reduction of about \$30 million in expenditures. That will be primarily in warehouse buildings and public buildings. It will be delaying the start, stretching them out, and postponing their construction.

The Agency for International Development has taken a \$400 million reduction in their budget already. We asked them to take another \$25 million in program reductions and \$10 million in expenditure reduction.

The Department of Commerce will have \$65 million in program reduction and \$12 million in reduction of expenditures.

In the Federal Aviation Agency we will have a program reduction of about \$35 million. It will be primarily equipment and electronic devices and things of that kind.

In the Small Business Administration,

loans through different agencies will be reduced about \$50-odd million and about \$30 million in expenditure reductions.

The Department of Labor will be \$25 million in programs and \$25 million in expenditures.

The Department of the Treasury will be \$20 million in programs and \$11 million in expenditures.

Veterans Administration will be \$15 million in programs and \$7 million in expenditures.

You can't change the payments, but you can change some of the administration.

In NASA there will be a \$60 million program reduction. This will require some contract cancellations. They will be specifically brought to your attention as those things take place. About \$30 million in expenditures is involved.

In the Office of Economic Opportunity there is about a \$32 million program reduction. We will defer expenditures over \$100 million. That is because we do make now an allocation on a 12-month basis. In this tense period, we will make them on a shorter basis—sometimes 6 months, so you don't have the funds stretched out.

Additional savings to help meet pay raise costs will be about \$190 million. We put certain ceilings on agencies.

That will amount to about \$3.3 billion in program reduction, and about \$2.9 billion-plus in expenditure reduction.

Then we have about \$900 million in program deferral and about \$600 million in expenditure reduction in several items. They are military construction, defense procurement authorizations.

Allied health professional personnel will be \$21 million in programs and \$10 million in expenditures.

Elementary and secondary education will be \$530 million in program reductions and

\$395 million in expenditures.

I touched on that a moment ago, but this is largely increased congressional authorizations which we do not plan to fund. That should not be alarming to you because a good many of the Congressmen expected us to send up a supplementary after the authorization went to us. We didn't do it, so they are aware of that already, particularly in the education field.

In higher education facilities there is \$22 million in deferral and \$3 million in reduction.

Highway safety is \$10 million deferral and \$3 million in expenditures.

Water pollution is \$12 million in deferral and \$28 million in expenditure reduction.

A group including the Coast Guard and the National Air Museum, aid to libraries, food for peace, and so on, run about \$225 million in programs and \$125 million in reductions. That roughly is \$900 million deferrals and \$600 million-plus in reductions.

#### TAX DECISION

[5.] Q. Mr. President, what does this do to the prospects of a tax change?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there is not a thing in the world we can tell you about that until we have the figures. This somewhat offsets the add-ons of the Congress.

Q. When do you think you will have that figure?

THE PRESIDENT. I would hope around the end of the year. We can never be exactly positive when we are projecting 18 months ahead, but we will have better information because the Joint Chiefs are working very diligently on each of the service budgets, and particularly the Vietnam budget, both for the supplemental and for the yearend. I hope to see them around the middle of the month.

I am asking for a revenue estimate from time to time through Internal Revenue and through the Treasury, and through various sources there. I am going to see the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers perhaps this week.

No decision has been made. No decision will be made until we have all of the facts. Guesses will be made from time to time. That is a democratic privilege. But at best, they are guesses.

Q. Do you put Hale Boggs<sup>3</sup> in the guessing category?

THE PRESIDENT. I think he puts himself there. I think that was his language.

Q. Mr. President, you say you don't think you will be able to tell until around the turn of the year. Does this mean that you do not expect to announce your decision on this question in the month of December?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I would not want to forecast that.

#### REDUCTION IN FEDERAL PAYROLL

[6.] Q. Would any of these program cutbacks involve a reduction in Federal payroll?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I would think so.

Q. There will be a reduction as a result?

THE PRESIDENT. You asked would any of these dollars involve a salary reduction, and the answer is yes.

Q. There will be fewer Federal employees?

THE PRESIDENT. Not necessarily. There may be, as a result of these, but then it may go up from time to time. We have put

<sup>3</sup> On November 27, 1966, Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana was interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television-radio program "Face the Nation." During the program Mr. Boggs stated that he felt a \$10-15 billion tax increase was an economic necessity but added that he had no information on the President's tax intentions.

pretty strong ceilings on all of the departments already.

#### EFFECT OF BUDGET CUTS ON SPACE PROGRAMS

[7.] Q. Mr. President, will the changes in the NASA budget cause any postponement of any target dates for any of the space programs?

THE PRESIDENT. We don't think so. The general picture is a very tight one in that budget of theirs. We have our hopes and our plans. We realize it is conceivable they will have slip-ups. We don't want our credibility attacked if they do, because we realize that possibility. But \$30 million out of some several billion dollars wouldn't cause a change in the target date of the moon schedule, if you are talking about that.

It will require some adjustment in some contracts that we entered into, maybe with some schools and others that will require adjusting.

#### FEDERAL WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATION

[8.] Q. Mr. President, could you tell us your reaction to the recommendation from the Federal Wage Board for a 4½ percent wage increase for the so-called blue-collar workers of the Government?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't made a detailed analysis of that. The Civil Service Commission has received it. They have informed me of some of the recommendations made. They are presently evaluating those with the Council of Economic Advisers. It will be one of the matters that will be discussed when Mr. Ackley comes down.

#### WIRETAPPING

[9.] Q. Mr. President, there is a report that the Federal Crime Commission is going

to come out with a recommendation that wiretapping be legalized. Could you support that?

THE PRESIDENT. I would think that report is premature. I have no such information that they are going to make any such recommendation.

Any recommendation they make to the President will be carefully considered. It would be better to announce the decision when their recommendation has been made and I have had a chance to study it.

#### AMISTAD DAM

[10.] Q. Mr. President, is the Amistad Dam now nearly completed?

THE PRESIDENT. It is in its second phase. It began in 1965. Bill <sup>4</sup> will give you the estimated completion date. I believe both countries have their contractors. They are now at work on the phase the Mexican contractor is building. The President of Mexico discussed with me the possibility of going out and observing their work. We will spend about 2 hours reviewing their progress.

Q. Is that the park you discussed with the President of Mexico, the international park that was started?

THE PRESIDENT. We hope we can have an intensive development of both areas by both countries in the area of the dam. We expect to have a rather large national park on our side of the dam. We hope there can be an invitation to all of the country and the world to come and visit it. We think it will be developed into a very attractive area.

Q. Will you actually be in Mexico, on both sides of the river?

<sup>4</sup> Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

THE PRESIDENT. On the other side I will be in Mexico, and on this side I will be in this country.

Q. You intend to cross the river?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

#### TRUCE IN VIETNAM

[11.] Q. Mr. President, could you tell us if the troops in Vietnam are going to get a truce over Christmas and New Year's?

THE PRESIDENT. I have read what has been said in the briefings. That is where I will leave it now. As soon as we have any information, we will make it available to you. I would expect that, though, at an early date—perhaps sometime in the next few hours, but certainly before you go to Mexico, so you will be free to think about other matters.

Q. Does that mean today, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I do not know. If I had known it would be today, I would have said today.

Q. A few hours is pretty quick.

THE PRESIDENT. I understand it is open to criticism.

Q. I don't mean it is open to criticism. It is open to the opening of that door.

THE PRESIDENT. Maybe it would be better to put it in the next few hours or days, prior to your leaving for Mexico. We will have some further announcement on that.

It is now being carefully discussed. As you know, the South Vietnamese Government has hundreds of thousands of men involved, too. Views are being exchanged, and as soon as a decision has been made, you will be very promptly notified.

Q. Are you discussing the idea that perhaps this may lead—

THE PRESIDENT. I won't go into what we are discussing.



MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER HOLT OF  
AUSTRALIA

[12.] Q. Did you send congratulations to Harold Holt?

THE PRESIDENT. We send wires to the heads of government and to Prime Ministers who have elections and who are successful. We even send them to members of the opposition party, sometimes, in this country.

Q. Well, in this case, this opposition leader says it is meddling in their elections.

THE PRESIDENT. We just send the wires.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[13.] Q. How do you feel, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Fine.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS AND ACTIVITIES

[14.] Q. Do you feel you will be here for the rest of the year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not a man of an evening nature these days. I will be here for a good part of the afternoon. Then I will be going back to the ranch, and I will be coming back.

Q. Could you tell us generally, Mr. President, just, so to speak, in honor of the occasion of using this new office, what you were working on today?

THE PRESIDENT. I signed a good deal of correspondence, and there are several matters here. I have a matter from the Civil Service Commission. Here are some matters left with me by the leadership.

This is a review of the Presidential statements in connection with low priority items, and the congressional statements in connection with the same thing.

Here are some matters from Ambassador Goldberg that I have not had a chance to

read and digest and get to the bottom of. Here is a memorandum from the Democratic National Committee, and a note from Mr. Cater <sup>5</sup> that I have not read, involving communication satellites and international education.

Here are some members to be appointed to the Commission on Health and Manpower, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission.

There are various reports on prices. These are cattle and hog and wheat and potato prices, and the prices of international raw materials.

Q. How are the cattle prices? Are they pretty good?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not had a chance to read them, but it does not give the actual price. It says that cattle, hogs, and wheat were up a little.

Q. We know a Texas rancher who has cattle. That is why I wanted to ask the question.

THE PRESIDENT. We don't sell cattle for meat. We sell cattle for breeding purposes, so that the price does not affect that at all. I won't take your time to give you a rundown on the cattle we raise.

Q. While we are on that subject, how many cattle do you have at the present time?

THE PRESIDENT. It is a pure guess, and I do not want to be held to it, but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of 100. There are mother cows, and some of them have calves and some of them do not have.

Q. Stuart Long <sup>6</sup> has been bragging about a bull that he has, which he is very proud of.

THE PRESIDENT. Most men are proud of their bulls.

I also have a communication on the Asian

<sup>5</sup> S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President.

<sup>6</sup> Stuart Long, founder and manager of Long News Service in Austin, Texas

Bank meeting, and here is a detailed report from Mr. Black.<sup>7</sup> He will be here later in the month.

There are appointments to other commissions, and there are a good many appointments involved here. Here are the November economic indicators. I also have some FBI reports.

#### USE OF OFFICE IN FEDERAL BUILDING

[15.] Q. Is this the first time you ever have used your office here?

THE PRESIDENT. No, it is in constant use. I have been here several times. We have some things that we keep here, and I have been here four or five times.

#### DEFERMENT OF EXPENDITURES

[16.] Q. In the 1940's and 1950's, when the President would sometimes refuse to spend money that was appropriated by Congress, they would call that impounding of funds. Is this similar to that, or does the fact that the congressional leaders have been consulted on this and have agreed to it, make it in a different category from the impounding of funds?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it makes it different from what was done then. I don't say it would be a different category. Here we have a good deal of deferment of contracts, but in line with Senator Dirksen's motion last year it does not mean that there is a cancellation of the funds or the expenditure.

Here we have an authorization, but the Executive is not asking to fund that. Here we have a postponement, we will say, maybe from January to March—a stretch-out.

I am not familiar with all of the details that may be involved in those questions in

1940 or 1950, the two decades there, but I would say this: It is a combination of not asking for funds that were authorized, and not spending funds in some instances which were appropriated.

Generally speaking, it is deferring expenditures and postponing expenditures, and stretching out expenditures, so that we do not shove them all into a period of 7 months and continue to put gasoline on this fire.

#### SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

[17.] Q. Mr. President, do you have anything to say about the current flareup in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel, and that whole area?

THE PRESIDENT. We are concerned about it, and we are in very close touch with it. We are doing everything we can to make a constructive contribution.

#### REACTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP TO CUTBACKS

[18.] Q. Mr. President, did the congressional leadership approve the cuts in general terms or specific terms?

THE PRESIDENT. I did not ask for their approval. I reviewed the situation with them, and I received their suggestions. I would not want to say anything that would permit you to develop or provoke a fight. I will leave it where it is, and we are doing very well on it now.

All of them have advocated the withholding, and motions have been offered to that effect, and this has been recommended very strongly by dozens and dozens of Congressmen and Senators.

We do not always at all times agree on what is nonessential. There is a general difference of opinion on that. It is nonessential until it affects you, and then it is essential.

<sup>7</sup> See Item 642 [1].

I reviewed this with them, and there have been some adjustments and changes. Generally, they are the figures that I reviewed with you, and they understand them. I do not want to speak for them, or commit them. They spoke for themselves the other evening.

This is something that we have tried to do all year administratively. If you will recall, at one time it appeared that there could be an add-on of up to \$7 billion or \$8 billion. Because of these statements, and because of contact with the individual members, we

kept that down to where it is a little over \$3 billion on authorizations, and about \$2½ billion on expenditures.

This will move it down \$5 billion more on programs, and over \$3 billion in expenditures, if we are able to do it in 7 months as we anticipate.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's eighty-ninth news conference was held in his office in the Federal Building in Austin, Texas, at 12:10 p.m. on Tuesday, November 29, 1966. As printed above, the remarks follow the text released by the White House.

## 631 Statement by the President Announcing a Cutback in Federal Spending for the Current Fiscal Year. *November 29, 1966*

A MONTH ago, while I was in Asia, Congress passed the final appropriations bill for the current fiscal year.

Since that time, my advisers and I have analyzed the 1,250 appropriations which cover the more than 2,500 programs of the Federal Government. Our goal has been simple: to trim less essential spending wherever possible.

We have now made our first review of the programs that have previously been planned.

On the basis of that review, I have ordered a fiscal 1967 budgetary cutback of \$5.3 billion in Federal programs.

With this reduction, we plan to achieve a \$3 billion cut in Federal spending for the current fiscal year.

On at least 25 separate occasions, since the first of the year, I have stressed the need for reducing less essential Federal spending.

On many occasions—both in public statements and in private meetings—I have urged the Congress to keep its appropriations within the limits of the administration's budget.

Despite these urgings, Congress has added \$3.2 billion in new obligational authority and \$2.5 billion to our expenditures. These in-

creases have been a major factor in the decision I am announcing today.

We have taken this action only after careful deliberation and discussions with the wisest and most experienced advisers available to a President.

My economic advisers—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and the Director of the Budget—recommend that these reductions be made. And these reductions were fully endorsed by the Cabinet and agency heads involved.

We have discussed this action with 34 key Members of the House and Senate, including the leaders of both parties and members of the Appropriations Committees. They believe that reductions are prudent and necessary for our national well-being.

The largest proportion of the Federal budget involves national defense and expenditures over which we have no control, such as interest on the public debt, veterans' assistance payments, agricultural price supports, and payments on prior contracts. These reductions, therefore, must come from the \$29 billion of the 1967 Federal budget

over which we have some control and from the highway construction program.

Our economy is strong. In the last 5½ years, our economic growth has brought us abundance far beyond any record or any expectation.

But there are pressures in the economy which burden our continued growth. Inflation is the cruelest and most capricious burden of all. It strikes hardest at the poor and the old—and middle-class families. It erodes the hard-earned savings of every citizen. It saps the competitive strength of American industry.

Last January 19, I recommended a special program to take several billion dollars out of our economy through a series of revenue measures. On March 15, the Congress responded by enacting these proposals.

On September 8, 1966, I outlined a further program to help fight inflation. Within 6 weeks, the Congress responded by suspending the 7 percent investment tax credit and the use of accelerated depreciations on buildings. Our proposals were approved by the overwhelming votes of both parties.

Today with the \$5.3 billion reduction in Federal programs, we have taken another step to preserve our prosperity. By that action, we will stretch out, postpone, withhold, and defer the less essential items of our programs. Nor will we stop there.

We are going to continue to review and study all our programs and make further

reductions where possible. I welcome suggestions for additional reductions from the Cabinet, the Congress, and the country.

I have asked the Cabinet officers to continue to comb through their budgets and eliminate any unnecessary items they can detect in the days ahead.

I have asked Secretary McNamara to review again every aspect of the Defense budget to see where expenditures might be reduced.

But let me be clear about one point. We have not forgotten that behind all the dollar signs and all the contracts and all the project grants there are people.

It would be indeed shortsighted to short-change the young, or the needy, or the ill, or the old—and we have not done that.

We would rather postpone the construction of an office building or stretch out the completion of a six-lane superhighway than to stop the momentum of our great programs for the people that hold out a promise of hope and opportunity to so many.

Our economy at its root is people. When our people are at work and purposeful, our economy is healthy and stable. When our dollar is sound, our Nation is strong.

We have strengthened our Nation today and we appeal to every good American to do what he can to help.

NOTE: The President's statement was also recorded for the broadcasting networks. The text was released at Austin, Texas.

632 Letter in Response to a Report on the Federally Assisted Summer School Programs for Disadvantaged Children.

*November 30, 1966*

[Released November 30, 1966. Dated November 28, 1966]

*Dear Dr. Wilson:*

Thank you very much for your report on the summer education programs for disadvantaged children.

I am directing that copies be made available to members of the Executive, the Congress, and to school authorities throughout the country. This report is a challenge to local officials and educators to plan more wisely, work harder to reach the seriously disadvantaged, and to train the best teachers to work with the children of the poor. I hope this document will be used as a blueprint for higher achievement.

Please convey my appreciation to the members of the National Advisory Council.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, Chairman, National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children]

NOTE: The President's letter to Dr. Wilson was quoted in part in a White House release announcing the report of the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children. The Council, established under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10, 79 Stat. 27) had submitted the report following a study of 86 school districts in 43 States.

The release noted the Council's finding that "dollars thoughtfully expended on summer schools may be among the most productive dollars spent by title I. Future summer programs, besides being important in themselves, can have special beneficial effects on the year-round success of title I programs which can be attained in no other way."

The release also noted a further finding by the council that the benefits of title I projects had often been diminished by inadequate planning, insufficient training of teachers at the local level, and "over-reliance on instructional 'hardware'."

The report, dated November 25, 1966, is entitled "Summer Education for Children of Poverty" (Government Printing Office, 1966, 54 pp.).

The announcement was released at Austin, Texas.

633 Statement by the President on Announcing a Reorganization of the Bureau of Prisons. *November 30, 1966*

THE NEW organization results from our concern over the high rate of crime among previous offenders and our determination to do something about it.

Of 12,200 persons committed to Federal prisons last year, nearly 8,000 had served previous sentences in State or Federal prisons. We can say from these figures that any advance in correctional procedures that reduces the number of criminal repeaters

will make a sizable reduction in the crime rate in general.

NOTE: The President's statement was made public as part of a White House release announcing that the U.S. Bureau of Prisons would be reorganized in January to assure the most effective use of new techniques in inmate rehabilitation. The reorganization would include creation of a division of community services to administer the work release program established under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 828).

During the first year of this program, the release

stated, more than 1,400 prisoners were granted work releases to hold daytime jobs or to attend school in communities near their institutions, returning to prison each night. Fewer than 5 percent were taken off the program for reasons other than their discharge from prison.

The new division of community services would

also be responsible for prerelease guidance centers (halfway houses) where inmates nearing release would be helped to establish themselves in the community.

The full text of the release, made public at Austin, Texas, is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 2, p. 1749).

## 634 Proclamation 3756, Pearl Harbor Day.

*December 1, 1966*

*By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation*

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

These words of Thomas Paine were read to Washington's Army when it was retreating across New Jersey, having tasted nothing but defeat. President Franklin D. Roosevelt also read these words to the American people several months after the unprovoked, unforeseen onslaught at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Today we are once again called upon to stand in the cause of freedom and justice. Again we reflect upon those words of Thomas Paine, and upon the steadfast heroism of our Armed Forces—which on that day in 1941 kindled in the hearts of all Americans a bright light of courage rallying them to supreme effort and sacrifice, and sustaining them throughout the terrible, long ordeal until final victory.

December 7, 1966, will mark the twenty-

fifth anniversary of that attack on Pearl Harbor, and the Congress by Act of July 9, 1964, has requested the President to issue a proclamation designating December 7, 1966, as Pearl Harbor Day.

Now, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1966, as Pearl Harbor Day in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On this day let us all pause to reflect upon the supreme sacrifice made by so many Americans at Pearl Harbor and during the grim struggle which followed. Let us reaffirm our dedication to the principles of freedom and justice, the cornerstones of our Nation.

I urge that this twenty-fifth anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day be observed with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I urge that civic and service organizations, public bodies, the Armed Forces, Veterans Organizations, and the media of information and entertainment participate in the commemoration of this anniversary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this first

day of December in the year of our Lord  
nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and  
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United  
States of America the one hundred  
and ninety-first.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

NOTE: Proclamation 3756 was released at Austin,  
Texas.

## 635 The President's News Conference in Austin, Texas.

*December 2, 1966*

[Held with Gardner Ackley, Chairman,  
Council of Economic Advisers, and Joseph  
A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the  
President]

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Mr. Ackley came into  
the office a little after 9 o'clock, and I  
arrived a little before 9 o'clock.

We have been reviewing some of the  
Council's evaluations during the morning,  
and will be doing so during the day.

Mr. Califano brought some matters down  
to discuss with me and for me to act upon.

I will ask George Christian to prepare the  
necessary releases.

### RELEASE OF COPPER FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

[2.] I am authorizing the release of 150,-  
000 tons of copper to be allocated solely to  
the defense and defense-supporting users.  
We will plan to distribute more of it in  
the early part of the year than in the latter  
part of the year.

The set-aside levels for the first and sec-  
ond quarters have been tentatively agreed  
upon.

The Attorney General has given me an  
opinion that I am acting on under the au-  
thority contained in section 5 of the Strategic  
and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

The release is based upon the recommen-  
dations of Mr. Ackley, as Chairman of the

Council, Mr. McNamara, Mr. Katzenbach,  
Mr. Connor, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Bryant of  
the Office of Emergency Planning.

The details will be made available to you.<sup>1</sup>

### REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE PATENT SYSTEM

[3.] I am today also releasing the report  
of the Presidential Commission on Patent  
Policy. It is a result of more than a year's  
study. The Commission was appointed on  
July 23, 1965.

I asked them to determine how well the  
patent system currently serves our national  
needs and international goals, and, secondly,  
to devise possible improvements and recom-  
mend any changes required to strengthen the  
entire system.

This has been a very fine and constructive  
commission. I am turning over their report  
to the Secretary of Commerce, the Acting  
Attorney General, and my Science Adviser,  
Dr. Hornig.

In releasing the report, I want to commend  
it to the attention of all interested Ameri-  
cans. I want to especially express my ap-  
preciation to the cochairmen, Dr. Harry  
Huntt Ransom, chancellor of the University  
of Texas, and Judge Simon H. Rifkind, of  
New York, and the other gentlemen who  
gave so generously of their time.

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<sup>1</sup> See Item 636.

They are listed in the release that will be available to you.<sup>2</sup>

#### QUESTIONS

[4.] I will be glad to take any questions that you may have to ask. Then Mr. Ackley and Mr. Califano will be glad to explain anything to you that you may want them to elaborate upon.

#### GOVERNMENT INCOME

[5.] Q. Mr. President, what is the Council's evaluation of Government income for this fiscal year?

THE PRESIDENT. The Council is following the gross national product figures and the figures that they report to me now are generally the figures that have been made available to you.

At this stage of the game, it looks like something in the neighborhood of \$117 billion, but there are still 7 months yet to go.

We must say that that is speculative and a guess at the best. If it is up or down, as it will be, no one can guess on what 65 million workers are going to pay in 7 months ahead of the time that it is all in.

That seems to be the best prudent guess of the fiscal experts, which includes the Council.

#### NATIONAL INCOME BUDGET

[6.] Q. Mr. President, do you have any estimate on the deficit or surplus in the national income budget?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. The economists give a great deal of attention to that budget, I think much more to that than they do to the administrative budget, because that de-

termines how much comes out of the economic bloodstream and how much goes into it.

I think their present estimates are that this year it will be very close to a balance, perhaps a billion or two off.

Q. Sir, would that be a deficit or a surplus?

THE PRESIDENT. I say a balance. I would think if you are dealing with \$140 billion-odd, you are getting into a pretty close range. I would say there has been a surplus up until now, but we would expect at the end of the year it would be reasonably close to balance.

#### RELEASE OF COPPER AND THE PRICE SITUATION IN METALS

[7.] Q. Mr. President, this is probably covered in the release we will get, but is the release of this copper connected in any way with the price situation in metals?

THE PRESIDENT. No. We don't discuss price. We make available this copper. We want to keep these commodities that are extensively used in war products at as low a price as possible.

We regret there has been an increase in some of them. But due to the copper supply situation and due to the restraints that have been placed on certain production, and our inability to substantially increase our own production above what we have tried to get, they have felt that this was the wise and prudent thing because of the needs of the defense users.

#### DECISIONS ON BUDGET AND TAX INCREASE

[8.] Q. Mr. President, did Mr. Ackley bring you down any definitive figures that will help you make a decision on the budget, tax increase, et cetera?

<sup>2</sup> See Item 637.



THE PRESIDENT. Yes, but they all may change tomorrow. These things do change in our society.

He reviewed with me in some detail some of the things that I mentioned to some of you I had seen. The employment figures are released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They show that there are almost 65 million people working in nonfarm jobs.

They show that employment is up 2.9 million this year.

They show that unemployment is down to 1.7 percent for married persons, and there have been reductions in teenage and non-white unemployment.

They show that the average manufacturing weekly wage is about \$114—\$113.98 or \$113.99, I believe.

All of those things have a bearing on what we are guessing our revenue will be and what we are guessing our gross national product will be.

You can imagine the shock that would come to the UP if you put a lead on that 2.9 million people lost their jobs this year.

But if you do, and I assume you will, write that 2.9 million more men are working today and have new jobs. I hope that shocks them, too, because that is good news and that is something they are glad to hear.

We hope that every person that can have a job, who needs one, gets one. That is the goal we are working toward.

They do give us problems. You have problems in whatever you do, whether you have unemployment or full employment. We like the problems we have now that we are discussing this morning much more than we do those we would discuss if we had a depression.

#### THE ECONOMY GENERALLY

[9.] Q. Mr. President, on the basis of

these figures, how does the economy look, generally?

THE PRESIDENT. I just told you. It is \$114 a weekly wage, 2.9 million people working this year that were not working last year, roughly 65 million working on nonfarm jobs. It is very healthy and very strong.

#### PRESSURES ON THE ECONOMY

[10.] Q. Mr. President, are you and your advisers working with any estimate yet of the overall pressure on the economy next year? That is, the overheating. Could you tell us about what your estimates are?

THE PRESIDENT. We are working with it every day but we don't have our estimates at hand.

We have the plant investment figures which are a factor to be taken into consideration. They will be announced a little later. We discussed them this morning.

Q. They are ready?

THE PRESIDENT. They are, yes.

They are down, as expected. They may be announced in time for your deadline.

#### A NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

[11.] Q. Mr. President, do you think we could expect an announcement shortly on a new Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### THE ECONOMY

[12.] Q. Mr. President, are there any signs at the present that the overheating of the economy is lessening which raises the possibility of a tax increase, if one should be put into effect, which might have an adverse effect on the economy?

THE PRESIDENT. We have to weigh all the factors before reaching a decision like that.

I do not want to evaluate them now. I don't want to mislead any of you.

I recall one time when I told you three or four factors that had to be considered. I received a nice big lead that said the intimation was very strong that a tax increase would be forthcoming promptly.

So I do not think we had better go into that. We will make the decision. We will weigh these things carefully.

There are a good many things we have to look at. We have time to do it. We will use that time.

Then we will be making a guess. But we do not want to guess until we have more information.

#### EASING CREDIT

[13.] Q. Mr. President, is there any possibility that the Federal Reserve Bank or any other Government agency can do anything more to ease credit right now?

THE PRESIDENT. There is always the possibility, surely. The answer is yes.

Q. Is there anything in the works?

THE PRESIDENT. You will have to ask the Federal Reserve about their operations.

#### THE MEXICAN TRIP

[14.] Q. Mr. President, are you prepared to say now who might be going to Mexico with you tomorrow?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. George <sup>2a</sup> will give that to you.

I have said it a time or two. Secretary Rusk will be going. You have the names of the others: Assistant Secretary Lincoln Gordon, and the Members of Congress who

are on the border of Mexico who represent our areas.

Senator Tower, Senator Yarborough, and the Governor have been invited. They can give you the tabulations on those who have accepted. There will also be Congressman Pickle, who represents this district, plus the Congressmen on the Rio Grande, Mrs. Johnson, and staff people. Ambassador Lino-witz of the OAS is coming down to make a report to me and will go with me.

I believe he is coming tonight with Mrs. Johnson.

Q. Mr. President, is there some prohibition against the President of Mexico crossing the border without the consent of Congress that will bar his coming over?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know whether it will bar it. I will answer your question as to the last part of it.

I think the President has to have the consent of the Congress to leave the country. I don't know what he has done about it. I don't know what his plans are. I do not need consent. I plan to go into Mexico and I look forward with great pleasure to making the trip.

Q. Mr. President, will there be an occasion for you to make a speech of some kind there?

THE PRESIDENT. It will not be a very long one. You do not need to be troubled about it.

Q. I was hoping we could have an advance text before we leave in the morning.

THE PRESIDENT. If you will take it and say that this is my speech and use it and stand on it without writing two paragraphs that this is the text which I released, which I did not deliver. I cannot guess whether I will deliver it or not. I have one prepared and I will give it to you.

Q. That is fine.

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<sup>2a</sup> George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

RELEASE OF COPPER

[15.] Q. Mr. President, I did not understand how many tons of copper you mentioned. Was it 150,000 tons?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. They will give you the release. Can you hold that a moment?

Q. Surely, Mr. President.

FURTHER TALKS WITH MR. ACKLEY

[16.] Q. Do you expect to see Mr. Ackley down here again soon, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I expect him to be in and out wherever I am.

Q. Is there any kind of a December 10—I know you do not like the word “deadline”—

THE PRESIDENT. The answer is no, again.

Q. He recommended, when you were in the hospital, that you come to some sort of a decision by December 10, I believe.

THE PRESIDENT. He makes a lot of recommendations. But I have answered your question.

ROLE OF BUDGETS IN DETERMINING TAXES

[17.] Q. Mr. President, going back to the national income budget, does it play a larger role in determining the tax question than the administrative budget? How do they stack together?

THE PRESIDENT. The economists tell me that they give much more weight to the income account budget than they do the administrative budget because it reflects a much more accurate figure of the economy. I have to give considerable attention to all three of them.

Have you any other questions of me? Does anyone have any other questions?

Gardner, do you want to state what you have been doing? And take any questions?

MR. ACKLEY'S COMMENTS ON THE ECONOMY

[18.] MR. ACKLEY. Very briefly, the President asked me to come down to review some of the more recent economic news, and I did. I told him what had been going on in the economy, not that he did not follow it about as closely as I did.

But I gave him my views about it. We talked about various problems that are present and pending, problems that the President described as the pleasant problems of a prosperous economy; and about the decisions that have to be made.

That is about all I need to say.

Q. Mr. Ackley, what sort of GNP do you project for this year?

MR. ACKLEY. You will find that in our Council Economic Report.

For which year?

Q. For 1967.

MR. ACKLEY. We will give that to you about the 20th of January.

Q. Did you bring any new information which throws light on the fiscal and monetary situation as the President approaches his decision?

MR. ACKLEY. I think every piece of information is relevant. The employment numbers that were released at 11 o'clock today are certainly very relevant as showing where the economy stands now.

The plant and equipment figures that I brought down and discussed with the President also are obviously very relevant.

New numbers come in almost every day which add one little bit of information that is helpful in assessing where we are and where we are going.

Q. Mr. Ackley, how would you sum up

the outlook for the economy in the 1967 calendar year in terms of prosperity continuing? Will there be a slowdown? Is there a chance of a recession?

MR. ACKLEY. I would summarize it in very general terms. Of course, prosperity will continue. We will have an expanding economy.

No one can ever say that a recession is absolutely out of the question. I don't think anyone has yet been able to do that.

I certainly see no reasonable prospect of recession. We are hoping the growth of the economy will continue to be along the moderate course that it has been ever since early this year.

If it is, it will be a very rewarding kind of an economy in terms of sustaining jobs and incomes.

We are also hoping and looking for movement back toward price stability with less of an advance in prices than we have had in 1966.

Q. Mr. Ackley, what plant equipment figures are you talking about that you brought down? Are these projections for next year?

MR. ACKLEY. These are the results of the Commerce Department-SEC Survey of Investment Intentions by Business Firms.

Q. What do those figures say and what do they indicate to you?

MR. ACKLEY. Unfortunately, they are not yet released. I do not want to speak about them.

Q. They are only for the first quarter?

MR. ACKLEY. No. They will be for the first and the second quarters of 1967, plus the preliminary estimate for the fourth quarter and a revision for the quarter just past.

Q. They are pretty early, are they not?

MR. ACKLEY. This is about the time when these figures come out. A year ago they

came out at about just this time.

They were rather startling figures.

Q. Could you, without violating the release, say whether they serve to whip up or to calm any concern about an overheated economy?

MR. ACKLEY. I would rather not comment on the figures at all before they are released.

Q. Mr. Ackley, you said you talked about various problems. Is there anything more specific you can give us on that? What problems?

MR. ACKLEY. Prices, wages, the balance of payments, jobs, and the budget—they are all problems.

THE PRESIDENT. We have talked, since he came, to the Director of the Budget, to the Secretary of Defense, and to the Director of the Budget the second time.

We will be doing that.

This is not an attempt to build up anything. It is just an activity report.

Q. Mr. Ackley, you said you were looking for and hoping for more price stability in the next year. Just taking the second part, hoping for, what reason do you have to hope for more price stability? What indicators are there in the economy?

MR. ACKLEY. I think there are several things that are very relevant there.

In the first place, we don't expect a repetition of the large increase in farm and food prices that we had this year.

In the second place, the growth of the economy at a moderate balanced rate will not require the large additions to employment, as large as we had going in 1965 to 1966, when we pulled into the labor force large numbers of teenagers, women, and unskilled workers.

It ought to be a more balanced, moderate kind of a growth that will not create the

same kind of bottlenecks and pressures that had contributed to rising prices in some sectors this past year.

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any other questions?

Q. Do you care to comment on Mr. Heller's<sup>3</sup> proposal of a surtax of something like 5 or 6 percent?

MR. ACKLEY. No, I don't think so.

THE PRESIDENT. If there are no other questions, Joe Califano can discuss with any of you who have an interest the 150,000-ton copper allotment and the first and second quarter percentage distribution, answering any other questions you may want to ask.

#### FEDERAL TAX SHARING WITH STATES

[19.] Q. Mr. President, the House Republicans have said that their big legislative goal of 1967 is sharing of Federal tax revenues with the States. Do you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

#### MR. CALIFANO'S COMMENTS ON DISPOSAL OF COPPER

[20.] MR. CALIFANO. The figure I think you asked for, which the President just gave, is 150,000 tons which comes out of the stockpile.

The set-aside figures for the first quarter are 26 percent of the average quarterly copper supply in 1965, and 29 percent of the average quarterly copper supply in 1965 is the set-aside figure for the second quarter. This is roughly 10 percent of the copper supply in 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Walter W. Heller, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers, January 1961–November 1964.

Q. What do you mean by "set-aside figures"? Is that to be added to the stockpile?

MR. CALIFANO. These are percentages that the Secretary of Commerce determines shall be used for defense purposes, by defense users, just as 150,000 tons is a release for defense users and defense-supporting users.

Q. Mr. Califano, where will that leave the stockpile?

MR. CALIFANO. The stockpile was at 409,000 tons before the release. It leaves it at 259,000 tons.

Q. Is part of this disposal aimed at keeping the price down, or is it entirely just to satisfy defense needs?

MR. CALIFANO. It has nothing to do with that.

THE PRESIDENT. It could affect it, but that is not the purpose of it. Don't let them get you hung on that.

MR. CALIFANO. I might add in connection with the size of the stockpile that you will all recall that the President ordered, last March, the General Services Administrator, Lawson Knott, to set up a program to expand copper production.

Mr. Knott has reported to the President that beginning in 1968 and continuing through 1971, this program will bring in a total of about 200,000 tons of additional copper, and that starting in 1972 it will bring in 200,000 tons each year.<sup>4</sup>

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any other questions?

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's ninetieth news conference was held in his office in the Federal Building at Austin, Texas, at 11:25 a.m. on Friday, December 2, 1966. As printed above, this item follows the text released by the White House Press Office.

<sup>4</sup> The President's memorandum of March 29 to the Director, Office of Emergency Planning (see note to Item 636) was also transmitted to the Administrator of General Services.

### 636 Memorandum Approving the Release of Copper From the National Stockpile. *December 2, 1966*

I APPROVE the recommendation of the Office of Emergency Planning and the recommendations of the Secretaries of Treasury, Defense, and Commerce, the Acting Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers regarding the release of 150,000 tons of copper from the national stockpile.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 98d), and based on the recommendations mentioned above and the opinion of the Acting Attorney General, I herewith determine that such release is required for purposes of the common defense. Disposals should be made through regular producer channels solely for defense and defense-supporting users, as necessary. Disposals should be made on a periodic basis in such a way as to facilitate the orderly distribution of copper supplies to fulfill defense needs.

The efforts initiated by me in March 1966 to make satisfactory arrangements for replenishment of the copper supply in the national stockpile at the earliest practicable

future date and to expand domestic copper production through selective use of Government programs available for that purpose, should be continued on an accelerated basis.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Farris Bryant, Director, Office of Emergency Planning]

NOTE: The memorandum was released at Austin, Texas.

On March 29, 1966, the President had sent the following memorandum to the Director of Emergency Planning:

"Because of the current high level of industrial consumption of copper, accentuated by the pressures of the Vietnam situation, it is essential in the interests of national security that additional production of copper in the United States, its territories, possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, be developed to meet those expanding requirements. Accordingly, pursuant to section 304(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, I find that a program for encouraging such additional production through new purchases or commitments to purchase under section 303 of that Act is essential to the national security.

"Accordingly, you are authorized to take such steps, to the extent permitted by statutory authorities available to you, as you deem necessary to accomplish such a program."

See also Item 139.

### 637 Statement by the President Upon Releasing the Report of the President's Commission on the Patent System. *December 2, 1966*

I AM TODAY releasing the report of the Presidential Commission on Patent Policy.

This report is the result of more than a year's study by some of the Nation's leading citizens. It is a balanced and thoughtful document. It promises to guide us toward the first key changes in our patent system in more than 130 years.

When I appointed the Commission on

July 23, 1965, I charged it with three important tasks:

First, to determine how well the patent system currently serves our national needs and international goals;

Second, to devise possible improvements; and,

Third, to recommend any changes required to strengthen the entire patent system.

Our patent system has been an integral part of America's development. It has increased productivity. It has stimulated economic growth. It has enhanced the standard of living of all our citizens. And it has strengthened the competitiveness of our products in world markets.

But we are living in an age of vast technological advances. We must be sure that our patent system is up to date.

I am therefore turning the Commission's report over to the Secretary of Commerce, the Acting Attorney General, and my Science Adviser, Dr. Donald Hornig, with instructions to review it carefully.

In releasing this report today, I want to commend it to the attention of all interested Americans.

I also want to express my appreciation to the cochairmen of the Commission—Dr. Harry Hunt Ransom, chancellor of the University of Texas, and Judge Simon Rifkind of New York—and to the other Commission members who gave so generously of their time and their talents.

NOTE: The report of the President's Commission on the Patent System, entitled "To Promote the Progress of Useful Arts in an Age of Exploding Technology," is dated December 1966 (Government Printing Office, 60 pp.).

The Commission was established by Executive Order 11215 of April 8, 1965 (30 F.R. 4661; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 123), as amended by Executive Order 11309 of October 6, 1966 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1415; 31 F.R. 13075; 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 158). A list of the eight public and four Government members of the Commission is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1752).

The statement was released at Austin, Texas.

## 638 Remarks At Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas.

*December 3, 1966*

*Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally, Secretary Rusk, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Mrs. Johnson and I want to thank you very much for coming out to see us this cold morning.

In a few minutes, we will go across the border to help inspect a dam we are building with our good friends of Mexico. That dam, as all of you here in Del Rio know, will serve many purposes.

This new dam will, first of all, stand as a monument to international cooperation. It will be proof that two very proud and great nations can share a common border in both peace and harmony.

Not everyone in the world has learned that lesson. A few weeks ago I landed at another Air Force base, near another border. That base was in Vietnam. That is where brave Americans are today fighting and

dying to protect the freedom and independence of 16 million human beings.

All of us wish it were not so. We wish we could stop the shooting and begin the long task of rebuilding that war-torn land.

But I want to tell you today how very proud all of us in positions of leadership in Washington are of the men on whose shoulders this burden has fallen. When I was there, General Westmoreland told me that no Commander in Chief ever commanded a finer Armed Force. They are brave. They are good-humored. They are selfless. And they know what they are fighting for.

Some of you no doubt have already served in Vietnam. Others of you will probably be called upon to do so.

You can be very proud of the uniform you are wearing. It was never in all our history worn by better or more competent

men. And the world will not soon forget the sacrifices all of you are making in the name of preserving liberty and freedom for all of us.

This morning, as I leave our border to cross into another country, I salute each of

you. May God bless all of you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:01 a.m. at Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas. In his opening words he referred to Governor and Mrs. John Connally of Texas and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

## 639 Remarks in Ciudad Acuña, Mexico, During the Inspection of the Amistad Dam. *December 3, 1966*

*Mr. President and Mrs. Diaz Ordaz, Governor and Mrs. Aguirre, Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally, Secretary Teran, Ambassador Margain, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Udall, Ambassador Freeman, members of the official party, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Last April we met in your beautiful city to pay homage to a hero of the past.

Today we meet here on the frontier to inspect a monument to the future.

The work that we see going on around us tells us the dramatic story of what two peoples working together can accomplish:

—Here we see the decisions of President Eisenhower and President López Mateos to embark on this joint enterprise.

—Here we will see the action of two Congresses in voting the funds to build the dam.

—Here we see the Mexican and the United States technicians and laborers working side by side throwing up the earth embankments and erecting the concrete structures.

—And looking into the future, Mr. President, we will see millions of farmers and townspeople on both sides of this great river enjoying the protection which this great dam will afford and the resources and recreation which this great lake will provide.

What we are accomplishing along this

river, Mr. President, sets a pattern which I hope will be increasingly repeated by neighboring countries throughout this hemisphere.

The future of Latin America's progress depends in considerable measure on the development of multinational projects such as we have here at the Amistad Dam:

—There are river basins like the River Plate system to be harnessed.

—There are roads like the Eastern Andean Highway to be built.

—There are petroleum and gas pipelines to be laid.

—There are satellite telecommunications systems to be designed.

—There are electric power grids, as in Central America, yet to be connected.

—There are basic industries like fertilizer, paper, and petrochemicals that are to be developed.

—And there are still inner frontiers in both Central and South America yet to be explored.

We have other frontiers to cross together: There are children to be educated, minds to be developed, bodies to be healed, health to be preserved.

These, too, are worthy goals for good neighbors who share a common dedication to human progress and to social justice.

At the forthcoming meeting of Presidents of the American Republics, there will be



opportunity for all of us to give the multinational project movement added impetus.

For only by working across frontiers and pooling human and material resources—as we have done here—can a strong and an integrated Latin America be achieved.

Our common frontier, Mr. President, stretches for almost 2,000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

Amistad Dam is another link in the bridge of mutual trust, friendship, and progress which unite our two peoples.

Everyone here today in his own way has contributed to the building of Amistad Dam. You can be very proud of your contribution.

I am very happy and very grateful to my

good friend President Diaz Ordaz for the opportunity to share with him—and with you—the pleasure of this moment of fellowship and the excitement of the construction of a great project like Amistad Dam.

Long live the friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Mexico.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:18 p.m. at the Civic Plaza in Ciudad Acuña. In his opening words he referred to President and Mrs. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico, Governor and Mrs. Braulio Fernandez Aguirre of Coahuila, Governor and Mrs. John Connally of Texas, José Fernandez Teran, Minister of Hydraulic Resources of Mexico, Hugo B. Margain, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Fulton Freeman, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

## 640 Joint Statement With the President of Mexico Following the Inspection of the Amistad Dam. *December 3, 1966*

THE PRESIDENTS of the United States of America and the United Mexican States have come together here, because of the common interest of their governments in the progress of construction of the Amistad (Friendship) Dam which is being constructed jointly by the two governments on the Rio Grande near Del Rio, Texas, and Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila, under the Treaty of 1944.

The Presidents have expressed their pleasure at the satisfactory progress of the construction which will assure completion of the Dam by the Spring of 1969, on schedule.

The International Dam is a multi-purpose project: It will control the River's floods and thereby prevent the loss of life and devastating property damage as have occurred in the past on both sides of the River from Del Rio and Ciudad Acuña to Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoras, Tamaulipas.

With Falcon Dam, it will conserve the greatest quantity of annual flow of the river in a way to insure the continuance of existing uses and development of the optimum feasible future uses within the water allotments to each country. It will enable developments of hydroelectric energy which will be divided equally between the two countries. It will enable development of a great inland water recreational facility for the benefit of this region in the two countries.

The Presidents recognize that the construction of the Amistad Dam stems from the good understanding and frank and cordial spirit of international cooperation which happily exists between the United States and Mexico, and that it constitutes an outstanding example of how two neighbor countries can resolve their common boundary problems with benefit to both.

The Presidents expressed pleasure that this joint visit to the site of the dam has afforded them opportunity to strengthen even more their personal friendship which will un-

doubtedly be reflected in greater understanding between the two nations.

NOTE: The joint statement was released at Austin, Texas.

## 641 Remarks Upon Awarding the Medal of Honor to Sgt. Robert E. O'Malley, USMC. *December 6, 1966*

*Secretary McNamara, Governor Connally, Senator Yarborough, General Greene, distinguished members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley, distinguished guests, my fellow citizens:*

Some of the oldest words never seem to grow older—and among them are these: "Gallantry . . . above and beyond the call of duty."

Fifteen months ago Sergeant Robert Emmett O'Malley did more than fight with honor. In a place of great danger, he ignored danger. Wounded, he refused to consider his own safety. At the risk of his own life, he shielded other men's lives.

Today I will give him the highest medal his Nation can offer.

Every time I have awarded the Medal of Honor, I wonder what it is that makes men of this quality and I wonder what a man can say in the face of such bravery.

As of today, I still do not have the answer. For the highest courage is always a mystery, and not even the best words about duty and devotion to country are enough to honor it.

I can think of only one gift sufficient to honor men like this: We can assure this man and we can assure every man who wears our uniform that their cause is a good cause, that the principles they stand for are sound principles, that the battle they are fighting deserves their bravery.

To back a commitment honorably given: that is a good cause.

To shield a young nation from aggression: that is a good cause.

To defend men against coercion and intimidation: that is a good cause.

To prove that terror and aggression simply will not work: that is a good cause.

It is a cause which deserves not only the bravery of our soldiers, but the patience and fortitude of all of our citizens.

And all of these we have in good supply.

It far outweighs the reluctance of men who exercise so well the right of dissent, but let others fight to protect them from those whose very philosophy is to do away with the right of dissent.

A little over a month ago, I reviewed our troops with General Westmoreland at Cam Ranh Bay. He told me then, "Mr. President, no Commander in Chief ever commanded a finer fighting force."

If any man needs proof of that, let him consider these men:

—John O'Malley and Daniel O'Malley, ex-Marines;

—Brian O'Malley, now serving with the Marines;

—And finally, their brother: Sergeant Robert Emmett O'Malley, Marine Corps Reserve, first Marine in Vietnam to receive the Medal of Honor.

Because we love peace, we will never glorify war.

But because men like this exist—we can always honor courage.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Paul H. Nitze, will now read the citation.

[Text of citation read by Secretary Nitze]

The President of the United States in the name of The Congress takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to

SERGEANT ROBERT E. O'MALLEY, THEN A CORPORAL, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the communist (Viet Cong) forces at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Squad Leader in Company "I", Third Battalion, Third Marines, Third Marine Division (Reinforced), near An Cu'ong 2, South Vietnam, on 18 August 1965.

While leading his squad in the assault against a strongly entrenched enemy force, his unit came under intense small arms fire. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Corporal O'Malley raced across an open rice paddy to a trench line where the enemy forces were located. Jumping into the trench, he attacked the Viet Cong with his rifle and grenades, and singly killed eight of the enemy. He then led his squad to the assistance of an adjacent Marine unit which was suffering heavy casualties. Continuing to press forward, he reloaded his weapon and

fired with telling effect into the enemy emplacement.

He personally assisted in the evacuation of several wounded Marines, and again regrouping the remnants of his squad, he returned to the point of the heaviest fighting. Ordered to an evacuation point by an officer, Corporal O'Malley gathered his besieged and badly wounded squad and boldly led them under fire to a helicopter for withdrawal. Although three times wounded in this encounter, and facing imminent death from a fanatic and determined enemy, he steadfastly refused evacuation and continued to cover his squad's boarding of the helicopters while, from an exposed position, he delivered fire against the enemy until his wounded men were evacuated. Only then, with his last mission accomplished, did he permit himself to be removed from the battlefield.

By his valor, leadership, and courageous efforts in behalf of his comrades, he served as an inspiration to all who observed him, and reflected the highest credit upon the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:13 a.m. at the Federal Office Building Plaza in Austin, Texas, where the award was given to Sergeant O'Malley. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Governor John Connally and Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Sergeant O'Malley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Malley of Woodside, Long Island, N.Y.

## 642 The President's News Conference at Austin, Texas. *December 6, 1966*

[Held with Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara]

THE PRESIDENT. There are two or three brief announcements before we get into the subject of today's meeting.

### MEETING WITH EUGENE BLACK

[1.] First, I plan to see Mr. Eugene Black some time either this week or in the early part of next week.<sup>1</sup>

I expect I will do it in Washington. As soon as the date is clear, I will inform you.

### LATIN AMERICA

[2.] Last weekend I assured Secretary Gordon and Ambassador Linowitz<sup>2</sup> that I wanted to see them as soon as they returned from the trip they are making in this hemisphere. We talked about developments in Latin America.

As you know, Ambassador Linowitz recently visited Costa Rica where he met informally with the foreign ministers of the Central American countries.

Assistant Secretary Gordon and Amba-

<sup>1</sup> Eugene R. Black, adviser to the President on Southeast Asian social and economic development and former president of the World Bank. On December 16, 1966, the White House announced that Mr. Black, following a tour of Asia, had reported that the outlook for the Vietnamese economy was highly favorable and that "even in the midst of war the foundations of future economic progress are being laid in Vietnam" (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1799).

<sup>2</sup> Lincoln Gordon, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator, Alliance for Progress, and Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the Council of the Organization of American States and Representative to the Inter-American Commission, Alliance for Progress.

sador Linowitz will be traveling to South America between now and December 18 to consult with leaders on the Alliance for Progress, and the proposed meeting of Presidents of the American Republics.

They will have a stay of some length in Mexico and visit with the President of Mexico.

I discussed that with the President of Mexico and asked that he see them upon their return from South America. Then they will either come to the ranch or report to me in Washington.

### FUNDS FOR RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES

[3.] The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has told me that it has reviewed its financial position and has determined that the home loan banks can increase their lending to member savings and loan associations and savings banks by \$500 million over the next few months for investment in residential mortgages.

As you know, we released \$250 million for special assistance in the purchase of mortgages the other day.

These additional Home Loan Bank Board funds will help to ease the shortage of money for investment in home mortgages that has depressed the housing and construction industry in recent months.

The homebuilders have been especially eager to see some step along this line taken.

I am informed that a large part of the availability of funds reflects the improved flow of savings in Federal Home Loan Bank member institutions as a result of the better competitive environment following the establishment of new interest and dividend

rate controls. This was the result of legislation we recommended and Congress passed at the conclusion of the last session.<sup>8</sup>

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has scheduled a meeting for this Friday, December 9th, with its 12 regional bank presidents and their credit offices to give effect to this program.

#### REVIEW OF DEFENSE BUDGET

[4.] We met sometime after 9 o'clock this morning with Secretary McNamara, Under Secretary Vance, Mr. Rostow, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and the Chief of each Service.

We reviewed the anticipated expenditures in Vietnam and in the Department of Defense for the balance of this year; that is, from December through June 30.

We are generally agreed on the best estimates that can be made at this time. We do not think they will be changed materially between now and my State of the Union Message.

We expect to submit a supplemental budget, as we have stated on many other occasions, as soon as the Congress gets back. The precise amount will be given in the State of the Union Message, but it now appears that it will be somewhere between \$9 billion and \$10 billion additional for fiscal 1967 in expenditures. That will give us a defense budget of somewhere between \$67 billion and \$68 billion for this entire fiscal year.

As you know, when we submitted the budget, we stated that if hostilities had not concluded in Vietnam we would have to submit a supplemental, and we would do so.

Based upon the Chiefs' recommenda-

tions, supported by Under Secretary Vance and Secretary McNamara, that supplemental will be transmitted to the Congress in the amount of the best estimate we can give now of somewhere between \$9 billion and \$10 billion. It will be perfected throughout this month, and any adjustments that can be made will be made. But we think that is a safe and reasonably accurate figure.

We reviewed the plans for the fiscal 1968 Defense budget, and the recommendations made by the individual Services. We had each Chief comment on those recommendations, particularly where there was any difference of opinion between them and the Secretary of Defense.

We found, generally speaking, that the leaders—that is, the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Chiefs—were in general agreement. There are a few specific items that are yet to be resolved.

They spoke with frankness and candor, giving me their viewpoint. We will be reviewing this data from now until the budget goes up.

This represents the fifth meeting, I believe, that I have had with Secretary McNamara. We will have other meetings before he leaves for the NATO meeting, and after his return.

The Chiefs have returned to Washington. I expect to be conferring further with General Wheeler and the individual Chiefs before the budget is finally transmitted.

We made substantial progress today. Mr. McNamara, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Rostow made valuable contributions to my understanding of the needs for the balance of this year and next year.

If you have any questions of any of us, we will be glad to take them.

<sup>8</sup> See Item 473.

## QUESTIONS

## 1968 DEFENSE BUDGET

[5.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us at this time or give us some indication as to what the level of the Defense budget for fiscal 1968 might be?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mr. President, do you plan to use the same technique as this year; that is, to count on a supplemental if the war is not finished, or do you anticipate that it will continue through fiscal 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think we will review every request on the basis of a full year's operation and ask for all the funds that the Chiefs, the Secretary, and the President agree will be needed without a supplemental.

## TAX INCREASE DECISION

[6.] Q. Mr. President, now that you have the Defense spending figure for fiscal 1967 and also the investment plan survey by the Commerce Department, does that give you any more help in deciding whether you have to seek a tax increase next year?

THE PRESIDENT. I think your question answers itself. The answer is yes. It gives me help. If you are trying to find out if a decision has been made, it has not been.

Q. Does it make it more or less likely?

THE PRESIDENT. I will not go into that speculation until we make the decision. People might get the wrong impression.

I haven't made a decision. I don't want to convey the impression that I have.

## QUESTIONS TO SECRETARY McNAMARA

Q. Mr. President, is Mr. McNamara open to questions?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, and Mr. Vance and Mr. Rostow.

## MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NORTH VIETNAM

[7.] Q. There are wire reports from Vietnam that we bombed three targets in North Vietnam since last Friday that we had not bombed before. Is this part of a new program that we decided upon?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. These targets are part of the same target system that our military efforts have been directed against for over a year, the lines of communication and the supporting facilities supporting the flow of men and materiel from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.

The targets you referred to were petroleum depots, which are the foundation of the movement of men and materiel to the south; a vehicle park; a vehicle maintenance depot, which was a storehouse for the trucks used in those movements, the Army trucks used in those movements; and railroad yards through which the materiels were flowing.

Q. Mr. Secretary, is the apparent intensification of the air war posing any policy problems for us, that is, striking at the airfields in North Vietnam?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, I don't think it is fair to characterize it as an intensification. There was some very bad weather for an extended period of time, and the result was that there was a very substantial decrease in the number of sorties. Then all of a sudden the weather broke and an increase compared to the recent past. I think that is what has given the appearance of an intensification, whereas there was no intensification.

Q. No, sir. I meant by them——

SECRETARY McNAMARA. I understand what you meant. The point is that the

number of sorties that had been operated for a period of weeks had been low, and, hence, the MIG response had been, in a sense, low. Then as the weather cleared and the sorties reverted back to a normal level, the MIG response reverted back to the levels that we had experienced in prior periods.

Q. Then you don't regard our plane losses as unusual or abnormal?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. They fluctuate day by day. The plane losses for a period of 4 weeks, for example, in relation to the number of sorties I think would be substantially the same as we have experienced in prior periods.

#### WEAPONS SYSTEM PROPOSALS

[8.] Q. Secretary McNamara, can you give any information on what has been decided on the Poseidon? Will we go into that program, the antimissile? Will it be advanced to the next level of development, and on the manned bomber?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. As the President mentioned, he is considering a number of specific weapons system proposals for fiscal 1968. No final decision has been made on several of these. Therefore, it is inappropriate, I think, to speak of any particular system at this time.

#### COST OF VIETNAM WAR

[9.] Q. Mr. Secretary, could you give us an estimate of the monthly cost of the war in Vietnam now with this supplemental figure?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. It is very difficult to give monthly figures. The President has referred to them in the past and I have nothing to add to what he has said.

Q. Do you see a leveling off of the cost of the war in the year ahead?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. I think there will be a leveling off in the rate of buildup, if you want to call it that.

I have spoken before, after discussions with the President on the fiscal 1967 supplement and the fiscal 1968 budget, about the leveling off that we see in the buildup rate, both in Vietnam and in our total force.

In that sense, therefore, I believe there will be a leveling off toward the end of the fiscal year in the rate of expenditure associated with the Vietnamese operations.

Q. And fiscal 1968, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. And fiscal 1967, in the rate of expenditures associated with the Vietnamese operations.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENDATION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS AND THE DEFENSE SECRETARIES

[10.] THE PRESIDENT. Before we ended, I commended the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary and Under Secretary for the performance of their men in Vietnam.

I commended them for the economy and efficiency with which the Department was operating in that theater.

I did that based upon reports that I received from our people in the field; in particular, General Westmoreland, who has assured me that in all of his experience in the military field he has never observed an army that was provided for better, that was better trained, that had better equipment, and had it when it needed it, where it needed it.

I attribute a good deal of that to the civilian management of Secretary McNamara and Under Secretary Vance, and the Service Secretaries, and also to the very outstanding administration of the Chiefs themselves.

We went into some detail during the lunch hour on problems of administration. You and the country ought to know that I think we have a very high caliber of men in the

Joint Chiefs of Staff, who have done an exceptionally good job, particularly from the standpoint of efficient administration and economy.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE OUTLOOK  
FOR 1967

[11.] Q. Mr. President, some time ago I believe you were quoted as saying you could see the light at the end of the tunnel. I may be paraphrasing it.

Does that light look stronger to you now and do you see it coming out of the tunnel in 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. I would not speculate on that.

FURTHER QUESTIONS TO SECRETARY  
McNAMARA

1968 DEFENSE BUDGET

[12.] Q. Mr. Secretary, does it appear now that the Defense budget for the next fiscal year will be higher than this year's, counting in what you will request in the supplemental?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. As the President indicated, the total for fiscal 1968 has not been determined. I do not want to talk in numerical terms.

I will simply tell you that as best we can see it now, the total Defense budget for fiscal 1968 will not take a significantly different part of the total national income than it did in fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963.

Q. What were those figures?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. About 8.9 percent.

Q. Of the gross national product?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Yes.

SUPPLIES TO THE VIETCONG

[13.] Q. Do you see any slowing down of supplies to the Vietcong? There have been reports that the Red Chinese are stopping Soviet supplies from moving over the mainland.

SECRETARY McNAMARA. I have seen the reports. But we have no way of knowing what Soviet supplies are moving through Red China.

AIR LOSSES

[14.] Q. Mr. Secretary, these air losses in the last few days, are they due almost entirely to MIG's, and, if so, do we know who is flying the MIG's?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, the number of losses to MIG's is very small.

My recollection is—check me on this—that one aircraft has been lost to MIG's in the past 2 weeks.

UNDER SECRETARY VANCE. That is correct.

Q. Are these mostly SAM's?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, they are mostly ground antiaircraft caused.

Q. Are they conventional?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. Yes.

ESTIMATES OF SOVIET STRENGTH AND OBJECTIVES  
OF U.S. STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCE

[15.] Q. Mr. Secretary, is that a paper in your hand that you would like to read to us?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. I anticipated a question, as a matter of fact, and since it has not come, I wasn't going to volunteer the answer.

Now that you raise the possibility, let me mention one matter that did come up that



we have been queried on in the Pentagon. I thought you might possibly ask it here.

Since it was a major point of discussion with the President, I was prepared to respond to any question that came on it. It is an important matter.

I dictated a statement following our discussion this morning, which I think perhaps Mr. Christian <sup>4</sup> can have reproduced by the time we leave here, on this matter.

This is the question of the changes in the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile. There has been some speculation on those systems.

These, of course, are one of the factors that we consider in developing our own strategic nuclear force. Each year we review the latest intelligence estimates on this subject.

We have done so again this year. I would like to comment on these estimates to you.

In order to put them in perspective, I would like to tell you something about the objectives of our strategic nuclear force, last year's estimates of the Soviet force, the way those estimates have changed, and the effect, if any, that that will have on our force planning.

I am going to refer to a set of notes here that, as I say, I dictated. I think by the time you leave, Mr. Christian can make a set of them available to you.

The objectives for our strategic nuclear forces are two. These are the same objectives we have had in recent past years. They are the objectives we will have as a foundation for the force planning in fiscal 1968.

First, to deter a deliberate nuclear attack upon this country and its allies, and to accomplish this deterrence by maintaining a clear and convincing capability to absorb a first strike against us and survive with suf-

ficient power to literally destroy the attacker, either a single attacker or any combination of aggressors.

That is the first objective. It is by far the most important one and the one we must absolutely meet without any question, regardless of cost.

The second objective, of course, is that in the event deterrence fails in the event of an attack on this Nation, to limit the damage to our people and our resources, and the people and the resources of our allies.

The deterrent portion of our force is called our "assured destruction force," or our assured destruction capability, and the remaining force.

That required to reduce the weight of an enemy attack or to reduce the losses associated with one is called the "damage limiting force."

The national intelligence estimates which are prepared annually and revised more frequently, if necessary, of the Soviet forces are one of several factors we examine in determining our own force structure.

In my statement to the Congress last February—and, as a matter of fact, in the unclassified edition of that statement which ran to something on the order of 200 pages—I emphasized that our estimates of Soviet strength, Soviet nuclear strength, in the years immediately ahead were, of course, much more certain than our long-range estimates.

Specifically, I said this—and I am going to read you a paragraph of the material that was presented to Congress last February and that was made public at that time:

"In order to assess the capabilities of our general nuclear war forces over the next several years we must take into account the size and character of the forces the Soviets are likely to have for the same period.

"While we are reasonably certain of our estimates for the near future, our estimates

<sup>4</sup> George Christian, an assistant press secretary.

for the latter part of the decade, the decade of the 1960's, and the early part of the decade of the 1970's, are subject to great uncertainties.

"As I pointed out in the past, such projections are at best only informed estimates, particularly since they deal with the period beyond the production and deployment lead-times of the weapon systems involved."

Then I went on to point out that we planned our offensive force of missiles and bombers to hedge against the several different contingencies, including two possibilities in particular:

First, that a Soviet ballistic missile defense might be greater than expected by the intelligence estimates; and, secondly, that the Soviets might embark upon any one of several possible offensive buildups, including variations in their targeting doctrine, variations in the technological sophistication of their weapons systems, and variations in the speed of deployment of those systems.

I told Congress, and again I am quoting from the material we presented last February to the Congress which was made public at that time, that: "We have given special attention to an analysis of Soviet threats over and above those projected in the latest national intelligence estimates.

"We have done so because an assured destruction capability, a capability to survive the first strike and survive with sufficient power to destroy the attacker, is the vital first objective which must be met in full, regardless of the cost, under all foreseeable circumstances and regardless of any difficulties involved."

I added that after giving this special attention to an analysis of Soviet threats beyond those projected in the intelligence estimates, we had decided to accelerate the developments of the Poseidon missile. Now, that is a development of last year and does not re-

late to any action we may take in fiscal 1968.

Further, we have decided to move ahead on new penetration aids to insure greater capability for penetrating any defenses that might be put in place.

Thirdly, we have decided to complete the development of and to produce and deploy Minuteman III, which, although it bears the same name as Minuteman II and I, has a much greater operational capability.

We took those three steps not based upon the national intelligence estimates of what the Soviets would have in the future, but based upon the recognition that possibly the Soviets would develop a force in excess of those national intelligence estimates.

We have said repeatedly in the past that the United States has an intercontinental ballistic missile force three to four times that of the Soviet Union. That is still true today.

Our short-range intelligence estimates of the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile force have been remarkably accurate. Evidence indicates that the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile strength today is almost exactly—I mean within a few missiles, five to ten missiles, of what our intelligence people predicted it would be a year ago.

We also believe that last year's intelligence estimates—1965—of the intercontinental ballistic missile force which the Soviet Union will have a year hence will be accurate.

Our latest information confirms these estimates of last year for mid-1967.

Additionally, we now have evidence indicating that we were very wise to plan our intercontinental ballistic missile program on the assumption that the national intelligence estimates for the future beyond mid-1967 might be low, and despite the lack of any solid proof a year ago that the Soviets might decide to step up the pace of their intercontinental ballistic missile deployment. We think they are doing that now. We think

they have been doing it for the past year. Evidence, therefore, now suggests that in mid-1968 there will be more Soviet ICBM's than were predicted a year ago in the national intelligence estimates.

I want to emphasize that we had anticipated that development in our planning, and this new intelligence estimate, therefore, has no impact, no basic impact, on our offensive strategic force requirements.

In summary, therefore, I think these three major points should be clearly understood by the American public:

First, even if the new intelligence estimates for mid-1968 prove accurate, the United States, without taking any actions beyond those already planned and already financed in the fiscal 1967 program, will continue to have a substantial quantitative and qualitative lead over the Soviet Union in intercontinental ballistic missiles at that time.

Secondly, that the United States has as many intercontinental ballistic missiles today as the latest intelligence estimate prepared within the last 3 or 4 weeks gives the Soviet Union several years hence.

Thirdly, that our strategic forces have today, and they will continue to have in the future, the capability of absorbing a deliberate first strike against this Nation and surviving with the sufficient strength to retaliate in such a way as to inflict unacceptable damage upon the aggressor or any combination of aggressors.

This is the foundation of the deterrent power on which our national security depends.

I have gone to some length to discuss this matter because the power of our strategic missile force and the associated bomber force, the power of that force to survive a strike and to survive with sufficient capability to destroy the attacker, is the deterrent of an attack on this Nation, is the foundation

of our security, and has the first claim on our resources, regardless of the amount required.

That is the policy we have followed in 1967; that is the policy we are following in developing the 1968 program.

I apologize, Mr. President, for taking this much time.

#### NIKE X

[16.] Q. There is apparently going to be considerable pressure in the new Congress to go ahead with Nike X because of the advance in the Soviet antimissile system.

Has your position changed any about the Nike X?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. As I said earlier, I don't want to comment on any specific weapons systems for 1968.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[17.] Q. Mr. President, how are you feeling, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Fine.

#### THE DEFENSE BUDGET

[18.] Q. Will the supplemental be just to fund the day-to-day cost of the war? Is there something new?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. The supplement to the fiscal 1967 budget will be related solely to the funding and financing of operations in Vietnam.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what was the original budget figure?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. \$58.5 billion, if I recall the figure correctly, for fiscal 1967.

#### MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE FUNDS

[19.] Q. Mr. President, the \$500 million that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

said it could make available, is this coming from the same source as the \$250 million?

THE PRESIDENT. No. The \$250 million will be used in the same field.

They are from different sources. One is from an appropriation of Congress. The other is from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

It makes a total of \$750 million available in this field thus far—these two announcements.

Q. Are there any plans to release the other \$750 million that Congress appropriated?

THE PRESIDENT. Why don't you write a story on this \$500 million, and not overdo it today, and we will see.

The answer is no, we have no plans at this time.

#### QUESTIONS ON THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

[20.] Q. Mr. Secretary, the statement that you read really touched on most of the points that are made against advancing the antimissile missile program. Is that not so?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No. The statement I read had to do with the Soviet offensive force and the degree to which that offensive force might knock out our bombers or our missiles before they had an opportunity to retaliate in response to an attack on us, and, therefore, the need for possible additions to that force. What I said was that last year, as always, we made a prediction of Soviet forces in the future.

The national intelligence estimate is the basis for that. We use that as the foundation of our force planning.

However, last year, recognizing that the Soviets might produce and deploy missiles in excess of the number included in the national intelligence estimate, we took account of that and actually expanded the fiscal

1967 budget to finance these three additional actions, the development of the Poseidon, the additional penetration aids, and the deployment of Minuteman III, in order to take account of this bare possibility that they would go above the national intelligence estimate.

They appear to have done so. Frankly, the amount by which they have accelerated has not been as great as we took account of in this greater than expected case.

It does not relate to antiballistic missiles, however.

Q. There have been a lot of stories on "we won't if you don't." Do you have any reason why the Soviet Union is now beginning—

SECRETARY McNAMARA. No, I can't explain their actions.

#### AUDITING OF VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

[21.] Q. Sir, there have been comments in Congress, notably by the Morse subcommittee, that there has been insufficient financial surveillance over some of the Defense construction contracts in Vietnam. Could you comment?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. We have an auditing system at work. It has been at work since the construction started. The audits on the whole have been comprehensive. I think they have shown, as you might expect, that in the rush of putting in place the tremendous infrastructure that we have—wharves, ports, depots, airbases—there has been some waste, but, on the whole, I am pleased with the performance of our civilian contractors and our military construction battalions.

I think that the program is properly controlled.

VIETNAM COSTS

[22.] Q. Mr. Secretary, how much of the \$58.5 billion do you attribute directly to Vietnam?

SECRETARY McNAMARA. I have nothing more to add on the cost of the military operation in Vietnam than what the President has said previously.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's ninety-first news conference was held in his office in the Federal Building at Austin, Texas, at 2:54 p.m. on Tuesday, December 6, 1966.

On December 16, 1966, the White House made public the text of a press conference held by Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam, following his report to the President on the Vietnam conflict. The complete text is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1810).

## 643 Statement by the President Announcing the Reaching of an Agreement on an Outer Space Treaty. *December 8, 1966*

I AM GLAD to confirm on the basis of Ambassador Goldberg's report to me this morning that agreement has been reached at the United Nations among members of the Outer Space Committee, including the United States, on a draft text of a treaty governing the exploration of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

In accordance with U.N. procedures, it is expected that a resolution endorsing the treaty will be submitted formally early next week with broad cosponsorship along with the agreed text of the Outer Space Treaty.

We look forward to early action by the Assembly on this matter.

Progress toward such a treaty commenced on May 7 of this year when I requested Ambassador Goldberg to initiate consultation for a treaty in the appropriate U.N. body.

After businesslike negotiations within the U.N. Outer Space Committee in Geneva and at the U.N. in New York, this important step toward peace has been achieved.

It is the most important arms control development since the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. It puts in treaty form the

"no bombs in orbit" resolution of the U.N.

It guarantees access to all areas and installations of celestial bodies.

This openness taken with other provisions of the treaty should prevent warlike preparations on the moon and other celestial bodies.

This treaty has historical significance for the new age of space exploration.

I salute and commend all members of the U.N. who contributed to this significant agreement.

In the expectation that formal U.N. action will have been completed at an early date, I plan to present the treaty to the Senate for advice and consent at the next session of Congress and I hope that the United States will be one of the first countries to ratify it.

NOTE: The statement was read by George Christian, Acting Press Secretary, at his news conference at 11:22 a.m. on Thursday, December 8, 1966, at Austin, Texas. It was not made public in the form of a White House press release.

The treaty was signed in Washington on January 27, 1967, by representatives of 60 nations and was favorably considered by the Senate on April 25, 1967. The text of the treaty is printed in Senate Executive D (90th Cong., 1st sess.).

644 Remarks at the Unveiling of a Model of the U.S. Pavilion for the Canadian World's Fair EXPO '67. *December 15, 1966*

THIS IS a very generous, thoughtful, and friendly thing for you to do to give me this invitation.

The Secretary of State talked to me, before leaving for the NATO meeting in Paris, about the possibility of accepting this invitation.

This is a very exciting project. I should like nothing better than to be able to be there some time in the spring. It is a little far distant to be firm.

A nation can be judged somewhat in its relations with other nations in the world by its relations with its neighbors. I am very proud of our relationship with Canada and the respect and affection which the American people have for your people.

I have just returned from a brief visit with a delightful friend, the President of Mexico. I hope that our Nation can always live at peace and friendship with our neighbors adjacent to our country.

I can think of nothing that would make

me happier than for Mrs. Johnson to be able to join me in accepting your invitation. I shall certainly try to follow some kind of plan that will permit me to visit Canada in the days ahead, if you won't make me be too precise.

I just thank you for the honor.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:04 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Secretary of State Dean Rusk and President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico (see Items 639, 640). Present for the ceremony were Leonard Marks, Director of the United States Information Agency, A. Edgar Ritchie, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Robert Winters, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ambassador Pierre Dupuy, head of the Canadian World Exposition, R. Buckminster Fuller, architect of the U.S. pavilion, and Milton Fredman, Deputy U.S. Commissioner General for the exposition. Stanley R. Tupper is U.S. Commissioner General designate.

The invitation to which the President referred was extended by the Canadian officials present, who presented him with an honorary "passport" to the exposition. He visited EXPO '67 on May 25, 1967.

As printed above, this item follows the text of the White House press release.

645 Remarks at a Reception for a Group of Veterans of the War in Vietnam. *December 15, 1966*

*Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.*

Mrs. Johnson told me of her very great pleasure at your willingness to come here this afternoon and visit this house upon this occasion.

I have just been meeting with some gentlemen in connection with some problems that you have already done a great deal about. I asked them to come here with me in the thought that perhaps they would want to see the men who had been so gallant and so courageous and so dedicated to freedom. I knew you would like to see some of them

who act and talk and work every day to do likewise.

First I want you to know that Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary McNamara, and Secretary of the Treasury Fowler are now in the NATO councils trying to pursue solutions that will lead us to peace in the world and to freedom for men everywhere.

In their absence we have Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, who is Under Secretary of State. I wanted you to meet him.

Mr. Katzenbach.

MR. KATZENBACH. The only word I would say is to echo what the President has said: That everybody in this administration, the President and all of us who are working for peace in this world of ours, are very, very grateful for all that you have done and all that you have given.

THE PRESIDENT. The Acting Secretary of Defense, Mr. Cyrus Vance.

MR. VANCE. Mr. President, all I want to say is that I am very proud to be associated in the Defense Department with all of these magnificent men.

THE PRESIDENT. The distinguished Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral McDonald.

ADMIRAL McDONALD. Thank you, Mr. President. Having spent over 40 years of my life in the military, I think I have a full appreciation of what you fellows have contributed.

THE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen, no guests have ever been more welcome in this house.

Each of you has exercised the highest form of citizenship that any citizen can perform. You have all defended freedom in a great hour of need. You bear the scars of that sacrifice as an emblem of devotion to your country.

Your President salutes you, and your Nation salutes you.

In a short time I am going across the street a few hundred yards to light the Nation's Christmas tree. I am going to tell the American people that today we are in a time of great trial. We are in a time of testing for our Nation, a time of uncertainty for our country.

I am going to tell them that there are, however, some signs of hope throughout the world.

In Asia I saw those signs myself, less than 2 months ago. In nation after nation I saw men and women who believe in the

future for the first time in their lives. What makes them believe as they do? I will tell you.

You men make them believe. You and your comrades in arms in Vietnam. Because you have proven to them that as long as there is an America their liberty is as precious as ours. And you have told them much more eloquently than I could tell them that America does not fail them.

Is this worth the sacrifice that you men have made? Well, only you can answer that question. But I think I know what your answer would be. I think I know what each of you would say, because just before I went into this meeting to pursue peace in the Security Council room, I dictated a letter to a widow of a Vietnam veteran who had sent me his last letter home.

I want to read just two or three lines from it.

He said: "I have offered every excuse in the book, but I know why I am here and why I couldn't be any other place. The reason is because I do believe that we should be here and I do believe that principle, basic principles are enough for a man to die for . . . . At least the soldier knows why he is here—even me—we are here because we actually believe that our country is good enough to fight for, and even if necessary, die for.

"All we ask is that some good come out of it. . . .

"We have our troubles in America, but what little of the world I have seen doesn't hold a candle to what our country is . . . . I have sat here this night and looked in the faces of 18 young men—the oldest is 28 and I have talked to them about their homes and families and wives and sweethearts, and I cannot believe that these men who feel things so strongly could be deceived by any propaganda or by a first-class snow job.

"Every one of these kids knows what he wants. There is not a 'hero' in the group over here looking for glory or medals or any of that other garbage—they are here because they felt they were needed, that's all! They all have plans—plans that have been put off for a year while they 'do their bit.' Only two of them are 'career' soldiers. The rest are citizen soldiers who have stepped out from the crowd to do what they can."

This is a long and rambling letter. I said to Mrs. Foster, I have known many brave and wise men, but I wish I could have known the lieutenant. Then I would have known the best of men.

His letter is an extraordinary testament. I am privileged to share its inspiration.

He never wrote another letter. But the one he did write will live as long as men honor courage and bravery and men love freedom.

I wish I could tell you that what you have fought for, peace in the world, is just around the corner, but there will be some long and

difficult days ahead, days that will require patience, judgments, and understanding.

Ambassador Lodge has just come home. He will be down to report to me tomorrow. Ambassador Goldberg will join us, as will Secretary McNamara. Every waking hour those who are charged with the terrifying responsibility of leading and directing and planning and working to preserve freedom will be grateful that there are men like you who have protected it so well so long.

I hope you have a good Christmas. You deserve it more than anyone I know.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:07 p.m. in the East Room at the White House to a group of Vietnam war veterans who were patients in Washington area hospitals. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Adm. David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam, and Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

He also referred to Mrs. Lincoln Foster of California, mother-in-law of Lt. John F. Cochran, from whose last letter the President had been reading.

## 646 Remarks at the Lighting of the Nation's Christmas Tree.

*December 15, 1966*

*Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Secretary Udall, Commissioner Tobriner, reverend clergy, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, distinguished platform guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

Tonight, with prayerful hope for the future, we have come here to light the Nation's Christmas tree.

Exactly 175 years ago today America sent another light out into the world. That light—and that promise—was America's Bill of Rights.

Few documents in all the history of freedom have ever so illuminated the paths of men.

Today, the light of that great charter guides us yet.

I know, as you know, that we face an uncertain future. Grave problems threaten us all. As your President, I struggle with these problems every waking moment of every day.

Here at home, in our own land, more than 20 million Negroes still yearn for the rights and the dignity that the rest of us take for granted.

Abroad, half of the world's people struggle daily against hunger, disease, and poverty.

And tonight, even as we speak, American men are fighting in a strange land, a half a



world away.

And yet, at this time of Christmas, there are signs of hope.

In the United States, we have made more progress in human rights in the past 6 years than we have made in all of the previous 100 years. And, if the goal of true equality is still far down the road, the barriers before that goal are falling every day.

Throughout the world old quarrels are being forgotten, and nation is joining nation in a common effort to try to improve the lot of man.

And finally, in Vietnam, the tide of battle has turned. No one can say just how long that war will last. But we can say that aggression has been blunted, and that peace, with honor, will surely follow.

The months ahead will not be easy ones. They will require great sacrifice, patience, understanding, and tolerance from each of us.

But let us here tonight dedicate this Christmas tree with hope and great confidence. And let us rededicate ourselves to the principles of our Bill of Rights "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace."

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:22 p.m. just before lighting the National Community Christmas Tree at the 13th annual Pageant of Peace ceremonies on the Ellipse near the White House. In his opening words he referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia. The President's remarks were broadcast on radio and television.

## 647 The President's Christmas Message to the Men and Women of the Armed Forces. *December 18, 1966*

CHRISTMAS is a time for hope. It is also a season for renewed inspiration from Christ's universal message of peace on earth, good will toward men.

To the men and women of the Armed Forces and to their families, Mrs. Johnson and I send our warmest wishes for the blessings of the Christmas heritage.

Many of you are serving the cause of freedom far from your homes and families.

Among other freedoms, you are safeguarding the right of worship. Our

prayers, the invocations of free men, are constantly with you.

Your courage and dedication have earned our deepest gratitude and pride.

As we enter the New Year, we shall reaffirm our determination to secure a world at peace. And we shall hold fast to our faith in the brotherhood of men, everywhere on earth.

NOTE: The President's message was not made public in the form of a White House press release. As printed above, the message follows the text made available by the White House Press Office.

## 648 Recorded Remarks for the 25th Anniversary of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. *December 18, 1966*

FOR 25 years Armed Forces Radio has been a voice from home. A generation of Americans in uniform has heard and has

welcomed Armed Forces Radio.

To those whom duty has taken to other lands, it carries the news, the pulse, and the

excitement of life at home. It echoes the sound of America.

Americans have heard it on African deserts, in Normandy hedgerows, on Pacific beaches, in the bleak hills of Korea, in the cold outposts of the Arctic, and in the perilous rice paddies of Vietnam.

When Armed Forces Radio first broadcast after Pearl Harbor, none knew that it would still be heard 25 years later. Few could foresee that American men would still be needed to defend freedom's frontiers.

Now America is older and perhaps wiser. Now America knows that the fight for freedom is the job of each generation. History has cast our country as the leader of the free world and you, by your valor and vigilance and courage, are proving America worthy to lead.

Home is much in your thoughts, I know, this Christmas season. To the fighting man home is the personal reward that comes with peace.

It was your father's dream in another war and his father's dream in still another. Always our objective is peace. Always, the objective is to come home again. Home with the battle won. Home with peace and freedom secure.

But until we achieve the world peace that we seek, each of us must settle for another peace, for peace within ourselves. This is the satisfaction that comes to a man, or comes to a nation, when he knows he is doing his job, when he is doing his very best at a noble, if a difficult, task.

This satisfaction should be already yours. Your task is often very lonely. Oceans separate many of you from your home and from your friends and from your loved ones. The sense of separation is made deeper by the memories of this season of the year.

Through the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, America tries to tell her men of home. As your President, I salute this service on its silver anniversary. America is proud of it and proud, also, of the brave and gallant men that it serves.

So be assured that you are in America's heart, for it is you that are fighting her battle—and a grateful Nation thanks, appreciates, remembers, and prays for all of you.

NOTE: The President's remarks were recorded at 11:47 a.m. on December 15, 1966, in the Cabinet Room at the White House for release after December 18. They were not made public in the form of a White House press release. As printed above, this item follows the text provided by the White House Press Office.

## 649 Statement by the President on the Forthcoming Visit of President Frei of Chile. *December 20, 1966*

I HAVE INVITED President Eduardo Frei of Chile to make an official visit to Washington on February 1 and 2. He has accepted, and arrangements are being worked out.

I look forward to this visit with special interest. During the past 2 years President Frei and I have communicated by letter on

several occasions. The visit will give us the opportunity to talk further about issues affecting our respective countries, the hemisphere, and the world. I am particularly interested in learning more from President Frei about the achievements of his great experiment of revolution in freedom. Naturally, we will also review the future course

of the Alliance for Progress in relation to preparation for the meeting of Presidents of the American Republics.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Texas.

The acting press secretary announced at a White House briefing on January 24, 1967, that the President had been informed by the Chilean Ambassador that President Frei's visit had been indefinitely postponed.

## 650 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *December 21, 1966*

### MEETING WITH NINE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Governor Harold Hughes, who is chairman of the Democratic Governors group that met at White Sulphur the other afternoon, called the White House and talked to my appointments secretary. He asked that an appointment be arranged with the Democratic Governors at as early a date as possible.

We communicated with him that we would be glad to meet him here or in Washington at a mutually agreeable time.

Today was agreed upon. The Governors, 9 of them from that 18-man group that met in West Virginia<sup>1</sup>—there is a total of 24 Democratic Governors—came here today and discussed generally their meeting in West Virginia and all problems that they felt were worthy of attention between the President and the Governors.

George Christian<sup>2</sup> asked if the Governors would be glad to meet with the press before they left. Some of them needed to leave from here and some of them needed to go back for other engagements in Austin. We decided that probably it would be better for them and for you if we could meet at this central location.

Governor Hughes is here to speak to you. I will be glad to speak to you and answer

any questions that you may care to have answered.

We started our meeting at 11:30 or shortly thereafter. Most of them arrived around 11. By the time we got in and got located it was 11:30.

We ran to lunch, a little after 1. We had our lunch with Secretary McNamara and some of the other men who are here on other business.

The Secretary returned to Washington, and some of the other gentlemen are still here. They will report to you after today, after you get through with this.

The Governors have engagements. Some of them had to leave at 2 and some had to leave at 3. But they did want to see you.

I now take a great deal of pleasure in presenting Governor Harold Hughes of Iowa, the chairman and spokesman for the Governors.

### GOVERNOR HUGHES' SUMMARY

GOVERNOR HUGHES. *Mr. President and Governor Bryant,<sup>3</sup> my colleagues:*

[2.] I wish to preface the statement I make here regarding the meeting that was held today by a reiteration of some comments I made at White Sulphur Springs.

Number one is the fact that it was the intention of the Governors assembled there, and I am confident that I say this with the

<sup>1</sup> At White Sulphur Springs, December 16-17, 1966.

<sup>2</sup> An assistant press secretary.

<sup>3</sup> Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning and former Governor of Florida.

complete support of those who are here and those who were there, that we were primarily interested in the best job that we could do in representing our party in our respective States and as collective Governors in the United States; that we intended to be in complete and full support of the President of the United States. We had very candidly and frankly discussed in that particular meeting some of the problems that existed, and we presented those views here today.

The President gave us every opportunity to discuss every point that was made during the discussions at White Sulphur Springs.

The communication was very open and very frank, and the problems that each Governor felt that existed in his particular State he was given the opportunity to present.

We feel, as a group of Governors, that we have a great deal that we must do together in the Nation collectively as Democratic Governors.

Number one, we feel that we should and will meet in the future with more frequency, we should and will have better communication through Farris Bryant—Governor Bryant, who has been our medium of communication to use whenever we saw fit. I think I speak for all of these men in saying that we have not used this frequency of exchange to the fullest that we should have.

We had an opportunity to very thoroughly discuss any problem that we thought was existent in our State, whether it was a problem within a department of the Federal Government, whether it was a problem existent within the White House, or whether it was a problem that was relative to political problems within our respective States.

I think this very adequately covers the general rounds of discussions. We are rein-

forced in our opinions that we leave here in complete support of the policies, the principles, and the precepts as set forth by the President of the United States and as the leader of the free world; that these were never in question; that we did have some serious problems with some of the adoptions of many of the Federal programs in some of the respective States of individual Governors.

These differ from State to State and from region to region across the country of the States that we represent.

We discussed in some depth the national political committee. It is our responsibility, and we accept that responsibility, that if we want change in our representation on the national committee we have the opportunity and can bring it about within our individual States. This is the direction we should work in, in accepting our own responsibility.

We feel that we are starting now to build, we hope, in our respective States, our party for the campaign year of 1968, and that by working together and cooperating together we can be of more general support to the President, to the party, and to the Nation, and thereby to the free world.

I think basically these are the general areas of discussion. There was a free exchange both ways, no lack of communication, and I think the meeting, as such, cleared the air for all of us as Governors, and also gave the President an opportunity to express his views to us in all of the areas of discussion.

We were absolutely not restricted in any area of communication relative to any department of government, political or otherwise, that we wished to bring up and to point out.

Thank you very much.

QUESTIONS TO GOVERNOR HUGHES

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS MEETING

[3.] Q. Governor Hughes, do you feel that the Governors and the President are more in tune with each other than you were in White Sulphur Springs?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. I am sure the Governors feel that they now understand clearly their channels of communication. I am sure they understand, and I speak only for myself, that there has never been a time in the past when I wanted to talk to a member of the White House staff or to the President himself that it was ever denied to me; that we did not take the opportunity of the communication that was available to us in the past.

I know that I didn't personally, and I observed this among the other Governors, that we had not expressed as freely our opinions as we should have in all probability.

Q. Governor, would you hold this lack of communication that you mentioned responsible for some of the rather strong statements about the President that came out of the White Sulphur Springs conference?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. In all probability, yes.

REORGANIZATION IN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE

[4.] Q. Governor, did you talk about a reorganization of the national committee with the President?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. It was discussed, yes.

Q. Can you tell us anything about that discussion?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. The basic discussion was to the effect that we hold the key in our own hands as Governors to change whatever

national committee people we see fit in our respective States and to communicate these actions, through meetings with the national committee and to the national chairman as we see fit.

STATES' VIEWS ON THE PACE OF  
FEDERAL PROGRAMS

[5.] Q. Sir, is it still the feeling of the Governors, either individually or collectively in any way, that the administration has been moving too fast in its programs and that the voters more or less felt this in their reaction at the polls in November?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. We did not discuss that collectively here this morning. I think the feeling probably would still exist, that the States are having and have been having some difficulty in tooling up their State machinery to cope with and to carry out the full intent of the Federal programs.

There was an opportunity to discuss with some of the Federal departments here this morning some of the existent problems in the respective States. I had no particular problem for my own State that I wanted to discuss with the people present here this morning. But some of the Governors did, and this opportunity was presented to do so.

I think there is a clear understanding that these men at the Washington level are readily available for communication with any Governor at any time when they are reachable and when common ground exists for discussion with the problem.

LEADERSHIP IN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE

[6.] Q. Governor, in addition to the changes within the States, was there any

discussion at the meeting today about changes that might be desirable on the part of the Governors, such as leadership in the national committee?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. Yes, there was some discussion about this. It was the general feeling of the Governors that we should express our feelings to the national committee and that by doing so we would discuss the subject at the next general meeting we have when we hope to get all of the Democratic Governors of the United States together, using this vehicle that we can communicate and express our feelings to and through our national committee organization.

#### 1966 ELECTION RESULTS

[7.] Q. Governor, reports from White Sulphur Springs talked of the unpopularity of the Johnson administration being a heavy factor in the 1966 election results. Was that discussed?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. All factors were discussed this morning.

Q. Did that include the President running again in 1968?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. No, ma'am, that was not discussed this morning.

#### IMPACT OF REDUCTION IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

[8.] Q. Governor, when you were talking and discussing State programs, did that include the impact that the reduction in Federal programs will have, like highways and whatnot? Did that come up again, as it did in September,<sup>4</sup> today?

<sup>4</sup> Reductions in certain programs of Federal financial aid to States, including highway programs, were discussed by Budget Director Charles L. Schultze following the President's news conference of September 22 and by the President during his news conferences of September 29 and 30 following meetings with the Governors (see Items 477, 492, 494).

GOVERNOR HUGHES. Do you mean the Executive order—

Q. Cutting down the programing?

GOVERNOR HUGHES. Not as a general point of discussion this morning, though it was broadly hit as a problem that existed in the States. However, I would point out, as I pointed out at the National Governors Conference, that the President did solicit each Governor of the United States to cut back his own capital spending programs within the individual States of our Nation to assist in the economic problem that existed at that time.

I questioned Governors at the Midwest Governors Conference as to how many complied with that request and did not get an affirmative answer from anyone. Therefore, I recommended to them, myself, that in view of the fact that they had failed to take action at the President's request, that certainly it was improper to take any action respective to an Executive order issued by him in the interest of the Nation and the national economy.

I think that is all, gentlemen. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Do any other Governors desire to make a statement? I am sure the press will be glad to hear them.

GOVERNOR HUGHES. Are there any of the Governors who have a desire to express themselves in addition to my comments? If you do, the President certainly wishes you to have the opportunity. If not, those are the basic points.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMARY

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, I have very little to add to what Governor Hughes said.

The subjects that we discussed are these, primarily:

[9.] First, the impact of many Federal programs and the State machinery to cope with them, with the problems placed upon the States by the passage of various legislation.

[10.] Second, we discussed at some length the Democratic National Committee. The Governors gave me their views in connection with that.

[11.] We discussed the poverty program and its operation with regard to patronage personnel in some instances.

We discussed the Medicaid program.

We discussed patronage generally.

We talked about some of the various educational programs, and the difficulty the State had in tooling up the State machinery to cope with these programs.

I, myself, have had some question about the States' ability and the cities' ability in some instances, to bear their part of the burden or their part of the administration.

I think out of this meeting today the administrators should review with their own staffs these various programs and see if it is possible in any way to relieve the States of any of the burdens of administration, matching, or any of those things.

I will bear that in mind in my recommendations in the State of the Union Message.

There was an expression of viewpoint on specific programs—specifically the schools, the guidelines, the personnel engaged in the administration of them, sometimes what Governors termed the arbitrary position of certain Federal employees operating under Mr. Gardner.<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Gardner happens to be here. I am sure he will be glad to take any questions you may want to ask him.

He explained to the Governors that he was trying to keep in as close communica-

tion as he could—he was doing that personally—and that he would try to correct any mistakes that are made.

We are very human. We do make mistake. We do make errors. Where other people make them for us, we will correct them. Where we make them ourselves, we will correct them, if they are pointed out to us.

I am sure Mr. Gardner will be glad to take any of your questions or to discuss anything you want to.

I am certainly glad to talk to you.

I will review with the Cabinet the suggestions made by the Governors and see that each one is given thorough and sympathetic consideration.

#### PREVIOUS MEETINGS WITH GOVERNORS

[12.] This is the fourth time I have met with the Governors this year. I have invited all Governors three times to various meetings. A good many of them have not been able to attend.

This group today is a representative group, I think, of the Democratic Governors that have met. I have never invited them as Democrats or Republicans as a general basis.

We have had some 600 conversations or meetings with Governors since I became President 3 years ago. We have had over 400 meetings personally and about 200 conversations by telephone and otherwise.

#### OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS

[13.] We discussed the effect of off-year elections—congressional elections.

I pointed up to them what I thought was a pretty generally known fact: That where a presidential election was heavily carried, as they have been four times in this century, the off-year election had a swing-

<sup>5</sup> Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner.

back, as I have pointed out to you.

Wilson had that situation when he gained 68 seats in 1912 and lost 59 in 1914.

Eisenhower had that situation when he had a very overwhelming victory in 1956 and lost 47 House seats and 17 Senators in 1958.

Roosevelt had that situation when he lost 71 seats following his great victory in which he carried every State but Maine and Vermont.

Harding had that situation where in 1920 he gained 63 seats and in 1922 he lost 75.

We were very happy that we kept about half of the seats—the freshman seats—that we gained from Republican districts, but we were very unhappy that we lost any.

We hope that as a result of meetings like this and others that we will have, that if there is anything in communication, or if Presidents and Governors can affect the votes of people in congressional elections or others, that we will be able to do so.

That is all I have to say.

I will be glad to take any questions.

#### QUESTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT

##### DEMOCRATIC LOSSES IN 1966

[14.] Q. Mr. President, was there any agreement today that it was an anti-administration vote in the country that was responsible in large part for Democratic losses? That is, was there a feeling among the conferees this morning that there were substantive matters involved that helped account for the losses?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I would say in answer—and the Governors can speak for themselves—there was no agreement reached along that line.

Q. Mr. President, do you feel that whatever rift there might have been between the Governors and yourself has been repaired today?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think the principal rifts probably do not exist, so far as we as personalities are concerned. I think we do have different viewpoints on different programs.

I think Governor Hughes made it clear that some people are paid to provoke fights and some are paid to prevent them. Our job is to prevent them.

#### COMMUNICATION WITH THE GOVERNORS

[15.] Q. Mr. President, your long list of statistics kind of indicated you think there has been a lot of communication with the Governors. Is that true? You don't think there has been a lack of communication?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not been conscious of any. Governor Ellington<sup>6</sup> was called to Washington to maintain liaison with the Governors. I think the record will show that he had very close contact with them at their meetings and at the White House at various times.

He left, incidentally, to run for Governor. He was succeeded by a former Governor, Farris Bryant.

We have made clear to all Governors, Republicans and Democrats, that Governor Bryant is available every hour of the day or night to listen to their problems and to work with them to try to find a solution so far as we were capable of it. Governor Bryant renewed that desire today.

<sup>6</sup> Buford Ellington served as Governor of Tennessee from 1959 to 1963, then as Director of the Office of Emergency Planning from March 4, 1965, to March 23, 1966, when he resigned to run for a second term as Governor.



I think they all knew it, but we certainly have brought it to their attention again.

CHANGES IN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE

[16.] Q. Mr. President, could you give us some idea of any changes you might be planning in the national committee?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think that will be a matter for the committee to decide.

1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

[17.] Q. Mr. President, how do you feel about the speculation that you may not run again in 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. I feel about that like I do most speculation. I have other things to do.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN STATES

[18.] Q. Mr. President, would you elaborate, please, on your discussion with the Governors on patronage, poverty, and the Medicaid programs?

THE PRESIDENT. There was just some disappointment and dissatisfaction expressed about appointments made at the Federal level in some instances. It is not a personal matter. It is a matter of a Governor of a State feeling that someone was appointed that a Senator recommended that shouldn't have been appointed.

That has been true ever since the Union was formed, so far as I am aware.

I don't know when I was Senator that the Governors approved my appointments. I don't always approve all of theirs.

I am not talking about you, Governor. I do approve most of yours.

In this instance, the disappointment was

expressed at some appointments made by the Federal people in States that were not pleasing to the Governors.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS DISCUSSIONS

[19.] Q. Mr. President, during your meeting with the Governors today, were there perhaps any apologies or regrets expressed in some of the things that were said at White Sulphur Springs, perhaps a little hastily?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Nothing like that?

THE PRESIDENT. No apologies were given and none were expected. None were necessary.

GOVERNORS' VIEWS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

[20.] Q. Mr. President, did you get the impression that there was anything structurally wrong with any of your major programs or that these are largely personalities?

THE PRESIDENT. I have the impression that not all the programs I favor or that are contained in the Democratic platform are favored by all the Governors.

They have made that abundantly clear in their respective States.

I made it abundantly clear that I ran on a platform that contained my commitments; that I expected to carry them out to the extent of my ability; that I appreciated their cooperation to the extent that they could in good conscience give it to me.

I can't always approve everything that is in one of their platforms at the State level, and I am sure they don't approve everything in my platform. But my problem is to try to carry out my platform. That is what we are doing.

## 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

## GOVERNORS' VIEWS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

[21.] Q. Mr. President, would you care to clear up any of this speculation about 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I have expressed myself on speculation. I don't think I could clear it up, as a matter of fact. That seems to be an occupation.

Q. I wonder if you could make it more direct. Do you intend now to run in 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. I will cross that bridge when I get to it. This is not 1968.

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

[22.] Q. Mr. President, does General Clark's<sup>7</sup> presence here today indicate that we might anticipate an announcement concerning the Attorney General?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not at all. When I have an announcement, as I said, you will be the first to know it.

## APPRAISAL OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

[23.] Q. Mr. President, could you give us your own appraisal of the state of the Democratic Party today as it looks forward to 1968?

THE PRESIDENT. I think the Democratic Party is the party of the people. It is very healthy and it is very virile. It has had 3 years since its last convention—we are going into our third year—of very successful performance. We have carried out a large part of our platform which the people overwhelmingly endorsed by one of the highest popular votes in history. We have some weaknesses. We have lost some seats, as I think could be expected. I don't know of any other party that I would want to trade places with.

<sup>7</sup> Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

[24.] Q. Mr. President, you have said a couple of times that there were some differences on programs or differences of views on programs between you and the Governors. I wonder if you could tell us briefly—

THE PRESIDENT. I will just have to let you do that. I don't want to speak for the Governors. I think you are familiar with the Governors present and I think you can examine the programs that have been very controversial.

You will find that some of them have not supported the civil rights program. Some of them have not supported the Medicare program. Some of them have not supported the education program, various aspects of it. Some of them have had grave questions about the poverty program and its administration.

I don't know that any of them here—I don't believe any of them here have expressed any strong differences about Vietnam. We have met with them several times and we have had very solid support.

I think that after we passed these programs that some Governors opposed before they were passed, these Governors have tried to help us put them into effect. I think they have been disappointed on occasions in decisions that were made—in guidelines, in administration, or in personalities that they had to deal with.

But I think you can look at the record of each Governor and the position he has taken, his platform in his State, and get a much better position of it.

I just know that a good deal of our time was taken up with guidelines, some of it with poverty, some of it with health problems.

I think we all have the same overall objective: the greatest good for the greatest number.

But people in different levels in the city, the State, or the Federal Government do have different approaches.

We Democrats have never been known for suppressing our differences. We have always found you people willing partners to cooperate in advertising them.

MEMBERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE

[25.] Q. Mr. President, is there any way to change the membership of the national

committee of the State—

THE PRESIDENT. I am not an expert in that. You fellows are interested in that. You work on it.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's ninety-second news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, December 21, 1966. Present at the conference were the following Governors: Dan K. Moore of North Carolina, Robert E. McNair of South Carolina, Mills E. Godwin, Jr., of Virginia, Hulett Smith of West Virginia, Philip H. Hoff of Vermont, John B. Connally of Texas, Harold E. Hughes of Iowa, Karl F. Rolvaag of Minnesota, and Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri.

651 Letter to Representative Dulski on Mail Service to Vietnam.  
*December 23, 1966*

[Released December 23, 1966. Dated December 19, 1966]

*Dear Mr. Congressman:*

Your letter of December 16 with its encouraging report on the improved quality of mail service to and from our service men and women in Vietnam comes at a time when they and their families and friends are most anxious to be in close communication.

No official report could be as heartening as your personal account of your offer to relay a message from a young soldier in Vietnam to his parents and your telephone call to them immediately upon your return—to find that his letter had already reached them.

It is encouraging to me, and I know it is to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Defense, that the mail to and from Vietnam is moving rapidly. I am grateful for your personal observations that efforts to

give the very best mail service to members of the Armed Forces in Vietnam are effective.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[The Honorable Thaddeus Dulski, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The President's letter was released at Austin, Texas, together with Representative Dulski's letter of December 16 (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1819).

Representative Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York, who visited Vietnam on November 23-25 in the course of a tour of Southeast Asia, had sponsored a bill to liberalize mailing privileges for servicemen and other Federal personnel abroad. The bill was signed by the President on November 2 together with three other measures relating to the welfare of servicemen and their families (see Item 571).

On December 7 the Secretary of Defense and the Postmaster General reported in a memorandum to the President on measures taken by their departments to speed the dispatch of mail to and from servicemen in Vietnam. The memorandum is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (vol. 2, p. 1780).

652 Statement by the President Upon Announcing the 1966 Recipients of the National Medal of Science. *December 24, 1966*

THE National Medal of Science serves as a symbol of the Nation's desire to recognize outstanding achievement, to set an example for our youth, and to depict to the world the depth and variety of American accomplishment in science and engineering.

Behind the brief words of the citations stand real men who every day are lighting the dark areas of our knowledge. From them we have learned much about the cells in the human body, about human and animal nutrition, and about genetics and evolution. One of these men has helped to wipe out some of the most destructive insect pests we have, and in doing so has solved a major economic problem for livestock raisers in the southwestern part of the country and elsewhere.

We are recognizing a major contributor to communication and computer theory; an extraordinarily brilliant young mathematician, the "father" of television, and the "father" of modern meteorology. We also are recognizing major contributors to astronomy and astrophysics, and to our understanding of the nature and structure of matter.

The group is remarkable for its versatility. One of the engineers being honored has made possible major advances in medicine. One of the biologists is renowned for his work in mathematics and statistics. Several in this group have given much to the cause of our national defense and security.

NOTE: The President's statement was made public in Austin, Texas, as part of a White House release announcing the names of the 1966 recipients of the National Medal of Science. The medal, established by Congress in 1959 (73 Stat. 431), is awarded to outstanding scientists on the basis of recommendations by the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science under the chairmanship of Dr. H. E. Carter of the University of Illinois.

The 1966 recipients and their citations follow:

Biological sciences: Edward Fred Knipling, Director, Entomology Research Divisions, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "For outstanding original contributions involving unique biological approaches to the control of insect vectors responsible for diseases of humans, domesticated animals, and plants"; Fritz Albert Lipmann, professor of biochemistry, Rockefeller University, "For original discoveries of molecular mechanisms for the transfer and transformation of energy in living cells, and for fundamental contributions to the conceptual structure of modern biochemistry"; William Cumming Rose, professor of chemistry, emeritus, University of Illinois, "For the discovery of the essential amino acid threonine and for the subsequent brilliant studies elucidating the qualitative and quantitative amino acid requirements of man and of animals"; Sewall Wright, professor of genetics, emeritus, University of Wisconsin, "For original and sustained contributions to the mathematical foundations of the theory of evolution and for basic contributions to experimental and biometrical genetics."

Engineering sciences: Claude Elwood Shannon, Donner Professor of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "For brilliant contributions to the mathematical theories of communications and information processing and for his early and continuing impact on the development of these disciplines"; Vladimir Kosma Zworykin, honorary vice president, Radio Corporation of America, "For major contributions to the instruments of science, engineering and television, and for his stimulation of the application of engineering to medicine."

Mathematical sciences: John Willard Milnor, professor of mathematics, Princeton University, "For clever and ingenious approaches in topology which have solved long outstanding problems and opened new exciting areas in this active branch of mathematics."

Physical sciences: Jacob Aall Bonnevie Bjerknes, professor of meteorology, University of California, Los Angeles, "By watching and studying maps he discovered the cyclone-making waves of the air and the climate-controlling changes of the sea"; Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, professor of theoretical astrophysics, University of Chicago, "For numerous superb contributions to stellar astronomy, physics, and applied mathematics, and for his guidance and inspiration to his many students and colleagues"; Henry Eyring, dean, Graduate School (retired), University of Utah, "For contributions to our understanding of the structure and properties of matter, especially for his creation of absolute rate theory,

one of the sharpest tools in the study of rates of chemical reaction"; and John Hasbrouck Van Vleck, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Harvard University, "For his many contributions to the development of the theory of molecular structure and for his profound influence, through original contributions and through many brilliant

students, on the theory of the magnetic and dielectric properties of materials."

For the President's remarks upon presenting medals to the 1965 recipients, and for their names and citations, see Item 61 and note. Presentations to the 1966 recipients listed above were made on February 6, 1967.

## 653 Remarks Before Signing Proclamation 3759 "Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year." December 28, 1966

*Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.*

Mrs. Johnson and I are very gratified that this representative group of young people could join us here at the ranch and make this report which we think will alert and awaken America. It will be extremely helpful to all of us who want to see not only a better America but a more beautiful land.

One of the great pleasures that we receive out of coming home is to look into our river where we can swim in pure water, where we can see our fish live and thrive free of the pollution of the toxics that are true in so many streams throughout the Nation.

When we met with this group of young people last June, as we frequently meet with young people, we realized that if we were really to succeed in awakening America and getting beautification-conscious, it would be necessary to alert our young people, to get them to put their shoulders to the wheel and get the job moving.

This report indicates that they have done that.

I know what they have pointed up with the mayors, with the Governors, with the other leaders, with the editors of the country, will bear great fruit.

Today I am issuing a proclamation as suggested by them. I will shortly sign it.

I would like to read a very brief part of it so it may be in the record of today's proceedings, and so that these young people

can not only see that it is implemented in the various States and carried out, but that the young who come after them may do likewise.

The greatest heritage and tradition our Nation can have is to have had the elders provide for the beauty of their land.

[*Reading.*] "Last June, young men and women of the National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation met in Washington and dedicated themselves:

"—to work toward creating a healthful environment in our cities and towns.

"—to speak out for the appreciation and protection of the beautiful.

"—to clean, to plant, to plan and build for beauty.

"—to plead with others to join them in that effort.

"They made this pledge because their generation will soon inherit an America that threatens to become physically ugly.

"The great industrial progress we have made in this century—resulting in an unparalleled prosperity for most of our people—has not been achieved without waste and blight. That progress grows with each year—and refuse, pollution and decay grow with it.

"It is no part of America's dream that we should erect a house of material well-being in the cheerless atmosphere of physical blight. Our people will be denied their heritage if they must live out their lives

among polluted rivers, spoiled fields and forests, and streets where nothing pleases the eye.

"Young people sense this strongly. They have not grown accustomed to ugliness. They have not resigned themselves to living among the litter and neglect of a careless civilization.

"May they never do so.

"But it is not enough to be offended by ugliness. Those who would not live without beauty must join in a tireless effort to bring it into being. They must help to reverse the sorry decline of cities and countryside. They must become a force for restoring order and dignity to the environment that surrounds them. I know that ugliness will yield to such a force, if it is supported by millions of our people, in public and private life.

"And, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1967 to be Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year; and I ask our young people—individually and through clubs, school groups, and other organizations—to observe, to plan, and to act to preserve and protect, salvage and restore, develop and enhance their surroundings.

"I ask the youth organizations which sponsored the National Youth Conference—and all other organizations and individuals working with youth—to expand the natural

beauty and conservation activities now under way, and to begin new activities. I expect them to report their accomplishments to me during the year and also their plans for the future.

"I call upon the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty, and all Federal officials and agencies to cooperate, consistent with their authorities and available funds, in providing technical assistance and support to the young people. It is an investment in better environment, and in better citizenship.

"I further call upon all citizens to be alert to the activities and hopes of our young people, to hear their requests, to encourage and assist them, and with them to grow more aware of the beauty of America and the ways in which we can preserve it.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and cause the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed."

NOTE: The President spoke shortly after 10:30 a.m. at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas. Following the President's remarks, Mrs. Johnson spoke briefly (see 2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1834).

The National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation was held in Washington on June 27. For the remarks of the President at the opening session, see Item 295.

Proclamation 3759 is printed in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, the Federal Register, and Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1835; 32 F.R. 31; 3 CFR, 1967 Comp.).

## 654 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch.

*December 31, 1966*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

### PEACE TALKS

[1.] Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask a two-part question with respect to nego-

tiations. First, have you any response to the new British proposal on peace talks,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Press reports stated that British Foreign Secretary George Brown had proposed that representatives of the three countries meet in any suitable British territory to arrange a cessation of hostilities.

and, second, have you heard from Secretary General U Thant with respect to your own proposals along that line?

THE PRESIDENT. We have heard from the British. We are delighted to have their views and their suggestions.

We are very agreeable and rather anxious to meet, as I have said over the past months, anywhere, any time that Hanoi is willing to come to a conference table.

We appreciate the interest of all peace-loving nations in arranging a cease-fire, in attempting to bring the disputing parties together, and in an effort to work out a conference where various views can be exchanged.

America is ready to designate her representative today, and will be glad to do so if the other parties do likewise.

On the Secretary General, we have encouraged him in every way we can to take leadership and initiative, and use the full influence and resources of the United Nations to bring about a stop of the violence on both sides, to bring an end to the total war by both sides. And any recommendations he makes, any suggestions he presents, will be very carefully considered and evaluated insofar as the United States is concerned.

We will be glad to meet anyone more than halfway, insofar as talking instead of fighting is concerned.

#### BOMBING TARGETS IN NORTH VIETNAM

[2.] Q. Mr. President, what is your reaction to the reports by the New York Times from North Vietnam about the results of our bombing there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have followed our activity in Vietnam very closely. I think the country knows—and I would like to repeat again—that it is the policy of this

Government to bomb only military targets.

We realize that when you do that, inevitably and almost invariably there are casualties, there are losses of lives.

We regret to see those losses. We do everything we can to minimize them. But they do occur in North Vietnam as they do in South Vietnam.

There are thousands of civilians who have died this year in South Vietnam as a result of detonation of grenades and bombs. And every casualty is to be regretted.

But only military targets have been authorized. And I am informed that our men who are responsible for carrying out our orders have done their very best to execute those orders as given.

#### PROSPECTS FOR 1967; REVIEW OF 1966

[3.] Q. Mr. President, on this last day of the old year, what do you see ahead for the country in 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. I believe that we will have a good year.

This year has brought us great satisfaction in many fields, and some disappointments in others. But on the whole I believe that generally there are more people working today than have ever worked before. They are making better wages than they have ever made before.

The farmer's income is almost at an all-time high, almost a net income of \$5,000 per year.

On the domestic front we have made great advances in educating more children, in providing better schools, in improving their health, in making deep dents in reducing poverty.

In our foreign affairs, we have had some disappointments.

We deeply regret that we had to send sub-

stantial forces to Vietnam in July of 1965. In the 18 months they have been there, although we think there has been a decided turn in the military situation, we have not been able to arrange a cease-fire or to bring the other side to the conference table, or to bring peace to the world.

We have diligently worked for 18 months in every way we know how, but we have not succeeded.

That is one of our major regrets.

We have done our best to hold NATO together, and we think we have had some success in that direction.

We think in Latin America things are on the upgrade.

We think in Asia, as a result of our Manila Conference and our other efforts in that direction, things are going as good as we expected.

We can point in Africa to the African Development Bank. And while there are mixed situations in both Africa and the Middle East, we have done our best to live up to our responsibilities.

And we think generally speaking the American people have much to be thankful for. There are many challenges ahead. There are many problems yet unsolved. But in unity there is strength.

I believe that the new Congress and this administration will put the interest of the Nation first and do what we can to solve the problems that remain unsolved.

In short, I think we have had a generally good year. I think most Americans believe that they have done reasonably well this year.

We all deeply regret that in 18 months we have not been able to bring peace to the world.

#### COMMUNIST CHINA'S FIFTH NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

[4.] Q. Mr. President, earlier this week Communist China exploded its fifth atomic device and the Atomic Energy Commission has evidence that they are working on a nuclear bomb. What do you believe these developments hold for the future peace of the world?

THE PRESIDENT. It is our hope that all the nations of the world could reach some agreement in the field of nonproliferation. In recent weeks I have felt encouraged about the discussions that have taken place. I wish that it were possible to say to the American people and to the world that all the nations of the world could reach agreement in this field.

As yet we have not been able to bring that about. And even when we bring it about, we do not know that all nations will agree. We are working to that end. We think it is a desirable objective. We will hope for the best.

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE ECONOMY DURING 1967

[5.] Q. Mr. President, yesterday the stock market closed without making its traditional yearend rally, and leading economists and businessmen have mixed views about the performance expected of the economy in 1967. Could you give us your assessment of what you expect of the economy next year?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it is very difficult to see economic indicators 12 months in advance and conclude just what will happen.



But I believe we will have a good year in 1967.

I believe we will have good employment, good wages, good profits. And I do not see anything that would make me believe at this stage that we are going to be disappointed in those predictions.

POSSIBLE TAX INCREASE

[6.] Q. Mr. President, this is a two-part question: One, have you made a decision on the possibility of a tax increase in 1967?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. The other is do you think it was a mistake not to ask for a tax increase this year?

THE PRESIDENT. The answer is no to both questions.

I presume you know we got two increases this year in taxes. We took from the economy through administrative and legislative action several billions of dollars.

We think we took an adequate amount from the economy.

We estimated our deficit for this year at \$6 billion 4 million at the beginning of the year, and it turned out to be \$2 billion 3 million.

We passed, and I signed on March 15, the first tax measure which reinstituted some excise taxes, accelerated the payment of others, increased the withholdings, both by administrative and legislative action.

In September we submitted another program that involved the investment credit provision, and, by suspending that, increasing our tax revenues a very minimal amount.<sup>2</sup>

Primarily that measure was passed in order to cool the economy. Most of the

economists felt that was desirable and the Congress agreed.

I do not believe that we could have passed any more tax measures than we passed. I think on the two tax measures passed it was desirable that we did so.

In March I met with leaders of business in the country, dozens of them. I consulted with leading economists. I asked them at the White House in March how many of them favored a tax increase and there wasn't a single hand that went up.

I read in the papers in retrospect some people feel very strongly there should have been another tax increase.

But in the light of the developments of the economy at this moment, I do not think so.

BOMBING TARGETS IN NORTH VIETNAM

[7.] Q. Mr. President, in his reports from North Vietnam, Mr. Salisbury,<sup>3</sup> of the Times, spoke of heavy destruction in residential areas around two light industries there, a rice mill and a textile plant. Sir, I don't believe that these industries fall within the categories of target objectives previously announced by the Defense Department. Has there been a change in tactics to include such targets or has there been some sort of mistake?

THE PRESIDENT. None whatever. There has been no change. So far as the evidence that we have at this time there has been no mistake. I can only repeat to you what I have said before, and what has been said by other departments of the Government. Our orders are to bomb only military targets. Those are the only orders we have issued. We believe that our men have carried out those orders to the very best of their ability.

There will be civilian casualties in connection with this.

<sup>2</sup> For statements by the President upon signing the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 and the suspension of investment tax credits and accelerated depreciation allowances, see Items 132 and 596.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison Salisbury, Assistant Managing Editor of the New York Times.

tion with the bombing of military targets. There are civilian casualties taking place every day—some this morning—in South Vietnam. I am concerned with casualties in both South Vietnam and North Vietnam. And I wish that all of our people would be equally as concerned.

I think that the quicker we can have a peace conference, the quicker we can arrange a true cease-fire, the quicker we can stop this total war on both sides, the better off all of our people will be.

But as long as it goes on, civilians are going to be killed, casualties will occur. And I regret every single casualty in both areas.

#### LENGTH OF THE WAR

[8.] Q. Mr. President, General Westmoreland said this week that he estimated the war would last several years. Does this change our strategy or administration planning on the war?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that we are making the plans that we believe are in the best interest of this country. I don't think anyone can say with any precision when the peace conference will come, when a truce can be arranged, when a cease-fire can be agreed upon, when agreement can be reached between nations.

We are preparing our people to protect our national interest and our agreements and our commitments. Just how long they will be required to do so, I am not able to predict. If I did predict, I would have no doubt but what I would live to regret it.

#### EFFECT OF WAR ON DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, you began this year telling the country that it should be able to afford both the military effort in Vietnam and the necessary welfare reform

measures at home. Some people insist that the war took too much of your budget. Even more people are suggesting that the war will definitely interfere with the things that need to be done in the coming year.

Although you are still weighing some of those decisions, what is the general outlook? Is the Nation going to be able to afford what you think ought to be done at home?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I think the Nation can afford to continue as we have to fight wars on both fronts.

I don't think there is anyone who feels that we shouldn't supply our men with what they need. I would differ with you in that respect.

Second, I think there are those who feel that as long as we are in Vietnam, that we should reduce our expenditures every possible way here at home.

I feel that we ought to take all the water that we can out of the budget. And I have spent several weeks trying to do that.

But I am not one who feels, as I said last January and as I will say again next January, that we must neglect the health and the education of our children; that we can overlook the needs of our cities; that we must bring progress to a stop.

I think that we must strengthen our people. We must continue our efforts to reduce poverty. We must continue the war against our ancient enemies just as we are continuing it in South Vietnam—until aggression ceases; and until we can provide each child with all the education that he can take; until we can see that our families have a decent income; until we can secure the measures that are necessary to improve our cities, to curb pollution, to reduce poverty.

I think this Nation with a gross national product of some \$700 to \$800 billion can afford what it needs to spend. And I shall so recommend.

The exact amounts I do not know. This year's budget was increased some because of increased needs in Vietnam.

In 18 months we have sent several hundred thousand men there. Our budget this year will be somewhere between \$125 and \$130 billion.

We cannot predict what our budget will be next year. But as has been stated by reliable authorities, and as has been written on good authority, the general figure has been between \$135 and \$140 billion. Some said between \$137 and \$140 billion—it is highly speculative, allowing some \$2 or \$3 billion one way or the other.

A great many of those decisions have not yet been made. There are several appeals pending from the military. There are several important decisions that have not yet been made in the field of health, education, and poverty.

I expect to return to Washington early next week to conclude the meetings in that regard, and to have my recommendations ready for the Congress at as early a date as possible.

In short, I think we can, I think we must, I think we will continue to do what is necessary at home and send our men abroad what they need to do their job.

#### CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION

[10.] Q. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of talk lately about your image. Some writers discuss what they call a credibility gap. The Harris and Gallup polls have indicated performance ratings at the lowest point since you became President. And there has been some unrest in the Democratic Party among the Governors.

Do you feel you have been doing things wrong? What do you attribute all of this to?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would not want to make an indictment or review all of your contributions to this matter, or all the reasons and motivations of the various people who feel that mistakes have been made.

In my own judgment, we have done the best we could. We have worked at our job. We have made the decisions that we thought ought to be made.

We realize that we have made some mistakes, although I know of no major decision that I have made that I would strike from the statute books tomorrow or would rewrite.

I think that some of the decisions have not been popular.

I think that there has been criticism of the administration.

And I regret all of that. I would hope that the Nation would see things pretty much alike in the days to come.

All I can say is I am going to do the best I can to make the proper decisions, those that are in the best interests of the country.

And then I think if you do what is best for the country, the country will do what is best for us.

#### POSSIBLE TAX INCREASE

[11.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us what the chief factors are that you are now weighing in making your tax decision, and when such a decision might come.

THE PRESIDENT. We are trying to decide how much money we will spend next year in the military and civilian fields.

We are trying to study developments in the economy.

We are trying to determine the extent of our deficit.

We are trying to anticipate, as far ahead as we can, economic indicators.

We will bring all of these people together, the Treasury, the economic advisers, the Sec-

retary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the congressional leadership, and then attempt to make the recommendation that we think is justified.

We are working very hard on it but we haven't made a decision. We are not ready to announce one, or make a recommendation today.

#### THE SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT

[12.] Q. Mr. President, when do you expect to announce a decision on the supersonic transport?

THE PRESIDENT. We don't have any definite date. The advisory committee that I have appointed has given great consideration to this. General McKee<sup>4</sup> will have an announcement in connection with it shortly. Just when the decision to move ahead will come on the part of the executive, and the legislative, I am unable to predict at this moment.

It is still a matter that is receiving top consideration in the administration. And of course, after we make our study and our recommendations, I am sure the Congress will give it very prompt consideration and high level consideration.

But until we make ours and they conclude, we won't know definitely what will happen.

#### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

[13.] Q. Mr. President, would we consider dealing directly with the Vietcong in negotiating an end of the war, which U Thant seems to think is very necessary and

<sup>4</sup>Gen. William F. McKee, Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. The President's Advisory Committee on Supersonic Transport was established by Executive Order 11149 of April 1, 1964 (29 F.R. 4765; 3 CFR, 1964 Supp., p. 129).

also stopping the bombing in the North sort of as a forerunner to peace negotiations?

THE PRESIDENT. We will be very glad to do more than our part in meeting Hanoi halfway in any possible cease-fire, or truce, or peace conference negotiations.

I would be very interested in what their response is and what they would be agreeable to before irrevocably committing this country.

If you can look at all the decisions they make and their reactions, I think we would better be able to determine our own.

I have said on a number of occasions that we are ready to talk, any time and anywhere, that the Vietcong will have no difficulty in making their views known to us.

But all the questions turn on when are we willing to do it, and are we willing to do it. The answer to those questions is a strong "yes." But up to this moment we have heard nothing from the other side.

You just can't have a one-sided peace conference, or a one-sided cessation of hostilities, or ask our own boys not to defend themselves, or to tie their hands behind them, unless the other side is willing to reciprocate.

Now, I assure you that we are willing to meet them more than halfway, if there is any indication of movement on their part.

#### SIZE OF DEFICIT

[14.] Q. Mr. President, in making your budget decisions, do you expect the deficit to be as low as it was this year?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Alvin Spivak, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's ninety-third news conference was held at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Texas, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, December 31, 1966.

655 Statement by the President on the Death of Christian A. Herter.  
*December 31, 1966*

IT IS with great personal sorrow that I learned that Christian Herter—a great American—died last night.

His life and career spanned a period which saw this Nation emerge from a century of isolation to take a place of leadership on the world scene. From the day in 1916 when he took up a post as attaché in the American Embassy in Berlin, to the leadership of the Kennedy Round negotiations to expand and liberalize world trade—which he was exercising to the day of his death—he participated in the events of our time and shaped them.

He was with President Wilson at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1918–1919.

He was at the side of Herbert Hoover in his work in European relief in 1920–1921.

He then turned to journalism and teaching and to public service in Massachusetts. He lectured on international relations at

Harvard. He rose to be speaker in the Massachusetts Legislature; and then for 10 years was a Member of Congress.

As a Member of Congress, he led the famous Herter Committee, whose report helped bring to life the Marshall plan. For 4 years, he was Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and then Under Secretary of State and Secretary of State.

Throughout his life he stood for an America that would assume its full responsibilities on the world scene in conformity with the highest values of our national tradition.

Christian Herter was a wise, gentle, and wholly dedicated patriot. He will be missed greatly by all of us; but his life and work will always be remembered as an important part of the half century which has transformed this Nation's place in the world community.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Texas.

656 Statement by the President in Response to Report of the  
President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.  
*December 31, 1966*

THE President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia was charged with a task of major importance—the task of studying the malignant growth of crime in this city, and of devising a comprehensive program to bring it under control. The Commission, assisted by a highly qualified staff and a number of expert consultants, and with the full cooperation of the Federal and District Governments, has worked for almost a year and a half. Its report, which I am releasing today, is both comprehensive in scope, and specific in recommendations. Although there are controversial areas—on

some of which the Commission is itself divided—in large measure the question is no longer what we should do. Now it is how soon and how well we can do what is needed.

The report makes it clear that no piecemeal approach to a solution will serve. The actions taken to implement the earlier recommendations on the Police Department are only a beginning. Unless they are matched by actions on other fronts, the improvements being made in that area will fail to realize their full potential. Where the recommendations of the Commission require further

study to work out matters of detail, the affected agencies must begin that work without delay. In this work, as well as in any other aspect of the Commission's recommendations, the Federal Government is prepared to extend full cooperation and assistance.

Many of the Commission's recommendations require legislative action or additional appropriations. These will be presented to the Congress as soon as possible, and I am confident that they will receive prompt consideration. I am also hopeful that all of the agencies which have a responsibility in the enforcement and administration of our criminal law will give immediate attention to the recommendations for improvements in their practices and procedures. I will expect periodic reports on progress.

I commend the report, too, to the citizens of Washington. Crime cannot be conquered, in this or any other city, unless citizens are willing to help. An understanding of the nature of the problems and the directions of effective citizen action will permit a mobilization of action by citizens and the private groups and agencies which they direct, to work together to meet the chal-

lenge, and the opportunity, which the report presents.

The Commission concludes that many of its recommendations, if implemented promptly, should produce visible short-term results. These must have priority attention. But no one should believe that the scourge of criminal activity will vanish quickly or easily. The report makes it clear that there are no panaceas, no cheap or easy shortcuts. The roots of crime, as the Commission emphasizes, cannot be separated from inadequate education and housing, unemployment, and all the other social and economic ills which the District must also continue to fight.

I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the Commission, who have generously contributed their time and talents for many months. They have my thanks, and the thanks of this community.

NOTE: The "Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia" (Government Printing Office, 1041 pp.; appendix 777 pp.) was transmitted to the President on December 15.

For the President's statement in response to the Commission's interim report on the Metropolitan Police Department, see Item 354.

The Commission was established by Executive Order 11234 of July 16, 1965 (see 1965 volume, this series, Book II, Items 366 and 381).

## Appendix A—White House Releases

NOTE: Includes releases covering matters with which the President was closely concerned, except announcements of personnel appointments and lists of public and private laws.

Releases relating to Proclamations and Executive orders have not been included. These documents are separately listed in Appendix B.

For list of Press Conferences, see subject index under "News conferences."

In many instances the White House issued advance releases of addresses or remarks which differ from the text as delivered. These have been noted in brackets, thus: [2 releases].

### January

- 4 Text of response of Pope Paul VI to the President's message on U.S. peace efforts
- 5 Ambassador Goldberg's letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations on U.S. efforts for peace in Vietnam
- 5 Letter to Richard Maguire following his resignation as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee
- 6 The President's telegram to Admiral Nimitz on hearing of his illness
- 6 The President's telegram greeting Carl Sandburg on his 88th birthday
- 7 Announcement of 1965 report of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety
- 7 Statement by the President upon announcing the appointment of members of the Advisory Council on Insured Loans to Students
- 10 Statement by the President upon announcing the appointment of Dr. James L. Goddard as Commissioner of Food and Drugs
- 10 Statement by the President on the death of Prime Minister Shastri of India
- 12 Annual message to the Congress on the State of the Union [2 releases]
- 13 Remarks upon accepting an award from the American Football Coaches Association
- 13 Advance text of remarks upon announcing appointment of Robert Weaver as Secretary, HUD
- 14 Message to the Congress transmitting first annual report on the operation of the International Coffee Agreement
- 15 Letter to the Postmaster General approving recommendations for improving postal services

### January

- 15 Announcement of improvements in postal services
- 17 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report on the foreign assistance program, fiscal year 1965
- 17 Remarks upon announcing appointments in the Peace Corps and in the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 18 Remarks at the swearing in of Robert C. Weaver and Robert C. Wood as Secretary and Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development [2 releases]
- 18 Special message to the Congress recommending approval of U.S. participation as a member nation in the Asian Development Bank
- 18 Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the need for higher interest rates on U.S. savings bonds
- 18 Message to the delegates to the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council
- 19 Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, urging prompt action on pending tax proposals
- 19 Letter to the Speaker transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations in support of operations in Southeast Asia
- 19 Remarks at a ceremony marking 1966 as the "Year of the Bible" [2 releases]
- 19 Remarks on the proposed supplemental appropriations in support of operations in Southeast Asia
- 19 Remarks upon presenting the Presidential Unit Citation to the 38th Air Rescue Squadron, USAF [2 releases]

## Appendix A

### January

- 20 Special message to the Congress proposing constitutional amendments relating to terms for House Members and the electoral college system
- 20 Remarks in Independence, Mo., at a ceremony in connection with the establishment of the Harry S. Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace [2 releases]
- 21 Announcement of first cities to receive grants under urban beautification program
- 22 Reply to a letter from a group of House Members relating to the situation in Vietnam
- 24 Message to Prime Minister Menzies of Australia upon learning of his decision to retire
- 24 Remarks upon signing the Budget Message for fiscal year 1967
- 24 Annual Budget Message to the Congress, fiscal year 1967
- 25 Announcement of U.S. participation in discussions in Karachi on medical training and public health in Pakistan
- 25 Annual message to the Congress on the District of Columbia budget
- 25 Special message to the Congress proposing a program for rural America
- 25 Statement by the President on the message proposing a program for rural America
- 26 Special message to the Congress recommending a program for cities and metropolitan areas
- 26 Statement by the President on the message recommending a program for cities and metropolitan areas
- 26 Letter accepting resignation of Otto Eckstein as a member of the Council of Economic Advisors
- 27 Message to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee on its reconvening in Geneva
- 27 Remarks at the signing of the Economic Report for 1966
- 27 Annual message to the Congress: The Economic Report of the President
- 28 Remarks to students participating in the United States Senate youth program
- 28 Reply to a letter from a group of Senators relating to the situation in Vietnam

### January

- 29 Announcement of establishment of Advisory Committee on Federal Buildings in the National Capital Region
- 29 Letter to the Postmaster General on accelerated mail delivery for servicemen in Vietnam and the Pacific area
- 29 Announcement of transmittal to the Congress of the 15th annual report of the National Science Foundation
- 29 Message to the Congress transmitting 15th annual report of the National Science Foundation
- 31 Statement by the President announcing resumption of air strikes on North Vietnam [2 releases]
- 31 Announcement of transmittal to the Congress of report of National Aeronautics and Space Council
- 31 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report on U.S. aeronautics and space activities

### February

- 1 Special message to the Congress on the foreign aid program
- 1 Statement by the President on the message on the foreign aid program
- 1 Special message to the Congress transmitting report relating to classification in the Tariff Schedules of textured yarns
- 2 Remarks at the swearing in of Dr. James Duesenberry as a member, Council of Economic Advisers
- 2 Special message to the Congress proposing international education and health programs
- 2 Remarks on the message on international education and health
- 2 Message to the American Trial Lawyers Association meeting in New York City
- 2 Statement by the President announcing an increase in enriched uranium to be made available for peaceful uses
- 3 Announcement of report to the President by the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress
- 3 Remarks upon presenting the Heart-of-the-Year Award to Representative John E. Fogarty
- 3 Message of congratulations following the landing on the moon of the U.S.S.R.'s Luna 9
- 4 Remarks at the swearing in of Roger Wilkins as Director, Community Relations Service



## Appendix A

### February

- 4 Letter accepting resignation of Buford Ellington as Director, Office of Emergency Planning
- 6 Remarks of welcome to Vietnamese leaders upon arriving at Honolulu International Airport
- 8 Joint statement following discussions in Honolulu with the Chief of State and the Prime Minister of Vietnam
- 8 The Declaration of Honolulu
- 8 Remarks at the Los Angeles International Airport following the President's return from Honolulu [2 releases]
- 9 Remarks upon receiving the "Report to the Nation" from the Boy Scouts of America
- 9 Telegram to the Director, Office of Cost Reduction, NASA
- 10 Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1966 relating to the Community Relations Service
- 10 Statement by the President upon submitting to the Congress Reorganization Plan 1 of 1966
- 10 Remarks at the National Medal of Science presentation ceremony [2 releases]
- 10 List of recipients and citations for the National Medal of Science ceremony
- 10 Special message to the Congress: Food for Freedom
- 10 Statement by the President on the food for freedom message to the Congress
- 11 Letter to the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, on transoceanic air routes
- 11 Letter accepting resignation of James L. Greenfield as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs
- 12 Statement by the President on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln
- 14 Letter to the Speaker requesting supplemental appropriations for the National Teacher Corps, the rent supplement program, and the Selective Service System
- 14 Letter accepting resignation of Norbert Schlei as Assistant Attorney General
- 14 Message to the Congress transmitting first annual report of the National Capital Transportation Agency

### February

- 14 Message to the Congress transmitting second annual report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System
- 15 Attorney General's report to the President on the Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 15 Report to the President from the Administrator of General Services on procurement cost reduction
- 15 Announcement of good will tour by Astronauts Schirra and Borman
- 15 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
- 15 Statement by the President on the death of Representative Albert Thomas of Texas
- 16 Statement by the President announcing an increase in the interest rate on U.S. savings bonds [2 releases]
- 16 Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury approving an increase in the interest rate on Series E and H savings bonds
- 16 Announcement of transmittal to the Senate of a convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States
- 16 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting report on earthquake recovery assistance to Alaska
- 16 Statement by the President upon receiving report on the Government's employee safety program
- 16 Memorandum to agency heads requesting reports on their employee safety programs
- 16 Remarks in Atlantic City at the convention of the American Association of School Administrators
- 17 Remarks at the 14th annual Presidential Prayer Breakfast
- 18 Message to the Congress transmitting the National Science Foundation's annual report on weather modification
- 20 Statement by the President on the death of Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz
- 21 Memorandum on Brotherhood Week
- 21 Announcement of supplemental appropriations request, miscellaneous programs
- 23 Special message to the Congress proposing measures to preserve America's natural heritage

## *Appendix A*

### *February*

- 23 Message to the economic symposium commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946
- 23 Letter to the Administrator, National Capital Transportation Agency
- 23 Remarks of welcome to the Vice President following his mission to Asia [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks in New York City upon receiving the National Freedom Award [2 releases]
- 24 Statement by the President at the presentation of the Medal of Honor (posthumous) to Staff Sgt. Larry S. Pierce
- 24 Announcement of presentation of Medal of Honor (posthumous) to Staff Sgt. Larry S. Pierce
- 24 Memorandum urging support of the Red Cross campaign
- 25 Memorandum for the President relating to the organization of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 25 Announcement of national finalists in competition for selection as White House Fellows
- 26 Announcement of Presidential factfinding mission to Germany to study environmental pollution
- 26 Announcement of formation of council to prepare for White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights"
- 26 Report from Chairman, Civil Service Commission, on steps taken to improve Government services to the public
- 26 Announcement of disaster relief funds for Texas
- 28 Remarks at the sixth annual Federal Woman's Award ceremony [2 releases]
- 28 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House proposing establishment of a National Visitor Center in the Nation's Capital
- 28 Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 2 of 1966: Water Pollution Control
- 28 Letter to Judge Leo F. Rayfiel upon his retirement from active service
- 28 Letter to Judge Luther W. Youngdahl upon his retirement from active service

### *February*

- 28 Remarks recorded for the opening of the 1966 Red Cross campaign
- 28 Letter to Judge Warren L. Jones upon his retirement from active service

### *March*

- 1 Remarks on the fifth anniversary of the Peace Corps at the swearing in of Jack Hood Vaughn as Director [2 releases]
- 1 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report on U.S. participation in the United Nations
- 1 Special message to the Congress on domestic health and education
- 1 Remarks to principal field officers of the Internal Revenue Service
- 1 Memorandum from the Secretary of Commerce on the Nationwide Natural Disaster Warning System
- 2 Remarks at the swearing in of Lee C. White as Chairman, Federal Power Commission
- 2 Special message to the Congress on transportation
- 2 Citation accompanying the National Security Medal presented to Frank Byron Rowlett
- 3 Remarks upon signing the "Cold War GI Bill" (Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966)
- 3 Remarks at the swearing in of the Chairman and members of the National Council on the Humanities
- 3 Memorandum on the processing of Federal employees' claims for workmen's compensation benefits
- 3 Excerpts from the President's annual report to the Congress on the communications satellite program
- 3 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report on the communications satellite program
- 3 Memorandum announcing revised guidelines governing development by the Government of products or services for its own use
- 4 White House statement announcing new procedures for the control of overseas activities of Federal agencies
- 5 Memorandum establishing a task force on summer domestic programs

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### March

- 6 Statement by the President upon announcing the selection of a task force on the health and education needs of the people of South Vietnam
- 6 The Vice President's report to the President following his mission to Asia and the Pacific
- 7 Letter accepting resignation of G. Mennen Williams as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
- 7 Text of Distinguished Unit Citation awarded to the 121st Aviation Company (Air Mobile Light)
- 7 Special message to the Congress proposing increased pay, retirement, and health benefits for Federal employees
- 7 Statement by the President on the message on pay, retirement, and health benefits of Federal employees
- 7 Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Banking and Currency, on receiving a forecast of business investment plans
- 7 Announcement of an agreement for expanding agricultural education in Colombia
- 8 Announcement of appropriations request to cover the cost of pay increases for Federal employees
- 8 Memorandum from the Secretary of Commerce reporting on highway improvement projects programed through December 31, 1965
- 8 Annual message to the Congress: The Manpower Report of the President
- 8 Statement by the President on the manpower message
- 8 Remarks at the swearing in of Elmer Staats as Comptroller General of the United States
- 8 Memorandum on balance of payments and Federal expenditures overseas
- 9 Remarks at the swearing in of Andrew F. Brimmer as a member, Federal Reserve Board
- 9 Special message to the Congress on crime and law enforcement
- 9 Statement by the President in connection with the message on crime and law enforcement
- 9 Message to Queen Juliana on the occasion of the wedding of Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands
- 10 Remarks at the signing of the Cape Lookout National Seashore bill [2 releases]

### March

- 10 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House proposing the establishment of an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
- 10 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting Defense Department reorganization order affecting the Navy Department
- 12 Statement by the President on the progress of the Appalachian program
- 14 Remarks on the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress
- 14 Message to the Congress transmitting fourth annual report of the Peace Corps
- 14 Letter to Secretary Gardner on the achievements of the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program
- 14 Announcement of disaster relief funds for Georgia
- 14 Special message to the Congress transmitting a trade agreement with Canada
- 15 Remarks at the signing of the supplemental military authorization bill
- 15 Memorandum on the need for training in modern management methods
- 15 Statement by the President on U.S. participation in international organizations and programs
- 15 Memorandum on U.S. participation in international organizations and programs
- 15 Memorandum on the need for controlling expenditures by Federal agencies
- 15 Statement by the President upon signing the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966
- 16 Remarks at the signing of the Asian Development Bank Act [2 releases]
- 16 Announcement of pledges by the United States and other nations for the construction of the Mekong River project
- 16 Remarks upon accepting the Robert H. Goddard Trophy [2 releases]
- 16 Statement by the President following the safe return of the Gemini 8 astronauts
- 17 Remarks on equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government

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### March

- 18 Memorandum from the Special Assistant for Science and Technology on alleviation of jet aircraft noise
- 18 Remarks on the appointment of the Postmaster General as Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee for Savings Bonds [2 releases]
- 18 Joint declaration on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed to by 14 of the member nations
- 19 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting report "A Ten-Year Program of Federal Water Resources Research"
- 21 Memorandum approving release of copper from the national stockpile
- 21 Special message to the Congress on consumer interests
- 21 Announcement of educational opportunity grants for college students
- 22 Announcement of disaster relief funds for Minnesota
- 22 Letter to the Speaker transmitting proposed budget amendment for supersonic transport development
- 23 Remarks on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Foreign Service Institute [2 releases]
- 23 Statement by the President on the occasion of World Meteorological Day
- 23 Announcement of disaster relief funds for North Dakota
- 23 Statement by the President at an "E" Awards ceremony honoring significant contributions to the export expansion program
- 23 Remarks at the swearing in of Farris Bryant as Director, Office of Emergency Planning [2 releases]
- 25 Statement by the President upon President Gursel's return to Turkey
- 26 Statement by the President upon signing bill providing for the Alaska Purchase Centennial, 1967
- 28 Remarks of welcome to Prime Minister Gandhi of India on the South Lawn at the White House [2 releases]
- 28 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Gandhi of India [2 releases]

### March

- 28 Statement by the President upon signing bill to abolish the Postal Savings System
- 29 Announcement of request for supplemental appropriations, miscellaneous programs
- 29 Statement by the President upon signing bill extending mandatory provisions of the Coal Mine Safety Act
- 29 Announcement of selection of White House Fellows
- 29 Joint statement following discussions with Prime Minister Gandhi of India
- 30 Special message to the Congress proposing an emergency food aid program for India
- 30 Remarks at a news briefing held in connection with the message on food for India
- 31 Remarks before the National Legislative Conference of the National League of Cities [2 releases]
- 31 Remarks at the launching of the 1966 Cancer Crusade [2 releases]
- 31 Remarks at a meeting marking the inauguration of the State-Federal (title 19) medical assistance program [2 releases]
- 31 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing appropriations for the Coast Guard
- 31 Remarks upon signing bill authorizing medals commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio
- 31 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House requesting extension of the Medicare enrollment deadline

### April

- 1 Letter concerning construction of freeways in the District of Columbia
- 4 Statement by the President on the 17th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 5 Remarks at a program in recognition of cost reduction achievements by the Department of Agriculture
- 5 Remarks at a ceremony honoring Mrs. Mona M. Dayton as "Teacher of the Year"
- 7 Remarks upon accepting the Special Albert Lasker Award for Leadership in Health
- 8 Letter to Archbishop Lucey presenting him with a memory book recording the occasion of his 50th anniversary luncheon

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### April

- 8 Remarks in San Antonio at the signing of the Medicare extension bill [2 releases]
- 8 Letter to Secretary Gardner requesting a progress report on preparations for launching Medicare
- 10 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing an official residence for the Vice President
- 11 Statement by the President in response to a report of the Vice President's task force on summer domestic programs
- 11 Statement by the President on the 1966 youth opportunity campaign
- 13 List of the official delegation and schedule of activities for the visit to Mexico City [2 releases]
- 14 Statement by the President upon signing bills authorizing disposals from the stockpiles of platinum and bauxite
- 14 Remarks upon arrival at the International Airport in Mexico City
- 15 Remarks in Mexico City at the dedication of the Abraham Lincoln statue [2 releases]
- 15 Remarks to the staff at the American Embassy in Mexico City
- 15 Joint statement following informal discussions with President Diaz Ordaz of Mexico
- 18 Statement by the President upon signing bill relieving certain Explorer Scouts from duties on imported band uniforms
- 19 Press statement following the President's meeting with the Secretary General of SEATO
- 19 Statement by the President on the first privately owned facility for reprocessing fuel from nuclear powerplants.
- 19 Statement by the President upon signing resolution supporting U.S. participation in food relief for India
- 20 Memorandum on cost reduction in the Federal Government
- 20 Announcement of disaster relief funds for American Samoa
- 20 Announcement of request for the reallocation of certain appropriations
- 20 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting bill encouraging the substitution of private for public credit

### April

- 20 Citation accompanying Medal of Honor (posthumous) awarded to Pfc. Milton L. Olive III, USA
- 21 Remarks upon presenting the Medal of Honor (posthumous) to the father of Milton L. Olive III [2 releases]
- 21 Letter to the President from Milton B. Olive, Jr.
- 22 Announcement of forthcoming meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy
- 22 Letter to new members of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy
- 22 Announcement of report of the National Commission on Community Health Services
- 22 Remarks at a retirement ceremony for Toinette M. Bachelder of the White House staff
- 22 Remarks in response to the report of the National Commission on Community Health Services
- 22 Remarks upon proclaiming National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week
- 22 Remarks in Baltimore at the celebration of the bicentennial of American Methodism
- 25 Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 3 of 1966: Public Health Service
- 25 Announcement of members of Board of Trustees, United Planning Organization (National Capital area)
- 25 Telegram on the death of Louis A. Johnson
- 26 Announcement of retirement of Charles W. Yost as Deputy Permanent U.S. Representative to the U.N.
- 26 Statement by the President upon announcing the appointment of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped
- 27 Remarks at the swearing in of Robert L. Bennett as Commissioner of Indian Affairs [2 releases]
- 27 Announcement of presentation of Fannie and John Hertz Foundation Award
- 27 Remarks on presenting the Fannie and John Hertz Foundation Award to Dr. Ali Javan and Dr. Theodore H. Maiman
- 27 The President's toast at a dinner for Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag of Denmark

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### April

- 28 Special message to the Congress proposing further legislation to strengthen civil rights
- 29 Memorandum on cost reduction in the Federal Government
- 30 Remarks to the recipients of the 1966 National Civil Service League Awards

### May

- 2 Remarks at the signing of the Small Business Act Amendments of 1966 [2 releases]
- 3 Remarks at a ceremony commemorating Poland's national and Christian millenium [2 releases]
- 4 Remarks at a meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy
- 4 Remarks upon signing order establishing the President's Council and the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty [2 releases]
- 5 Statement by the President on the increase in the 1967 wheat acreage allotment
- 5 Remarks at a meeting with Federal enforcement officials to deal with the problem of organized crime
- 5 Memorandum on the Federal Government's drive against organized crime
- 6 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing disposal from the molybdenum stockpile
- 6 Statement by the President on the demonstration cities program on the occasion of the nomination of two Assistant Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development
- 7 Statement by the President upon establishing the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower
- 7 Statement by the President on the need for a treaty governing exploration of celestial bodies
- 9 Message to the Congress transmitting first report of the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children
- 9 Announcement of transmittal of first report of the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children
- 9 The President's telephone greetings on the 82d birthday of Harry S. Truman
- 10 Remarks upon presenting the Big Brother of the Year Award to the Rev. William F. Graham
- 10 Remarks to reporters at the conclusion of a Security Council meeting on Vietnam
- 10 Statement by the President following the transfer of the Water Pollution Control Administration to the Department of the Interior
- 11 Remarks at the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
- 11 Letter to the U.S. national chairman for United Nations Day
- 11 Announcement of establishment of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation
- 11 Statement by the President upon signing bills providing for the disposal of excess stockpiled commodities
- 12 Statement by the President upon receiving a report on crime in the District of Columbia
- 12 Remarks on presenting scholastic achievement awards to three blind college students
- 12 Remarks at a congressional dinner held in the National Guard Armory [2 releases]
- 13 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting a summary of the national atmospheric sciences program, fiscal year 1967
- 13 Remarks on signing supplemental appropriations bills providing funds for the National Teacher Corps and the rent supplement program
- 13 Memorandum on June buying by Federal agencies
- 13 Announcement of consolidation in the Treasury Department of jurisdiction over blocked foreign assets
- 17 Memorandum on the charging of fees for Government services
- 17 Announcement of budget amendments for civil works construction and for special international exhibits
- 17 Remarks upon accepting on behalf of the Nation the Joseph H. Hirshhorn fine arts collection [2 releases]
- 17 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House proposing establishment of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

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### May

- 17 Message to the Congress transmitting 1965 report on Federal disaster relief assistance
- 17 Remarks at a Democratic Party dinner in Chicago
- 18 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting the national oceanographic program for fiscal year 1967
- 19 Statement by the President upon the death of Theodore Francis Green
- 19 Remarks at the swearing in of Bernard L. Boutin as Administrator, Small Business Administration [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks at a ceremony marking the transfer of the Water Pollution Control Administration to the Department of the Interior [2 releases]
- 20 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House requesting increased borrowing authority for TVA
- 20 Memorandum further restricting employment in Federal agencies and travel by Federal personnel
- 20 Remarks by telephone to the convention of the United Automobile Workers [2 releases]
- 21 Announcement of the signing of an agreement relating to plans for a National Sculpture Garden on the Mall
- 21 Announcement concerning Operation Medicare Alert
- 21 Announcement of allocation of disaster relief funds, Louisiana
- 21 Announcement of allocation of disaster relief funds, California
- 23 Remarks to members of the International Labor Press Association [2 releases]
- 24 Announcement of Secretary of Defense's report to the President on the share of small business in prime contracts
- 24 Announcement of Small Businessman of the Year Award
- 24 Statement by the President announcing a national planning conference on the education of disadvantaged children
- 24 Letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting progress report on highway safety improvement projects

### May

- 24 Memorandum on the Government's joint financial management improvement program
- 24 Progress report from the Secretary, HEW, on plans for implementing the Medicare program
- 26 Remarks upon signing a bill to reduce freight car shortages
- 26 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House transmitting proposed Election Reform Act of 1966
- 26 Remarks at a reception marking the third anniversary of the Organization of African Unity [2 releases]
- 27 Letter to the Governor of Alaska on the completion of the last major step in the transition to statehood
- 28 Announcement of selection of the Presidential Scholars of 1966
- 28 Statement by the President on the fifth anniversary of the food stamp program
- 28 Report from the Secretary of Commerce on the Appalachian highway program
- 30 Remarks at a Memorial Day service in Arlington National Cemetery [2 releases]
- 31 Announcement of request for additional funds for Peace Corps programs

### June

- 1 Remarks to the delegates to the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" [2 releases]
- 1 Statement by the President following the landing of Surveyor I on the moon
- 2 Statement by the President upon transmitting to the Senate the International Labor Organization's Convention 122 relating to employment policy
- 2 Memorandum from the Acting Administrator of General Services on the establishment of the first Federal Information Center
- 2 Message to Provisional President García-Godoy following the election in the Dominican Republic
- 3 Remarks to members of the Governors' Conference subcommittee on traffic safety [2 releases]
- 3 Announcement of White House meeting of medical leaders to prepare for the beginning of Medicare

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### June

- 3 Remarks to members of the National Council of Senior Citizens [2 releases]
- 4 Statement by the President on the fifth anniversary of the Central American Common Market
- 4 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing conveyance to Utah of lands bordering the Great Salt Lake
- 4 Letter to the President transmitting a report on the possibility of water desalination in the Northeast
- 7 Remarks in response to emergency board report on the airlines labor dispute
- 7 Remarks at the ceremony honoring the Presidential Scholars of 1966 [2 releases]
- 8 Remarks to student winners of a contest sponsored by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association [2 releases]
- 8 Statement by the President on the death of test pilots Joseph A. Walker and Carl S. Cross
- 8 Statement by the President upon sending to foreign nations prints of lunar photographs made by Surveyor I
- 9 Remarks to graduates of the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy [2 releases]
- 9 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the need for a Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
- 9 Remarks of welcome to President Schick of Nicaragua on the South Lawn at the White House [2 releases]
- 9 The President's toast to President Schick
- 10 Announcement of disaster relief funds for Kansas
- 10 Remarks after a meeting with representatives of the American Bankers Association in connection with the student loan program [2 releases]
- 13 Remarks upon presenting the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service
- 13 Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 4 of 1966 relating to the National Zoological Park
- 13 Statement by the President on announcing his intention to renominate Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr., to the Federal Power Commission
- 14 Remarks upon signing bill authorizing a powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam [2 releases]

### June

- 14 Remarks at the graduation ceremony of the Capitol Page School [2 releases]
- 14 Memorandum from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, on actions to control June buying by Federal agencies
- 15 Remarks at a meeting with medical and hospital leaders to prepare for the launching of Medicare [2 releases]
- 15 Remarks to members of a goodwill delegation from Austria [2 releases]
- 15 Announcement concerning the Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration
- 16 Remarks to the delegates to a conference of State legislative leaders [2 releases]
- 16 Statement by the President on the pacification and development programs in Vietnam
- 17 Remarks at the swearing in of Stanley Ruttenberg as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower
- 17 Memorandum on ethical conduct on the part of Government officers and employees
- 17 Report from the Chairman, Civil Service Commission, on ethical conduct by Government officers and employees
- 18 The President's introductory statement at his news conference of June 18
- 18 Statement by the President upon announcing his intention to designate Rosel H. Hyde as Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, and to appoint Nicholas Johnson as a member
- 20 The President's foreword to the Science Advisory Committee report "Handling of Toxicological Information"
- 20 Announcement concerning a computer-based file of information on the toxic effects of chemicals
- 20 Letter assigning to HEW responsibility for developing a computer-based file on toxic chemicals
- 20 Statement by the President on savings through reduction of surplus stocks of wheat and feed grains
- 20 Distinguished Unit Citation awarded to the 1st Battalion (Airborne), 503d Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade (Separate), USA
- 21 Announcement of disaster relief funds for California
- 21 Statement by the President upon signing five stockpile disposal bills



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### *June*

- 21 Remarks of welcome to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia on the South Lawn at the White House [2 releases]
- 21 Toasts of the President and King Faisal [2 releases]
- 22 Remarks at the signing of the Bail Reform Act of 1966 [2 releases]
- 22 Joint statement following discussions with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia
- 22 Announcement of award of Medal of Honor to Lt. Charles Q. Williams, USA
- 23 Remarks and citation at the Medal of Honor ceremony for Lt. Charles Q. Williams, USA [2 releases]
- 24 Announcement of appropriation amendment request for Freedmen's Hospital
- 24 Remarks at the presentation of the Young American Medals [2 releases]
- 24 Announcement concerning the winners of the Young American Medals
- 24 Statement by the President following Senate approval of the traffic safety bill
- 27 Statement by the President on the Government's "Mission SAFETY-70" program
- 27 Statement by the President on the reorganization of the Public Health Service
- 27 Statement by the President following a meeting to review goals for medical research and health services
- 27 Statement by the President in response to report of the National Commission on Food Marketing
- 27 Remarks to delegates to the National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation
- 28 Memorandum on the use and management of computers by Federal agencies
- 28 Statement by the President following House committee approval of the demonstration cities bill
- 28 Remarks to the press following a meeting to review plans for the inauguration of Medicare
- 28 Remarks to delegates to the Conference of State Commissions on the Status of Women [2 releases]
- 29 Summary of the President's remarks at a meeting with the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower

### *June*

- 29 Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 5 of 1966: National Capital Regional Planning Council
- 29 Message to the Congress transmitting final report of the Office of Alien Property
- 29 Remarks of welcome to Prime Minister Holt of Australia on the South Lawn at the White House [2 releases]
- 29 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Holt
- 29 Remarks to the YMCA Youth Governors [2 releases]
- 30 Letters on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906
- 30 Announcement of message to the Congress transmitting the President's annual report on food for peace
- 30 Message to the Congress transmitting the President's annual report on food for peace
- 30 Statement by the President on the inauguration of the Medicare program
- 30 Remarks at the swearing in of Richard Helms as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
- 30 "Two Threats to World Peace"—remarks in Omaha on the occasion of the sending of the five-millionth ton of grain to India [2 releases]
- 30 Remarks in Des Moines at a Democratic Party dinner [2 releases]

### *July*

- 1 Statement by the President upon signing bill extending the Renegotiation Act
- 1 Telegram to the Director of the American Hospital Association on preparations for Medicare
- 2 Summary of report by Special Assistant Robert W. Komer on the revolutionary development program in Vietnam
- 2 Statement by the President upon establishing a commission to study the draft and other systems of national service
- 2 List of members of National Advisory Commission on Selective Service
- 4 Statement by the President upon signing the "Freedom of Information Act"
- 4 Statement by the President announcing the establishment of a special task force on handicapped children and child development

## Appendix A

### July

- 4 Statement by the President upon signing the Federal Employees Compensation Act Amendments of 1966
- 5 Memorandum from the Chairman, Civil Service Commission, on Federal employment of the mentally retarded
- 5 Letter to Secretary Gardner on the opening of the first educational laboratories for the improvement of the Nation's school systems
- 6 Letter to the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, commending the agency's record in cost reduction, safety, and service
- 7 Announcement of demonstration project to improve highway emergency medical services
- 7 Statement by the President on the breakdown of negotiations in the airlines strike
- 8 Statement by the President announcing the signing of a resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
- 12 Remarks at the Department of Defense cost reduction ceremony [2 releases]
- 12 Remarks to the American Alumni Council: United States Asian policy [2 releases]
- 13 Summary of report by President's Science Advisory Committee "Effective Use of the Sea"
- 13 Remarks at the commissioning of the research ship *Oceanographer* [2 releases]
- 13 Announcement of participants in the President's mid-career educational program for Federal employees
- 14 Remarks at the swearing in of Dr. Barnaby Keeney as Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities [2 releases]
- 14 Announcement of swearing in of Dr. Keeney
- 14 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Holt of Australia [2 releases]
- 14 Joint statement following discussions with Prime Minister Holt of Australia
- 15 Remarks at a ceremony honoring William J. Hopkins on his 23d anniversary as Executive Clerk of the White House [2 releases]
- 15 Text of citation honoring William J. Hopkins
- 18 Statement by the President on the work of the Agricultural Advisory Corps in Vietnam with text of his letter to the first eight volunteers

### July

- 18 Highlights of report to the President from the Director of the Peace Corps
- 18 Statement by the President on the Peace Corps' school-to-school program
- 18 Statement by the President upon signing the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966
- 19 Statement by the President upon signing bills relating to disposition of claims by or against the Government
- 19 Veto of bill authorizing automatic price increases in star route postal contracts
- 20 Statement by the President upon signing the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments
- 20 Remarks to the American Field Service students [2 releases]
- 21 Letter to the Secretary of Agriculture on the school lunch demonstration program
- 21 Remarks of welcome to Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana on the South Lawn at the White House [2 releases]
- 21 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Burnham of Guyana
- 21 The President's message greeting the members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- 22 Progress report to the President from the Secretary, HUD, on the rent supplement program
- 22 Memorandum to the Secretary, HUD, in response to his progress report on the rent supplement program
- 23 Remarks at the dedication of the AMVETS national headquarters building [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks in Indianapolis at a ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the State of Indiana [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks in Indianapolis at a luncheon with Indiana business, labor, and professional leaders [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks at the headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Ky. [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks upon arrival at the airport, Lawrenceville, Ill.

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### July

- 23 Remarks in Vincennes, Ind., upon signing bill establishing the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks upon arrival at the airport, Louisville, Ky.
- 23 Statement by the President announcing a grant for a recreational facility at Lake Barkley State Park, Ky.
- 23 Remarks at the Post Office in Jeffersonville, Ind.
- 23 Statement by the President upon receiving a report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia
- 26 Message to the Congress transmitting the Commodity Credit Corporation's report for fiscal year 1965
- 27 Statement by the President following Senate committee action on the demonstration cities bill
- 27 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing cooperation with Mexico for the eradication of the screwworm
- 27 Announcement of presentation of world aircraft record certificates to Col. Robert L. Stephens and Lt. Col. Walter F. Daniel
- 28 Announcement of initial project grants in new child health program in low-income neighborhoods
- 28 Remarks at the unveiling ceremony for the American servicemen and savings bond anniversary stamp [2 releases]
- 28 Letter from the Attorney General reporting on the law enforcement assistance program
- 29 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain [2 releases]
- 29 Remarks on announcing an agreement in the airline strike [2 releases]
- 30 Memorandum on the combined Federal (fund-raising) campaign, Washington metropolitan area

### August

- 1 Remarks at the swearing in of Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit and Wilfrid E. Johnson as members of the Atomic Energy Commission [2 releases]
- 1 Announcement of swearing in of members of Atomic Energy Commission
- 1 Statement by the President upon signing bill extending library services for the physically handicapped

### August

- 2 Statement by the President on the need for firearms control legislation
- 2 Telegram to the Chancellor of the University of Texas following the mass shooting on the university campus
- 2 Toasts of the President and President Zalman Shazar of Israel [2 releases]
- 3 Remarks by telephone with President Leoni of Venezuela inaugurating a submarine cable linking the two countries [2 releases]
- 3 Message to Señora Schick on the death of President René Schick of Nicaragua
- 3 Remarks at the swearing in of William S. Gaud as Administrator, Agency for International Development [2 releases]
- 4 Announcement of participation by Federal agencies in the Second International Congress on Air Technology
- 4 Message to newly designated President Guerrero following the death of President Schick of Nicaragua
- 4 Statement by the Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers, on the rise in steel prices
- 4 Announcement of White House committee to review recommendations of the White House Conference on International Cooperation
- 4 Memorandum concerning the recommendations of the White House Conference on International Cooperation
- 5 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- 5 Statement by the President in response to the report of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico
- 8 Letter from the Chairman, Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council, reviewing the inauguration of Medicare
- 10 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker transmitting report of task force on Federal flood control policy
- 10 Statement by the President following House approval of the civil rights bill
- 10 Letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in response to report on management improvements in the Forest Service

## Appendix A

### August

- 11 Remarks upon receiving the Eighth Armored Division Association Peace Award
- 11 Text of peace award plaque
- 11 Message to the Congress transmitting annual report on the international educational and cultural exchange program
- 11 Remarks to the press reviewing a Cabinet meeting on economic and fiscal matters
- 11 Statement by the President upon signing Executive Order 11297, coordination of Federal urban programs
- 12 Special message to the Congress transmitting report "Insurance and other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims"
- 12 Remarks upon signing bill increasing the limitation on TVA revenue bonds [2 releases]
- 14 Remarks to the press at the LBJ Ranch following a report on Vietnam by General Westmoreland
- 15 Message to the Congress transmitting second annual report of Atlantic-Pacific Inter-oceanic Canal Study Commission
- 15 Announcement of transmittal of report of Atlantic-Pacific Inter-oceanic Canal Study Commission
- 15 Memorandum from the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, reporting on increased swimming facilities for disadvantaged youth
- 15 Report from the Secretary of Commerce on the Appalachian highway program
- 15 Memorandum to the Vice President in response to his report on the summer youth opportunity campaign
- 15 Memorandum from the Vice President reporting on the summer youth opportunity campaign
- 16 Memorandum from the Secretary of Commerce reporting on highway safety improvement projects
- 16 Memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury reporting on the foreign tax assistance program
- 16 Announcement of progress report on agricultural technical assistance in developing countries
- 17 Remarks at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress [2 releases]
- 17 Remarks upon presenting the National Security Medal to Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr.

### August

- 17 Text of citation in foregoing award ceremony
- 18 Remarks to the summer interns in the White House seminar program [2 releases]
- 18 Announcement of third annual White House Fellows program
- 18 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker on combat pay tax exemption for officers
- 18 Report on the wage-price guideposts by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy
- 18 List of members of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy
- 19 Statement by the President on the stockpile disposal program
- 19 Statement by the President on the continuing water crisis in the Northeastern States
- 19 Remarks in Buffalo on beginning a 3-day trip in New York and New England [2 releases]
- 19 Statement by the President upon arrival in Syracuse: conservation of the Nation's water resources
- 19 Remarks at Columbus Circle, Syracuse, N.Y. [2 releases]
- 19 Remarks at the dedication of the Ellenville Community Hospital, Ellenville, N.Y. [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks upon receiving an honorary degree at the University of Rhode Island [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks at a Navy League luncheon, Manchester, N.H. [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks at Battery Park, Burlington, Vt. [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Park, Lewiston, Maine [2 releases]
- 21 Remarks at Franklin D. Roosevelt's summer cottage, Campobello Island, New Brunswick [2 releases]
- 22 Letter from Ambassador Goldberg reporting on his first year at the United Nations
- 23 Announcement of progress report from the Secretary, HEW, on heart disease, cancer, and stroke programs
- 23 Announcement of progress report from the Secretary, HEW, on grants and loans under the Higher Education Facilities Act
- 24 Remarks upon signing the animal welfare bill

## *Appendix A*

### *August*

- 24 Remarks at a luncheon for State chairmen of the "Dollars for Democrats" drive
- 24 Statement by the President on announcing the members of the Presidential task force on career advancement
- 24 Statement by the President: Rosh Hashanah and the High Holy Days
- 25 Remarks to a group of foreign exchange teachers [2 releases]
- 25 Remarks to the press following a Cabinet meeting on foreign and military policy
- 25 Statement by the President in response to final report of White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights"
- 25 Letter to the parents of five sons currently on active duty in the Marine Corps
- 26 Remarks upon arrival in Pocatello on beginning a trip in Idaho, Colorado, and Oklahoma [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks at the National Reactor Testing Station, Arco, Idaho [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks at the airport in Idaho Falls upon departing for Denver [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks upon arrival at the airport in Denver
- 26 Remarks upon receiving an honorary degree at the University of Denver [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks upon arrival at the Tulsa International Airport
- 26 Remarks at a groundbreaking ceremony for an industrial site in Pryor, Okla. [2 releases]
- 27 Remarks by telephone to the members of the Western States Democratic Conference
- 27 Announcement of applicability of nondiscrimination regulations to banks with Federal deposits
- 29 Statement by the President in response to President Truman's statement on the effect of rising interest rates
- 30 Announcement of emergency board report in airline labor dispute
- 30 Remarks to the delegates to the American Legion National Convention [2 releases]
- 31 Announcement of report on Commodity Credit Corporation grain storage and handling costs

### *September*

- 1 Remarks upon signing bill authorizing veterans of Vietnam to become members of the American Legion [2 releases]
- 2 Statement by the President in response to a report on the Labor Department's on-the-job training programs
- 2 Statement by the President on highway safety during the Labor Day weekend
- 2 Statement by the President upon signing order creating the President's Committee and the National Advisory Commission on Libraries
- 2 Progress report from the Secretary of Agriculture on the food stamp program
- 2 Memorandum on the need for coordination for development planning
- 2 Interdepartmental agreement, approved by the President, for consultation on the control of water pollution
- 3 Remarks upon arrival in Charleston, W. Va., on beginning a trip in West Virginia and Pennsylvania
- 3 Remarks at the dedication of the Summersville Dam, Summersville, W. Va. [2 releases]
- 3 Remarks at ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of Dallastown, Pa. [2 releases]
- 3 Statement by the President: Labor Day
- 5 Remarks upon arrival in Detroit on beginning a trip in Michigan and Ohio
- 5 Remarks at an AFL-CIO rally in Detroit [2 releases]
- 5 Remarks upon arrival at the airport in Battle Creek
- 5 Remarks at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich. [2 releases]
- 5 Remarks upon arrival at the airport in Dayton, Ohio
- 5 Remarks in Dayton at the Montgomery County Fair [2 releases]
- 5 Remarks at the airport, Port Columbus, Ohio
- 5 Remarks at the Fairfield County Fairgrounds, Lancaster, Ohio [2 releases]
- 6 Statement by the President upon signing bill revising and codifying the Government's personnel legislation

## Appendix A

### September

- 7 Statement by the President on the rent supplement program upon signing the independent offices appropriation bill
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bill
- 8 Remarks at the signing of the Urban Mass Transportation Act [2 releases]
- 8 Remarks of welcome at the White House to General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma [2 releases]
- 8 Special message to the Congress on fiscal policy
- 8 Announcement of interstate consultations on air pollution in the National Capital area
- 8 The President's toast at a dinner in honor of General Ne Win of Burma
- 9 Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in response to his report on management improvements in the Coast Guard
- 9 Remarks upon signing bill authorizing the San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington
- 9 Remarks at the signing of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act and the Highway Safety Act [2 releases]
- 9 Summary of provisions of traffic and highway safety acts
- 9 Joint statement following discussions with General Ne Win of Burma
- 10 Remarks at the signing of a bill to stimulate mortgage credit for residential construction [2 releases]
- 10 Announcement of new areas to benefit from the food stamp program
- 12 Statement by the President upon signing the military construction authorization bill
- 12 Veto of Federal employees life insurance bill
- 12 Statement by the President on vetoing the Federal employees life insurance bill
- 13 Remarks at Georgetown University at the signing of a bill extending the Peace Corps Act [2 releases]
- 13 Remarks upon presenting the Medal of Honor posthumously to Petty Officer Marvin G. Shields, USN

### September

- 13 Announcement of Medal of Honor ceremony with text of citation
- 13 Statement by the President upon signing bill relating to the Shaw Junior High School in the District of Columbia
- 14 Remarks of welcome at the White House to President Marcos of the Philippines [2 releases]
- 14 Letter from Robert W. Komer transmitting report "The Other War in Vietnam"
- 14 Toasts of the President and President Marcos of the Philippines [2 releases]
- 15 Messages on the occasion of the death of former President Cemal Gursel of Turkey
- 15 Joint statement following discussions with President Marcos of the Philippines
- 16 Remarks at the signing of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act [2 releases]
- 16 Letter to the Attorney General in response to a progress report on the Bureau of Prisons work release program
- 16 Statement by the President and memorandum to Federal departments and agencies on cost reduction
- 17 Statement by the President on the death of James H. Moyers
- 17 Message on the occasion of the von Steuben Day parade in New York City
- 19 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing joint action with Mexico on the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem
- 19 Telegram to the President of Mexico on the Lower Rio Grande salinity problem
- 19 Statement by the President upon signing the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966
- 20 Remarks at the signing of the parcel post bill and the ZIP Code Week proclamation [2 releases]
- 20 Message to the Congress transmitting tenth annual report on the trade agreements program
- 20 Remarks at a ceremony in connection with the school savings stamp program [2 releases]
- 21 Remarks at the signing of the interest rate control bill [2 releases]
- 21 Letter accepting resignation of George W. Ball as Under Secretary of State

## Appendix A

### September

- 21 Remarks at the swearing in of Stephen Shulman as Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [2 releases]
- 22 Memorandum concerning Government cooperation in the United Community Campaigns of America
- 22 Remarks at the signing of the Columbus Day Proclamation [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks at the signing of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966
- 24 Statement by the President on the fifth anniversary of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act
- 26 Statement by the President upon signing a bill for the control of pollution in the Hudson River basin
- 26 Toasts of the President and Chancellor Erhard of Germany
- 27 Text of interview with the President published in "America Illustrated" for distribution in the Soviet Union
- 27 Remarks to members of the Bishops' Council, African Methodist Episcopal Church
- 27 Remarks during a visit to Cape Kennedy with Chancellor Erhard of Germany
- 27 Joint statement following discussions with Chancellor Erhard of Germany
- 27 Remarks to the delegates to the Second National Conference of United States Marshals
- 28 Announcement of order establishing the President's Committee and the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty
- 28 Remarks of welcome in the East Room to President Senghor of Senegal [2 releases]
- 28 Toasts of the President and President Senghor of Senegal
- 28 Announcement of report from the Secretary, HEW, on job training programs of State and local welfare agencies
- 29 Statement by the President and letter on the health manpower shortage
- 29 Statement by the President at a meeting with a group of Governors on problems of crime and law enforcement
- 29 Remarks on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Brookings Institution [2 releases]

### September

- 30 Statement by the President upon signing bills benefiting Philippine veterans

### October

- 2 Statement by the President on the strike threat at General Electric
- 3 The President's prologue and epilogue to "This America"
- 3 Remarks at the swearing in of Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as Under Secretary of State [2 releases]
- 4 Statement by the President upon signing bill establishing the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel
- 5 Remarks at the unveiling of the "Plant for a More Beautiful America" postage stamp
- 6 Opening remarks of the President at his news conference
- 6 Itinerary for Far Eastern trip
- 6 Remarks at a farewell ceremony honoring former Under Secretary of State George W. Ball
- 7 Announcement of the President's meeting with Thai leaders to discuss economic development programs for Thailand
- 7 Remarks in New York City before the National Conference of Editorial Writers [2 releases]
- 7 Remarks at a Democratic Party rally in Newark [2 releases]
- 11 Remarks upon signing bill providing benefits for Philippine war veterans [2 releases]
- 11 Announcement of loan to the Industrial Development Bank of Israel
- 11 Statement by the President on the forthcoming conversations between Washington, London, and Bonn
- 11 Message to President Diaz following hurricane damage in Mexico
- 11 Remarks at the signing of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 [2 releases]
- 12 Remarks at the Social Security Administration headquarters in Baltimore [2 releases]
- 12 Remarks at the Verrazano Monument, Staten Island, N.Y. [2 releases]
- 12 Remarks in Albee Square, Brooklyn, N.Y. [2 releases]

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### October

- 12 Remarks at Salisbury Park, Nassau County, Long Island, N.Y. [2 releases]
- 12 Remarks at a Columbus Day dinner in Brooklyn [2 releases]
- 13 Remarks in Rodney Square, Wilmington, Del. [2 releases]
- 13 Remarks to the press following a meeting with Eugene R. Black relating to the Asian Development Bank
- 13 Announcement of forthcoming Asian trip of Eugene R. Black
- 13 Remarks to members of the National Recreation and Park Association [2 releases]
- 14 Remarks upon signing documents implementing agreements relating to international movement of cultural, scientific, and educational materials [2 releases]
- 14 Remarks at a luncheon in the Senate Dining Room
- 14 Remarks at a press briefing following the return from Vietnam of Secretary McNamara and Under Secretary Katzenbach
- 15 Remarks at the signing ceremony for seven conservation bills [2 releases]
- 15 Remarks upon signing bill creating a Department of Transportation [2 releases]
- 15 Remarks on the accomplishments of the 89th Congress
- 15 "The Great Congress"—White House summary of accomplishments of 89th Congress
- 15 Remarks to a group of mayors of the Nation's larger cities
- 15 Remarks to the delegates to the Conference of State Committees on Criminal Administration
- 16 Statement by the President on the new minimum wage law for the District of Columbia
- 16 Memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury reporting on the state of the economy
- 16 Remarks at the dedication of the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Doylestown, Pa. [2 releases]
- 16 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificates for certain persons discharged from the Armed Forces

### October

- 17 Statement by the President upon signing bill increasing insurance of accounts in banks and savings and loan associations
- 17 Remarks at Dulles International Airport on departing for the Asian-Pacific trip [2 releases]
- 17 Remarks upon arrival at the Honolulu International Airport [2 releases]
- 18 Remarks at the East-West Center in Honolulu [2 releases]
- 18 Cable to the Acting Attorney General directing him to seek an injunction in the General Electric Company labor disputes
- 18 Statement by the President upon appointing a special consultative committee on Federal, State, and local cooperation on manpower problems
- 18 Remarks upon arrival at Tafuna International Airport, Pago Pago, American Samoa [2 releases]
- 19 Remarks upon arrival at the airport, Ohakea, New Zealand [2 releases]
- 19 Remarks upon arrival at the airport, Wellington, New Zealand [2 releases]
- 19 Remarks prepared for delivery in Wellington, at the state dinner at the Governor's residence
- 20 Remarks at the parliamentary luncheon, Wellington, New Zealand [2 releases]
- 20 Remarks upon arrival at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia [2 releases]
- 21 Remarks at the parliamentary luncheon, Canberra, Australia [2 releases]
- 21 Remarks at a reception at Government House, Melbourne, Australia [2 releases]
- 22 Remarks upon arrival at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia
- 22 Remarks at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia [2 releases]
- 22 Remarks upon arrival at the airport, Brisbane, Australia [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks at Townsville upon departing from Australia [2 releases]
- 23 Remarks prepared for delivery upon arrival at the airport in Manila
- 24 Summary of the President's remarks at the Manila Summit Conference
- 24 Press briefing by the Postmaster General and Joseph A. Califano, Jr., on the 89th Congress



## *Appendix A*

### *October*

- 24 Final report to the President on the 89th Congress
- 24 Statement by Gen. William C. Westmoreland
- 25 Manila Summit Conference documents [3 releases]
- 26 Remarks at the International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, the Philippines [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks during ceremonies at the battle site at Corregidor, the Philippines [2 releases]
- 26 Remarks to members of the Armed Forces at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam
- 27 Remarks recorded for broadcast to the American people following the Manila Conference
- 28 Remarks upon arrival at Bangkok, Thailand [2 releases]
- 28 The President's toast at a state dinner in his honor in Chakri Throne Hall, Bangkok, Thailand
- 28 Message to the 14th UNESCO General Conference meeting in Paris
- 29 Remarks at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, before signing the International Education Act [2 releases]
- 29 Background information on the International Education Act
- 29 The President's toast at a dinner given in honor of the King and Queen of Thailand.
- 30 Remarks upon arrival at Subang airport, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 30 Remarks at the state dinner in Parliament House, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 31 Remarks at the welcoming ceremony at City Hall Plaza, Seoul, Korea
- 31 The President's toast at a dinner given in his honor by President and Mrs. Park of Korea [2 releases]

### *November*

- 1 Remarks to American and Korean servicemen at Camp Stanley, Korea
- 1 Remarks at the dedication of Johnson Hill, Tae-an Myun Agriculture Demonstration Center, Suwon, Korea
- 2 Remarks before the Korean National Assembly, Seoul, Korea [2 releases]
- 2 Joint statement following discussions with President Park of Korea

### *November*

- 2 Farewell remarks at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea, upon departing for Alaska
- 1 Remarks upon arrival at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska
- 2 Remarks at a civic meeting in Anchorage, Alaska
- 2 Remarks in Anchorage upon signing the Fish Protein Concentrate Act
- 2 Remarks at Dulles International Airport upon returning from the Asian-Pacific trip [2 releases]
- 3 Statement by the President upon signing bills relating to the welfare of servicemen in Vietnam and their families
- 3 Statement by the President upon signing bills providing for disposals from the national stockpiles
- 3 Remarks upon signing bills relating to health and education [2 releases]
- 3 Remarks upon signing the demonstration cities bill and the clean water restoration bill [2 releases]
- 3 Statement by the President announcing that he would undergo surgery
- 3 Remarks at the signing of the truth-in-packaging and child protection bills [2 releases]
- 5 Statement by the President upon signing bill establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
- 5 Announcement of intention to provide loan to Israel for power facilities expansion at Tel Aviv
- 6 Statement by the President on "white backlash"
- 6 Statement by the President upon announcing his intention to appoint Alan S. Boyd as Secretary of Transportation
- 6 Statement by the President upon signing private bills relating to social security benefits for adopted children
- 6 Report on the status of Medicare by the Secretary, HEW
- 6 Report on the state of the economy by the Council of Economic Advisers
- 6 Statement by the President upon signing the Small Business Investment Act Amendments

## Appendix A

### November

- 6 Statement by the President upon signing bill relating to vessel safety and the financial responsibility of owners
- 6 Statement by the President upon signing the Disaster Relief Act
- 7 Statement by the President calling upon citizens to vote in the forthcoming elections
- 7 Statement by the President upon signing the District of Columbia Public Education Act
- 7 Memorandum from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, on reducing purchases of automobiles by Federal agencies
- 7 Statement by the President upon signing bill providing for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
- 7 Statement by the President upon signing the Manpower Development and Training Amendments
- 7 Remarks at the Welhausen Elementary School, Cotulla, Texas [2 releases]
- 7 Summary by Ambassador Goldberg of his report to the President at the LBJ Ranch
- 7 Summary by Robert Komer of his report to the President at the LBJ Ranch on the "Other War" in Vietnam
- 8 The President's remarks upon casting his ballot in Johnson City, Texas
- 8 Message to President Saragat on the flood disaster in Italy
- 8 Statement by the President expressing disapproval of appropriation act provision relating to export of hides, skins, and leather
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing the International Conference on Water for Peace
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bill to provide for continued progress in the Nation's war on poverty
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bill amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bill suspending the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation allowance
- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bill authorizing a highway along the Rio Grande in the Chamizal boundary area

### November

- 8 Statement by the President upon signing bills to aid in the crusade against crime
- 10 Statement by the President upon signing bill relating to the importation of watches from U.S. insular possessions
- 10 Statement by the President upon signing bill providing for duty-free entry of certain scientific instruments
- 10 Statement by the President upon directing the waiver of permanent resident application fees for Cuban refugees
- 10 Statement by the President on cost reduction by Federal civilian agencies
- 10 Telephone message to the employees of HUD on the occasion of the Department's first anniversary
- 11 Announcement of conference with Mexican officials on international drug traffic
- 11 Announcement of beginning of an inventory of the recreational, scenic, natural, and historical values of American islands
- 11 Announcement of progress report on the food stamp program
- 11 Message to President Franz Jonas on the flood disaster in southern Austria
- 11 Memorandum on the need for "creative federalism" through cooperation with State and local officials
- 12 Statement by the President upon signing the Food for Peace Act of 1966
- 12 Statement by the President upon signing bill governing commercial reproduction and use of the Great Seal of the United States
- 12 Announcement of report of interdepartmental study of research and development activities on energy needs
- 12 Announcement of reduction in Commodity Credit Corporation holdings of agricultural commodities
- 13 Memorandum of disapproval of the District of Columbia crime bill
- 13 Statement by the President upon signing the Foreign Investors Tax Act and the Presidential Election Fund Act
- 13 Statement by the President announcing the appointment of Robert C. Moot as Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration

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### *November*

- 13 Announcement concerning the President's surgery
- 14 Memorandum of disapproval of the geothermal steam bill
- 15 Memorandum of disapproval of bill relating to the ownership of certain lands along the Colorado River
- 15 Memorandum of disapproval of bill for the relief of Elisabeth von Oberndorff
- 15 Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the Second Battalion, Vietnamese Marine Brigade, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces
- 15 Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the 37th Ranger Battalion, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, and attached units
- 15 Statement by the President following the completion of the final flight in the Gemini program
- 17 Statement by the President upon signing order establishing an executive assignment system for high-level civil servants
- 17 Memorandum on the operation of the Government-wide planning, programing, and budgeting systems
- 18 Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the 52d Ranger Battalion, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, and attached units
- 19 The President's meeting with the press on his departure from the hospital
- 21 Announcement of selection of the Lyndon B. Johnson Australian Science Scholars
- 21 Statement by the President on the death of David L. Lawrence
- 22 Birthday telegram to former Vice President John Nance Garner
- 23 Remarks at an award ceremony at the LBJ Ranch making the conclusion of the Gemini space program [2 releases]
- 23 List of recipients of NASA awards with citations
- 23 Remarks with Secretaries Rusk and McNamara and John J. McCloy at a press briefing at the LBJ Ranch
- 25 Letter to Dr. James Perkins on preparations for an International Conference on Education

### *November*

- 26 Memorandum on appointing a task force to study the role of educational television in the less-developed countries
- 28 Announcement of agreement for the establishment of a European Space Research Organization station in Alaska
- 29 Statement by the President announcing a cut-back in Federal spending for the current fiscal year
- 29 Statement by the President on his forthcoming inspection with the President of Mexico of the Amistad Dam site on the Rio Grande
- 30 Letter in response to a report on the Federally assisted summer school programs for disadvantaged children
- 30 Statement by the President on announcing a reorganization of the Bureau of Prisons

### *December*

- 1 Announcement of report on the Cuban refugee airlift
- 2 Memorandum approving the release of copper from the national stockpile
- 2 Statement by the President upon releasing the report of the President's Commission on the Patent System
- 3 Remarks at Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas [2 releases]
- 3 Remarks in Ciudad Acuña, Mexico, during the inspection of the Amistad Dam [2 releases]
- 3 Joint statement with the President of Mexico following the inspection of the Amistad Dam
- 5 Announcement of annual report of Board of Visitors to U.S. Military Academy
- 5 Announcement of annual report of Board of Visitors to U.S. Air Force Academy
- 5 Memorandum from the Postmaster General on construction of Post Office buildings
- 5 Announcement of Medal of Honor ceremony for Sgt. Robert E. O'Malley, USMC
- 6 Remarks upon awarding the Medal of Honor to Sgt. Robert E. O'Malley, USMC [2 releases]
- 7 Memorandum from the Postmaster General reporting on Post Office Department actions against mail fraud

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### *December*

- 7 Memorandum from the Secretary of Defense and the Postmaster General reporting on Vietnam Christmas mail
- 8 Statement by the President announcing the reaching of an agreement on an outer space treaty
- 15 Announcement of mission to stimulate U.S. investment in Korea and to promote U.S.-Korean trade
- 15 Remarks at the unveiling of a model of the U.S. Pavilion for the Canadian World's Fair EXPO '67
- 15 Remarks at a reception for a group of veterans of the war in Vietnam [2 releases]
- 15 Remarks at the lighting of the Nation's Christmas tree [2 releases]
- 16 Announcement of joint planning effort for the long-run development of the Vietnamese economy
- 18 The President's Christmas message to the men and women of the Armed Forces

### *December*

- 18 Recorded remarks for the 25th anniversary of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service
- 20 Statement by the President on the forthcoming visit of President Frei of Chile
- 23 Letter to Representative Dulski on mail service to Vietnam
- 24 Statement by the President upon announcing the 1966 recipients of the National Medal of Science
- 28 Remarks before signing Proclamation 3759 "Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year"
- 30 Announcement of grants under the Federal college work-study program during first half of 1967
- 31 Statement by the President on the death of Christian A. Herter
- 31 Statement by the President in response to report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia

# Appendix B—Presidential Documents Published in the Federal Register

## PROCLAMATIONS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date 1966</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>31 F.R. page</i>
3696	Jan. 7	Termination of increased duty on imports of clinical thermometers . . . . .	421
3697	Jan. 7	Reduction of increased duties on imports of stainless-steel flatware . . . . .	423
3698	Jan. 19	National Safe Boating Week, 1966 . . . . .	937
3699	Jan. 21	National Ski Week . . . . .	939
3700	Jan. 25	American Heart Month, 1966 . . . . .	1037
3701	Jan. 27	National Poison Prevention Week, 1966 . . . . .	1231
3702	Jan. 28	Save Your Vision Week, 1966 . . . . .	1265
3703	Jan. 28	Termination of increased duty on imports of safety pins . . . . .	1295
3704	Feb. 14	Cancer Control Month, 1966 . . . . .	2811
3705	Feb. 24	Red Cross Month, 1966 . . . . .	3221
3706	Feb. 24	National Farm Safety Week, 1966 . . . . .	3223
3707	Mar. 6	National Medicare Enrollment Month, March 1966 . . . . .	4191
3708	Mar. 22	National Maritime Day, 1966 . . . . .	4945
3709	Mar. 31	Proclamation amending part 3 of the appendix to the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the importation of agricultural commodities .	5281
3710	April 1	Interama . . . . .	5403
3711	April 1	Senior Citizens Month, May 1966 . . . . .	5405
3712	April 5	Proclamation of trade agreement with United Kingdom providing compensa- tory concessions . . . . .	5543
3713	April 6	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1966 . . . . .	5603
3714	April 9	Sir Winston Churchill Day . . . . .	5743
3715	April 11	Designating Cumberland National Forest, Kentucky, as Daniel Boone National Forest . . . . .	5807
3716	April 12	Loyalty Day, 1966 . . . . .	5809
3717	April 16	State and Municipal Bond Week . . . . .	6011
3718	April 22	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1966 . . . . .	6567
3719	April 29	World Trade Week . . . . .	6607
3720	May 3	Commemoration of Poland's National and Christian Millenium . . . . .	6679
3721	May 4	Day of recognition for firefighters . . . . .	6817
3722	May 5	National School Safety Patrol Week . . . . .	6855
3723	May 6	Mothers Day, 1966 . . . . .	6945
3724	May 9	Harry S. Truman's 82nd Birthday . . . . .	7027

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No.	Date 1966	Subject	31 F.R. page
3725	May 11	United Nations Day, 1966 . . . . .	7107
3726	May 23	Small Business Week . . . . .	7551
3727	May 26	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day . . . . .	7661
3728	June 9	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1966 . . . . .	8277
3729	June 15	Gas Industry Week . . . . .	8567
3730	June 15	Father's Day, 1966 . . . . .	8569
3731	June 16	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1966 . . . . .	8571
3732	July 8	Captive Nations Week, 1966 . . . . .	9537
3733	July 12	Fire Prevention Week, 1966 . . . . .	9591
3734	July 29	National School Lunch Week, 1966 . . . . .	10411
3735	Aug. 17	National Highway Week, 1966 . . . . .	11133
3736	Aug. 18	National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, 1966 . . . . .	11135
3737	Aug. 24	Child Health Day, 1966 . . . . .	11339
3738	Aug. 25	National Farm-City Week, 1966 . . . . .	11445
3739	Aug. 30	International Literacy Day . . . . .	11639
3740	Aug. 31	Veterans Day, 1966 . . . . .	11705
3741	Aug. 31	UNESCO, Twentieth Anniversary . . . . .	11707
3742	Sept. 6	National Civil Air Patrol Day . . . . .	11855
3743	Sept. 8	Further implementing agreement concerning automotive products between the United States and Canada . . . . .	12003
3744	Sept. 13	Proclamation of trade agreement with Japan providing compensatory concessions . . . . .	12391
3745	Sept. 16	Leif Erikson Day, 1966 . . . . .	12475
3746	Sept. 20	National Zip Code Week . . . . .	12511
3747	Sept. 21	General Pulaski's Memorial Day, 1966 . . . . .	12671
3748	Sept. 22	Columbus Day, 1966 . . . . .	12673
3749	Sept. 30	White Cane Safety Day, 1966 . . . . .	12935
3750	Oct. 1	National Day of Prayer, 1966 . . . . .	12995
3751	Oct. 7	National Forest Products Week, 1966 . . . . .	13197
3752	Oct. 17	Thanksgiving Day, 1966. . . . .	13635
3753	Oct. 26	American Education Week, 1966 . . . . .	14379
3754	Nov. 3	Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966, effective date . . . . .	14381
3755	Nov. 28	Migratory Waterfowl Day . . . . .	15227
3756	Dec. 1	Pearl Harbor Day . . . . .	15229
3757	Dec. 1	Wright Brothers Day, 1966 . . . . .	15231
3758	Dec. 5	Bill of Rights Day—Human Rights Day—Human Rights Week . . . . .	15567
3759	Dec. 28	Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year . . . . .	31

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### EXECUTIVE ORDERS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date 1966</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>31 F.R. page</i>
11265	Jan. 11	National Defense Service Medal established, amending Executive Order No. 10448 . . . . .	425
11266	Jan. 18	Selective Service Regulations amended . . . . .	743
11267	Jan. 19	Treaty of Friendship and General Relations between the United States and Spain, implementation . . . . .	807
11268	Jan. 20	Federal Executive Salary Schedule; placing an additional position in level V. .	871
11269	Feb. 14	National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies .	2813
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Foreign Assistance Program (Annual Report for 1965) . . . . .		Jan. 17	Jan. 17
Economic Report . . . . .		Jan. 27	Jan. 27
National Science Foundation . . . . .	H. Doc. 372	Jan. 31	Jan. 29
U.S. Aeronautics and Space Activities . . . . .	H. Doc. 371	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Tariff Schedules of the United States . . . . .		Feb. 1	Feb. 1
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National Capital Transportation Agency (1st Annual) . . . . .		Feb. 14(H) Feb. 16(S)	Feb. 14
National Wilderness Preservation System (2d Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 381	Feb. 14(H) Feb. 16(S)	Feb. 14
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Weather Modification (7th Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 385	Feb. 21(S) Feb. 22(H)	Feb. 18
Dual Compensation . . . . .		Feb. 21(S) Feb. 22(H)	. . . .
United States Participation in the United Nations (19th Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 178	Mar. 1	Mar. 1
Communications Satellite Corporation . . . . .	H. Doc. 400	Mar. 3(H) Mar. 4(S)	Mar. 3
Federal Statutory Salary Systems, Joint Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission . . . . .	H. Doc. 402	Mar. 7	Mar. 7
Manpower Report of the President and a Report on Manpower Re- quirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training by the U.S. De- partment of Labor . . . . .	H. Doc. 406	Mar. 8	Mar. 8
Peace Corps (4th Annual) . . . . .		Mar. 14(S) Mar. 15(H)	Mar. 14

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National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children (1st Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 437	May 9	May 9
Federal Disaster Relief Program . . . . .	H. Doc. 439	May 17	May 17
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Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. . . . .	H. Doc. 447	May 31(H) June 1(S)	. . . .
Office of Alien Property . . . . .	. . . . .	June 29(S) June 30(H)	June 29
Food for Peace Activities under P.L. 480 . . . . .	H. Doc. 457	June 30	June 30
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Insurance and other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 12(S) Aug. 15(H)	Aug. 12
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission (2d Annual) .	H. Doc. 466	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Surgeon General (10th Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 496	Sept. 13	. . . .
Trade Agreements Program (10th Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 499	Sept. 20	Sept. 20
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission (13th Annual) . . . . .	H. Doc. 498	Sept. 20	. . . .
Special International Exhibitions (3d Annual) . . . . .	. . . . .	Oct. 18	. . . .

# Appendix D—Rules Governing This Publication

[ Reprinted from the Federal Register, vol. 30, p. 15133, dated December 7, 1965 ]

## TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Chapter I—Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

#### PART 32—PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

##### SUBPART A—ANNUAL VOLUMES

###### PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

Sec.

- 32.1 Publication required.
- 32.2 Coverage of prior years.
- 32.3 Format, indexes, ancillaries.

###### SCOPE

- 32.10 Basic criteria.
- 32.11 Sources.

###### OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION

- 32.15 The Congress.
- 32.16 The Supreme Court.
- 32.17 Executive agencies.
- 32.18 Governmental requisitions.
- 32.19 Extra copies.

###### PUBLIC SALE

- 32.22 Sale of annual volumes.

**AUTHORITY:** The provisions of this Part 32 issued under sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 306. Sec. 6, E.O. 10530, 19 F.R. 2709; 3 CFR 1954-58 Comp.

##### SUBPART A—ANNUAL VOLUMES

###### PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

§ 32.1 *Publication required.* There shall be published forthwith at the end of each calendar year, a special edition of the **FEDERAL REGISTER** designated "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." Ordinarily each volume shall cover one calendar year and shall be identified further by the name of the President and the period covered.

**NOTE:** This program started with the year 1957.

§ 32.2 *Coverage of prior years.* After conferring with the National Historical Publications Com-

mission with respect to the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may from time to time authorize the publication of similar volumes covering specified calendar years prior to 1957.

**NOTE:** The Committee has approved the publication of volumes starting with the year 1945.

§ 32.3 *Format, indexes, ancillaries.* Each annual volume, divided into books whenever appropriate, shall be separately published in the binding and style deemed by the Administrative Committee to be suitable to the dignity of the office of President of the United States. Each volume shall be appropriately indexed and shall contain appropriate ancillary information respecting significant Presidential documents not published in full text.

###### SCOPE

§ 32.10 *Basic criteria.* The basic text of the volumes shall consist of oral utterances by the President or of writings subscribed by him.

§ 32.11 *Sources.* (a) The basic text of the volumes shall be selected from: (1) Communications to the Congress, (2) public addresses, (3) transcripts of press conferences, (4) public letters, (5) messages to heads of state, (6) statements released on miscellaneous subjects, and (7) formal executive documents promulgated in accordance with law.

(b) In general, ancillary text, notes, and tables shall be derived from official sources.

###### OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION

§ 32.15 *The Congress.* Each Member of the Congress, during his term of office, shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume published during such term. Authorization for furnishing such copies shall be submitted in writing to the Director and signed by the authorizing Member.

§ 32.16 *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme

## Appendix D

Court of the United States shall be entitled to 12 copies of the annual volumes.

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§ 32.19 *Extra copies.* All requests for extra copies of the annual volumes must be addressed to

the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Extra copies must be paid for by the agency or official requesting them.

### PUBLIC SALE

§ 32.22 *Sale of annual volumes.* The annual volumes shall be placed on sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at prices determined by him under the general direction of the Administrative Committee.

[F.R. Doc. 65-13119; Filed, Dec. 6, 1965;  
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